

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited.) LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Tuesday May 20.

The Government and Temperance.

There has been considerable criticism of the Government by some of its friends of temperance because it does not keep pace with their desires, and advance as rapidly as they think it should. They read history to little effect who so glibly express dissatisfaction. The record of the Liberal party for many years shows that it has ever supported all movements in aid of moral and social reforms. Without specifying other leaders and other events, take the present premier of Ontario and his policy. Mr. Ross was a courageous advocate of temperance when many of its present supporters were babies in arms. He fought for it on the platform and in the Legislature when weak-kneed men kept in the background. It is to the efforts of such men as he that public sentiment has been educated to such a degree that drunkenness is no longer common, that temperance, and even total abstinence, has become popular. When in power, such men as he have always initiated and carried whatever laws for the restriction of intemperance exist.

And they have tried to enforce these laws. Complaints of negligence have always been investigated carefully. Generally, they have been unfounded. The complainants too often fail to realize that while infractions of law may be suspected and believed, it is not always easy to prove them in a court of law. They forget also that officials are not appointed to advance prohibition, but to enforce the laws fairly, and guard the interests of those citizens engaged in a legalized business as well as of those who are opposed to that business. There has been no proof that the Government has ever winked at infractions of law, or that it has ever done anything but act with justice to all parties.

Possibly for this reason the majority of those who favor temperance have been supporters of the Liberal party, and have looked to it for the advancement of their ideas. And among them have been those who avowedly have no politics, but temperance and prohibition, and who announce their readiness to fight Liberal or Conservative alike, irrespective of the past record of the party, whenever it does not follow their behests.

Such people look for a premier who is prohibitionist first, even if good government, efficient management of affairs, public prosperity and everything that the average citizen considers desirable has to go by the board. But Mr. Ross is not simply a politician—he is a statesman. He knows that in a self-governing community law must be the crystallization of public sentiment, or else it is a fraud and a farce. His policy in regard to prohibition has been based on this principle. Personally, he might favor a prohibitory liquor law, but he knows that such a law is impossible unless the people want it. And when he secures the passage of such a law, he does it subject to the affirmative voice of the people.

But the extremists are not satisfied. They want the law made operative at once, without a reference to the people; though in almost the same breath they cry out that the people want the law. Surely if the people want the law there would be no difficulty in the way of their saying so, and no harm done in giving them the opportunity of speaking. And yet some clergymen, and other people, who ought long since to have learned charity, impugn the premier's motives; call him insincere and cowardly—the tool of the "liquor trade," and everything else they consider bad.

As a matter of fact, it is in evidence that the first call for a referendum came from religious journals, clergymen and friends of prohibition; that the principle has been advocated by men like Sir Wm. Meredith, statesmen of all parties, and friends of moral reform in all the provinces. And not the referendum simply, but the substantial majority to be required for the enactment of prohibitory law has been recognized by men who were friends of temperance when it was not a popular idea, when it required courage to be a total abstainer.

Go back a few years. As a result of a prohibition convention held in Montreal in 1875, Mr. Flint introduced resolutions into the House of Commons in support of an optional prohibitory law, but providing that the law should not come into force in any province "unless and until a majority of the qualified electors therein, voting at an election, shall have voted in favor of such act." There is the referendum, and a substantial majority asked for. Not a majority of those voting, but a "majority of the qualified electors." So that the policy of Mr. Ross was first outlined by the prohibitionists of Canada in 1875.

And ever since that date the same ideas have been advocated by the best temperance men. Sir Leonard Tilley was a warmer and firmer friend of temperance than some of the present

generation. In a debate in the House in 1875, "I stated that if they desired to submit the proposal to the popular vote, they should not suggest less than a three-fourths vote, because if carried by a bare majority, and without public sentiment behind it, the law would fail, and the cause of temperance be damaged instead of benefited." These, he went on to say, were still his views.

Mr. Geo. E. Foster has an international reputation as an eloquent champion of temperance. Speaking in 1881, he said: "I say it boldly and earnestly, that that man is no true friend of the temperance cause or the prohibition movement who will enact a law today if he does not firmly believe in his heart that the law finds its reflex in the overpowering conviction of a preponderating and active majority in the country in its favor." And without that, he intimated, the law "would become a by-word in the community, and a reproach to the very temperance men who favored its enactment."

In 1896 Mr. Dixon Craig, M.P., and a prominent member of the Dominion Alliance, said: "I claim that a prohibitory law must have a great majority behind it, not only of those who vote, but of all who have votes in this country."

Finally, to quote the Montreal Witness, the oldest newspaper advocate of prohibition in the Dominion. Discussing the present bill, last February, with its referendum and the vote required, it said: "Looking at the thing apart from our strong desire to see a prohibitory law passed, and in the character of a judge seeking abstract right, we could not see that it would have been easy to find a better way of fixing what would be a substantial majority of the voters than the one chosen by Mr. Ross. We concluded, that, apart from predictions, the sense of the community would be that it was fair, and we, therefore, resolved to accept it heartily."

Now, the Government has followed the policy supported by the ablest friends of prohibition for years; it has passed the law in the only form in which it has been approved by the highest court in the Empire; it submits it for the approval of the people, and it only asks that the vote given should show a satisfactory public sentiment in its favor. It does not go as far as many friends of temperance go; it only asks for 33 per cent of the electorate—only three out of eight electors.

What other course should the premier have taken? Pass the law, we are told, and bring it into force at once, without further delay. Whether he would have done such a thing if he could, it is not for us to say. Its wisdom would have been questionable; it would not have been consistent with the ideas of a self-governing people. But the bill could not have passed the Legislature without the referendum attachments, and the premier did all he was able to do.

Then, we are told, he should have been willing to suffer defeat in a good cause. That sounds very well on paper. It is well to suffer defeat in a good cause when you can advance the cause by so doing. But the practical reformer says: If I cannot get all the reforms I want, I will take all I can get. And it would have been the silliest thing imaginable for the Government to march to defeat, not for the purpose of helping prohibition, but simply because they could not get prohibition.

Now, what do these unwise friends of prohibition want? To defeat the Government because, while it has done everything possible in the interests of temperance, it does not go further, and attempt the impossible. What would a defeat of the Government next week mean? It would mean condemnation of its policy. Mr. Ross would resign, and Mr. Whitney take his place. Not only is Mr. Whitney personally an anti-prohibitionist, but even if he were not, it would be his duty to reverse the policy of his predecessor, because the Province would have condemned it. The Prohibition Act would have to be repealed, referendum and all. A good many temperance people might not object very strongly to that because they were not unanimous in its favor. But where would be those extremists who are now shouting "Down with Ross"?

It is better for the Province, in every respect, to have a tried and efficient premier like Mr. Ross, with or without prohibition, than to have inexperienced Mr. Whitney, without prohibition. Those who really want prohibition, should save their energies for the referendum vote, and not try to defeat the Government, and at the same time by their clamor declare their conviction that they cannot get three out of eight electors to vote with them.

The country is prosperous; the future is most hopeful for its further advancement; it has an energetic and efficient Government. This is no time for a change.

The Era of Industrial Expansion.

The mercantile and manufacturing interests of London have a special interest in the return of the Ross Administration to power. The forward policy of developing New Ontario has in view not merely the creation of new industrial centers and the rapid settlement of our agricultural lands, but the encouragement of productive activity in the older portion of the Province.

The great need of our manufactur-

ers is larger markets. Our facilities for production are greatly in excess of existing home demands, and everywhere abroad the keenest competition with exporting nations, which have the benefit of longer experience or larger accumulations of capital, confines the field for profitable commerce within comparatively narrow limits. Premier Ross' policy of colonization and development of the northern country is opening up a new home market for everything manufactured in the Province. It has, even in its infancy, given a marked stimulus to trade.

The settlers in the new country want clothing, boots, furniture, agricultural implements, tools and wagons. All the staple products in manufactured goods will be procured from our manufacturers and merchants. Every year the demand will increase. Men, who during the first years of pioneer life, are obliged to be content with the bare necessities of life, will purchase luxuries and conveniences freely as soon as conditions improve and prosperity crowns their efforts. They will want pianos, buggies, carpets, jewelry, books and house decorations—all the requirements of people in well-to-do circumstances in an old settled country. And the cities of Old Ontario, London among the number, will be the source of supply.

The arable land in New Ontario exceeds in area that now settled in the older part of the Province. The policy of expansion means the throwing open of this area to colonization as quickly as it can be done, the construction of railways and colonization roads to render it accessible, and the establishment of pulp and paper mills, smelters and other industries to afford employment and markets. No new country ever presented more varied opportunities or gave the settlers better surroundings. In place of having to wait for long years until towns and villages were built up, and having no markets except those at a distance, the New Ontario pioneer finds all the advantages of civilization following closely upon the opening up of communication. Settlement, therefore, is likely to be rapid.

All these features are parts of a well-considered, symmetrical policy intended to benefit all classes, and no section of the community will reap greater or more speedy advantages from them than the industrial and commercial population of the cities. By the railway policy of the Government the trade of the new districts, instead of being diverted to Montreal, as appeared probable at one time, has been secured for the business centers of Ontario. It will go to build up our manufactures, enrich our merchants and give continuous work at good wages to the operative and the laborer.

As the work is pushed forward, with all the energy which the Ross Government has displayed in the past, the trade of New Ontario will go up by leaps and bounds.

A change in this beneficent policy would seriously endanger our prosperity. Mr. Whitney and his followers have no settled policy as regards New Ontario. They do not agree among themselves as to what ought to be done. Their leader does not know his own mind on the subject. What he condemns one day he is ready to approve the next.

It would not be safe to intrust such vitally important interests as are involved in the continuance of the policy of New Ontario development in the hands of such a leader and such a party. A city like London, which is dependent so largely on its manufactures and commerce, has every reason to elect a representative who will strengthen the hands of the Liberal Government. Not only that, but Col. Leys has large commercial and financial interests at Sault Ste. Marie, and therefore a stake in New Ontario. He knows the country and knows its requirements.

The Best Place for Him.

The friends of Mr. Beck have been lauding him to the skies as the brainiest man in town, who has kindly given the city his services in order to reform all evils in municipal affairs; who is going to turn everything upside down, and put the best side on top. One would really think to hear some of them that there has never been such a man in the mayor's chair, and never will be again. Well, if it is such a wonderful personage, is he not just as well to give him a chance to do something for this poor, benighted London, in the office he now holds? If he were elected to the Provincial Legislature, we should certainly be deprived of those very valuable services of his to a great extent, as soon as the Legislature meets; for with all his ability he cannot be in London and Toronto at the same time. And what would the city do if he had no time left in which to work as mayor? It is bad enough now when he has to go off to a horse show; but to spend several months in Toronto would be dreadful for us. Even if he handed affairs over to Ald. Cooper or some other faithful alderman, and gave his instructions as to what he should do, there would be too great a risk of the machinery going wrong. Viewing him as the great man which some of his friends profess to consider him, would it not be the wisest course to keep him home, and thus introduce an era of prosperity for the city?

On the other hand, suppose it possible that he should not be quite all that his friends' exuberant praise paints him. If he is just the tiniest bit smaller than he seems to be; if he is not real-

ly quite the great man of the century; then we fear that he would not be as serviceable to the city in the Legislature as Col. Leys has been, and can be. We do not think he could persuade Mr. Ross and his associates as well as the Colonel can. We don't think the Government would pay a great deal of attention to him. At least, we know what Col. Leys is able to do; we have no hope that Mr. Beck could do as well.

Whichever light we view him in—either as the great man or the man not quite so great—we think home is the best place for him. He has an obedient majority in the council this year; he has his opportunity now, if he is going to be a useful mayor. We can put up with him there, where he has been placed. If he can be of service anywhere, home will be his sufficiently extended sphere of operations. For legislative purposes we have a better man in Col. Leys; and we rather think Mr. Beck's services will not be needed at Toronto. Stay home, Mr. Beck!

A Tale of Progress.

In another column appears a letter, published by the Stirling News-Argus, from a young man who has followed the building of the Algoma Central Railway. His plain unvarnished story of this enterprise is not only interesting in itself, as showing what is being done to develop New Ontario, but it is a triumphal vindication of the Government's policy. When he wrote, on April 28, fifty miles of the grading had been completed, and hundreds of men would be employed within a week laying steel rails. Eighteen miles of the road were in constant use hauling ore from the Helen mine to Michipicoten harbor, whence the company's steamers took the ore to Sault Ste. Marie to be made into steel rails at the Clergue company's new plant. The railway, the writer says, is destined to be one of the best equipped in Canada or any other country. It would give transportation facilities to several large iron mines and a dozen or more lumber camps, affording work for hundreds of men. The writer during the winter had issued many orders aggregating thousands of dollars to men from older Ontario, who sent their earnings home to relatives or to the banks for deposit. He points to a number of great industries springing into existence, and says the effect would have been disastrous had the short-sighted policy of the Opposition succeeded. The Algoma Central is being built without a dollar of subsidy, through a wild and mountainous country which would have been useless to anyone unless opened up by a railway. The facts as set forth in the letter are a crushing condemnation of Mr. Whitney and his colleagues.

Something for Nothing.

[Detroit Free Press.] Hojak—Well, old Mr. Scadds has finally given his permission to the marriage of his daughter to Cholly Noodles. Tomkidd—That is the first time he ever known to give something for nothing.

A Spring Fancy.

[New York Tribune.] I hear the woods a-calling' me, I feel 'em draw my soul; I know the thrush is singing there, I can hear his warble roll. I know Jack-in-the-pulpit's up, And all the tender flowers Are flinging perfume on the breeze To charm the golden hours. I hear the woods a-calling' me, I want to be there on a bank, I want to lie where the wild bees hum; And when barefoot I would roam Throughout their dim and fragrant shade To bring the cattle home. I hear the woods a-calling' me, The deep green and the cool; Just where the gurglin' brooklet makes Its plunge into the pool. Just where the waterdrops are thick An' moss like velvet piled— I'd give the world to be there now, An' feel as when a child.

His Fault.

[Harper's Bazaar.] Haddock—"I met poor old Ruyns creeping towards his office today, and he complained bitterly of being all run down this spring. Juddock (defensively)—Well, couldn't him he had no business getting in front of my automobile.

From Real Life.

[Philadelphia Press.] Teacher—Evil communications corrupt good manners. Now, Johnny, can you understand what that means? Johnny—Yes'm. For instance, pa got a communication from ma's dressmaker this morning that made him swear.

From the Book of Love.

[Elsa Barker, in June Smart Set.] The sun shine not so brightly anywhere As on the radiant nimbus of your hair: Each golden thread becomes a living fire To burn upon the altar of my prayer. Oh, I have chosen you, my love! my king! From all the world; for you I laugh and sing. Give me the dewy rose-leaves of your mouth, O blossom sweeter than the breath of spring! My love, the breathing marvel of your flash! Like thrilling rose-leaves and as dewy-fresh And pure of touch! And this pale flower Sweet dust that holds your spirit in its mesh. Your warm, soft eyes are deeper than the sea, In their rapt vision burns the memory Of untold eons that your soft hands Have made me feel as though I were a king. Your prisoned soul of flame and wizardry. Your dear white feet are moistened with my tears. Oh, what rose-shrouded thorns, what Lurk for their tolls some passing in the dark, Along the tragic pathway of the years!

Where is McLean?

[Galt Reformer.] What in the world has come over

BASEMENT DAYS!

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY

GROCERIES AND CROCKERY

GREAT 25c GROCERY LIST.

Wednesday and Thursday will be great bargain days this week in our Basement Grocery and Crockery Department. We are giving special attention to this department for the balance of this week, and the prices below will speak for themselves.

Grocery Department as Well as Rest of Store Open Saturday This Week.

25c Grocery List.	5c, 10c, 15c China.
Our Imperial Blend 40c Tea, per lb..... 25c	5c TABLE.
Our 30c Empire Blend Coffee, per lb..... 25c	Mustard Pots, Salts and Peppers, Syrup Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Lemon Squeezers, Goblets, Tumblers, each..... 5c
1 lb. 20c Baking Powder and 1 bottle mixed Pickles, for..... 25c	10c TABLE.
6 tins of Sardines, in oil, for..... 25c	China Decorated Bread and Butter Plates, China Porridge Bowls, Salts and Peppers, 4-inch Fruit Saucers, Good Butter Dishes, Japanese 6-inch Plates, etc..... 10c
6 lbs. of Redpath's granulated Sugar, for..... 25c	15c TABLE.
3 lbs. of choice Dried Peaches, for..... 25c	Fancy Glass Rose Bowls, Bon Bon Dishes, Card Trays, Hot Water Pots, B. & B. Plates, Jardiniere, Decorated Cream Pitchers, Vases, etc..... 15c
12 lbs. of best Family Flour, for..... 25c	
3 pkts. of Assorted Jellies, for..... 25c	
3 cans of Blue Bell Corn and 2 cans of Red Cross String Beans, for..... 25c	
3 lbs. of choice Rice and 2 lbs. Tapioca, for..... 25c	
4 pkts. of Challenge Corn Starch, for..... 25c	
4 lbs. of choice New Prunes, for..... 25c	
35c Brass Strap Whitewash Brush, for..... 25c	
3 lbs. of Assorted Biscuits, fresh, for..... 25c	
1 pkt. of Granose Flakes and 1 of Life Chips, for..... 25c	
Our heavy 4 string 30c Broom, for..... 25c	
2 bars—6 lbs. of our Hard Soap, for..... 25c	
1 gal. of Wilson's Pickling Vinegar, for..... 25c	
8 lbs of Tilton's Roller Oats, for..... 25c	
THESE ARE ONLY A FEW OF OUR SAVING SNAPS.	

25 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar, for.....\$1.10
26 lbs. Redpath's Yellow Sugar, for.....\$1.00

Just arrived, 3 crates of Imported Dinnerware, tinted with floral and gilt decorations, 97 pieces, includes 4 doz. plates. Regular \$13.00, for per set.....\$10.50

STORE OPEN SATURDAY—GROCERIES AS WELL.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St. **The Junians Carson McKee Co.** 208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

the Toronto organ owned by W. F. Maclean? It is as mute as a mouse on the Ontario elections and seems to have thrown J. P. Maclean overboard. Seeing that Mr. Maclean usually blazes the path for his party, this cruel treatment of Mr. Whitney is significant. But it is easily explained. Mr. Maclean sees the collapse coming on the 29th and does not propose to be found in the wreck.

No Respector of Rank.

Disease Lays Its Heavy Hand on Kings, Princes, Presidents, the Noble and Wealthy as Well as on Those of Low Estates.

Paine's Celery Compound

Is the Great Restorer of Health for the Ruler and His Humblest Subject.

Sickness, disease and suffering respect neither ruler or subject. The noted and high-born have their trials and physical sufferings like those in humbler stations. Social standing and wealth cannot bar the progress of disease when the common rules of health are violated. Impure blood and weak nerves are responsible for many of the common diseases of life. The experienced physician will tell you that men and women with pure, clear coursing blood and well braced nerves, can never become victims of rheumatism, neuralgia, liver troubles, debility, headaches or sleeplessness. It follows, therefore, that sufferers from any of the ailments referred to, should at once take proper measures to cleanse the blood and feed the weak nervous system with proper nourishment.

For the happy accomplishment of this important work, Paine's Celery Compound is the only safe agent; the one great specific; the only security against deadly disease and death. During these spring days, Paine's Celery Compound guarantees a perfect regularity of the bowels, healthy appetite, sound sleep, good digestion, pure blood, strong nerves and clear brain, all of which mean full and robust health.

Mr. B. Hutchins, one of the most prominent Real Estate men in Montreal, says: "About five years ago I wrote you a letter acknowledging the wonderful effect your Paine's Celery Compound had upon me after I had given it a fair trial; that it cured me entirely of neuralgia in the head from which I had suffered most fearfully for fifty years, and also that it cured me of rheumatism in my limbs. In fact it removed every pain in my body and made me feel 25 years younger. I have not had a return of my old complaint, and, therefore, have to confirm all the statements I have ever made respecting your Compound."

Drink Grano Cereal Coffee

One of the batsmen in a recent cricket match at Thames Ditton drove a ball hard into the long field, where it struck a thrush just settled, killing it instantly.

PILES—ITCHING, BLIND OR BLEEDING. Symptoms: Moisture; intense itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists' or by mail, for 50 cents. For a free sample address Lyman Swayne & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

By arrangement with the London School Board the London County Council is to rehouse 1,000 persons whose homes have been acquired to make room for new schools.

Railways and Navigation

Victoria Day!

Saturday, May 24th, 1902. SINGLE-FARE EXCURSIONS.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

to all points in Canada, Detroit and Buffalo, on May 23 and 24, good to return until MAY 26th.

Rates and all information at city office, 335 Richmond street, or phone 256. O. W. RUGGLES, JOHN PAUL, GENL. PASSR. AND TICKET AGENT.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

VICTORIA DAY

Round trip tickets will be issued at

Single First-Class Fare,

Going May 23 and 24, returning until May 26, 1902, between all stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor and east; TO and FROM Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Detroit, Mich., and TO, but not FROM Suspension Bridge, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., Black Rock, N.Y., and Buffalo, N.Y.

W. FULTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

London to Los Angeles, San Francisco, Cal.

AND RETURN \$59.25

Good going May 25 to June 7, 1902. Valid for return within 60 days from date of issue.

43th Highlanders at Windsor, May 28. Tickets will be issued at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE from London, St. Thomas and intermediate stations to Windsor. Good going May 23, 24 and 25; returning leaving Windsor on or before May 27, 1902.

Victoria Day, May 24. Return tickets will be issued between stations in Canada at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

good going May 23 or 24; valid returning from destination on or before May 25, 1902. Further particulars from agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

Railways and Navigation

A Good Guide TO A Good Country

... IS ...

"FOREST, STREAM AND SEASHORE,"

ISSUED BY THE

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

the route of the

Maritime Express

leaving Montreal 12 noon daily, except Saturday, for Quebec, St. John, Halifax,

Prince Edward Island—the Garden of the Gulf—and the Sydney's. Grand Trunk express leaving London 6:45 p.m. makes connection at Montreal.

Write for copy and other railway information to Wm. Robinson, 10 King street west, Toronto.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers from NEW YORK weekly for

Glasgow via Londonderry

First Saloon Passage, \$50 and upwards; Second Saloon, \$32.50 and upwards; Third Class, \$20 and upwards.

Henderson Brothers, New York; E. De la Houcke, cor. Dundas and Richmond Sts.; F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond St.; W. Fulton, 181 Dundas St., cor. Richmond.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL, via Montreal. RATES OF PASSAGE: First cabin, \$55 and upwards; second cabin, from \$35; third class, \$25 and \$30.

NEW YORK to GLASGOW and Londonderry: First Cabin, \$45 and upwards; second cabin, \$32.50; third class, \$20.

London Agents: E. De La Houcke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

WHITE STAR LINE.

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool

TELEGRAPHIC SAILS MAY 21st.

CYMBRIC SAILS MAY 23rd.

OCEANIC SAILS MAY 28th.

MAJESTIC SAILS JUNE 4th.

CRITIC SAILS JUNE 6th.

GERMANIC SAILS JUNE 11th.

Saloon rates from \$75 up. Second saloon from \$45 up, according to steamer and accommodation. Third class rates to Liverpool, London, Glasgow and Derby, \$25 and \$29.50.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

E. DE LA HOUCKE, CLOCK CORNER, Sole Agent for London.