

## London Advertiser.

Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1853.

LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 22.

## Recent Elections.

The recent elections for the Dominion Parliament are instructive. They show an increase of Liberal majorities in Ontario, and a lessening of the same in Quebec, so that, as one journal remarks, if the process goes on, the people who raise the French cry will need to change their tune. As a matter of fact, it would be much better if such tunes were not raised at all. The lowering of Liberal majorities in Quebec are partly accounted for by local jealousies and personal ambitions. That points to a danger which always comes from splitting into factions. Such a danger as we see when we look around, is that of a general danger in the parliamentary system. That system works best with fairly well-matched living parties. However, each party must settle its own local difficulties in its own way.

The spectacle was again presented of a party with a two-faced policy. To denounce the Government for slackness in responding to Imperial needs, and also to denounce the same Government for being too Imperialistic and subservient to Mr. Chamberlain—that may seem to be very clever, but it is indeed the height of folly. It is as if we have said before quite out of date. Mr. Monk may succeed in creating some discontent and inflaming an anti-English feeling in some corners of Quebec, but at the same time he alienates influential Conservatives elsewhere. Really, the Conservatives, if they mean to be a Dominion party and not a mere collection of factions, should get together, and find out what their policy on Imperial questions really is. That is, of course, their business, but it is also the business of all intelligent people.

The time is coming when Canadians will demand from their statesmen large, clear views, free from narrow sectionalism and racial prejudice. Of course, there will always be legitimate party tactics in political warfare. But when we are properly enlightened, it will be seen that appeals to prejudice of race and religion do not belong to that order.

## Two Striking Leaders.

If Sir William Vernon Harcourt is elevated to the peerage, when the coronation of the King takes place, a picturesque figure will be removed from the British House of Commons. Sir William entered the House of Commons in 1863, the year in which Gladstone swept the country on the Irish Church question. Ever since he has been a leader in the Liberal ranks. He has represented Oxford, Derby and Monmouthshire, for which latter constituency he now sits. As for many years he was Gladstone's right hand man in the House of Commons, he naturally enough regarded himself as a fit person to take up the mantle of the veteran statesman when he went out of public life, but somehow or other the Grand Old Man chose to designate Lord Rosebery, lately so much in the public eye, as his successor in the leadership. There is an explanation for that, of course, too. Lord Rosebery it was who was the chief fighter for Gladstone in the memorable campaign in the early '80's, when he went north to Scotland, and measured swords with the great house of Buccleuch. Many of our readers will remember with what energy Gladstone went into that campaign. The odds seemed greatly against him, for the Buccleuch family had great territorial influence in Midlothian, and the Earl of Dalkeith, the heir to the rich dukedom, who was the Conservative candidate, had many elements of strength. However, Gladstone put up the fight of his life in that campaign, and he won. He did not claim for himself the entire credit of his signal victory, for he publicly avowed that the silver-tongued Earl Rosebery had really won the day for him. And it was generally conceded that the master of Dalmeir really had much to do in achieving the famous victory for the great leader. Nevertheless, it is known that Sir William Vernon Harcourt did not take kindly to being passed over, and to seeing the leadership of the party transferred to the House of Lords, and he never pulled very cordially with Lord Rosebery while he was Prime Minister. In one respect it may be noted, Lord Rosebery agreed with Sir William. He did not think it a very satisfactory thing to have a member of the House of Lords for a popular leader. Long before he was asked to assume the leadership he so declared himself. He lamented that by birth he inherited a position in the hereditary chamber which it was impossible to vacate by choice. If it had been so, he was wont to say, he would have much preferred to be a member of the House of Commons where a sphere of usefulness was open to a progressive citizen of the Empire which was closed to him in the dull upper chamber. At one time we do not know what is his mind now—Lord Rosebery expressed himself as favoring legislation to enable a member of the House of Lords to

forego his seat in that chamber, and qualify for the House of Commons. Were that possible today, we believe that Lord Rosebery would choose to enter the popularly-elected chamber, for there are probably good grounds for the belief that his comparative inactivity in recent years has, in some measure, been dictated by the fact that he was a peer. It would be an interesting sight to see Sir William Vernon Harcourt entering the House of Lords, and by his inimitable pronouncements on public questions, shaking up the dry bones among the hereditary legislators. It would be an equally interesting spectacle to have a lord with the prestige of Earl Rosebery entering the House of Commons by means of popular elections. If Lord Rosebery is debarred from so doing he might be prevailed upon to shake hands with the doughty Sir William, and the twain could make an offensive and defensive alliance in the House of Lords that might be of great advantage to the Liberal party and to the country.

## British Empire League—Col. Denison's Lecture Friday Night.

The newly-formed branch in London of the British Empire League in Canada has induced the President of the League, Col. George T. Denison, of Toronto, to consent to deliver a lecture under its auspices, and those of the Daughters of the Empire, in the Auditorium, on Friday evening next.

Though the admission to this lecture is free, yet those desirous of securing a seat in advance may do so at Northcote's music store, Dundas street, by a payment of 25 cents; the proceeds of which will be devoted to the fund for the care of the soldiers' graves in South Africa.

As there is no doubt that the Auditorium is far too small to accommodate the numbers that will wish to hear a lecture by a man so well known throughout the Dominion of Canada for his views on all loyal, patriotic and national questions, and with such well-known ability to express these views, as Col. Denison, it is to be hoped that those wishing to attend the lecture will secure their seats in advance; and thus not only insure their own comfort, but at the same time add a trifle to a fund that could not have a more worthy object than the care and protection of the graves of those noble sons of Canada, who gave their life's blood for the maintenance of the British Empire in South Africa.

If long experience and the study of a lifetime give any guarantee of one's ability to do justice to his subject, then we can assure our readers that Col. Denison will not be found wanting on Friday night, but that he will handle his subject in that masterful, clear and decisive manner for which he is noted, and which should procure for him a large audience.

Mr. E. J. B. Pense has been nominated as the Liberal candidate in Kingston to succeed in order to wage his successful fight for the vacant seat in the Commons. Mr. Pense will make a capital member, being a man of character and ability. The forbears of Mr. E. J. B. Pense seem to have taken the precaution of providing him with a very fair supply of initials, but as Member for Kingston and otherwise, we believe he will do credit to them all.

## Editorial Book Table.

"Bright Days in Merrle England," by A. Vandoren Honeyman, 40 pages, illustrated, cloth. Honeyman & Co., publishers, Plainfield, New Jersey.

Of making books on travel, it might be truthfully said there is no end. Yet the world, and more especially that very small part of it, with which Mr. Honeyman's book deals, is so multifarious as to provide an infinite variety of that custom cannot state. One mode of traveling—a mode generally adopted—is to get on board a lightning express and tear through the country at a lightning rate of speed. Towns, villages, farm houses, rolling fields, forests and rivers pass in panoramic procession until at last one finds himself lodged at a destination in some metropolitan inn. Those who read "Bright Days in Merrle England," expecting a breezy description of such a journey will be disappointed. Those who read it, however, for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the pleasant phases of English life and of coming in contact with those who shine in the world of letters and romance, will read to his satisfaction. The person who cannot go to England can enjoy immensely descriptions of actual travel like those which picture some of the most delightful portions of England, as seen from the top of a coach, and in walks about the cities and towns visited. The volume embraces many of the important historical and literary associations connected with twelve counties of England, including the Shropshire country, the lake district, King Arthur's Land and the Isle of Wight. The picturesque parts of Britain become luminous in this volume to persons who have never crossed the ocean; while to those who have read "Bright Days in Merrle England," the delight of reading will appeal all the stronger. The mechanical part of the book is worth a passing note. Bound in an attractive cover, with good paper, Mr. Honeyman's book presents a neat appearance, while the 145 half-tone illustrations make the descriptions as vivid as it is possible to do by means of photographs.

## Allan McGregor.

[Windsor Record.]

The people of the county, without regard to party, will be pleased to learn of the well-deserved promotion of Customs Collector Allan McGregor to the vacancy caused by Mr. Allan's promotion.

Both are men well qualified to discharge the duties of their respective appointments. The four years of Mr.

Allan as collector of customs at this port has qualified him for the more onerous and important duties of inspector of customs. Mr. McGregor will fit into the office of collector of customs like bark on a tree. His long business training and his genial manners will enable him to pick up the routine duties of the office, and the public will find in him an affable and painstaking official.

## Infirmity on the Bench.

[Toronto Globe.]

Some plan of dealing with judges who are incapacitated by age or other infirmity from performing their duties seems to be called for. It is unpleasant to have to refer to these matters, but delicacy ought not to be carried so far as to countenance serious injustice to litigants, and to members of the bar who are hampered in the discharge of their duty to their clients. We have the well-known case of a judge who is deaf. There is a county judge who is deaf, who is 53 years of age, and whose memory, as might be expected, is seriously impaired, and who by the time a case is finished has forgotten what was said at the beginning. Three other judges have passed or are near the age of 50 years, and ought to be superannuated. Another, somewhat younger, is partly paralyzed. Another is so afflicted with paralysis that for a long time a deputy has discharged his duties.

This condition of things involves grave injustice. One, of course, sympathizes with the reluctance of an old man to quit the post of duty and recognition that his day is done, and with the reluctance of others to tell him the truth bluntly. But these gentlemen are in a much more fortunate position than many others who are stricken with age or infirmity. Provision is made in every case for such an allowance as will enable them to live in comfort for the rest of their days. Some sympathy is due to the lawyers who are compelled to discharge their duties under such a disadvantage as a judge who cannot hear or fairly grasp the argument, and for the client who may lose his case and suffer in justice by the infirmity of the occupant of the bench. We do not say that the ship captains or locomotive engineers who have become blind or feeble being retained from motives of expediency, but we do say that the safety of the passenger is the first consideration. So, in the administration of justice the interest of the litigant is the first consideration.

The superannuation system seems to work badly. It does those things which it ought not to do, and leaves undone those things which ought to be done. We have all heard of the abuse of men walking about in the full vigor of life, pensioned because others wanted their positions. One county judge resigned and took a far more onerous position, requiring for the discharge of his duties all the vigor of manhood. At the same time he drew every year the pension which was intended to accompany the infirmity of age. There is surely a reasonable way between these extremes. We do not say that a hard and fast line can be drawn as to the age of retirement; but a certain age retirement ought to be considered. Of this amount \$2,500 per year, the same rule ought to be made in the case of such an infirmity as deafness. The cases to which we have referred ought to be dealt with at once, and judges superannuated and vigorous men put in their places.

## A LITTLE SUNSHINE.

De Cash—Now, there is a picture I paid \$2,000 for in Paris. Homer—You don't say? The frame must be solid gold.—Chicago Daily News.

On a Dog—"They're thinking now of reversing the usual process and first trying plays in New York before taking them out on the road." "What's the idea?" "Well, if the play succeeds in New York, the rest of the country will know it's rotten."—Life.

Value of Economy—"Mr. Binks—Our neighbor, Minks, was shot at by a burglar and the bullet lodged in his pocket."

## CHANGE OF LIFE.

Some Sensible Advice to Women by Mrs. E. Sailer.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I passed through what is known as 'change of life,' I had two years' suffering—sudden heat, and as quick chills would pass over me; my appetite was variable and I never could tell for



MRS. E. SAILER, President German Relief Association, Los Angeles, Cal.

a day at a time how I would feel the next day. If only I had read *Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your *Vegetable Compound* in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, if such there be, is truer charity than to give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—MRS. E. SAILER, 756 1/2 Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimony is not genuine.

No other person can give such helpful advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for no other has had such great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.



Saves time. It is always ready for a hasty luncheon or unexpected supper. Dovril is a necessary adjunct of a chafing dish. Improves hashes, entrees, stews, soups and kindred dishes. Unequalled for strengthening the sick and aged.

ketbook. Mrs. Binks—What of it? Mr. Binks—Nothing; only I was thinking his wife must be very economical. A bullet would go right through mine.—New York Weekly.

"What are you angry about?" asked the mother of her boy, who had just returned home from the Christmas entertainment. "Because I went to Sunday school every Sunday this year and gave a cent every time, and for local masters \$10.07, compared with \$1.00, and never put in a cent, but he got just as big a box of candy as I did."—Brooklyn Life.

## PROVINCIAL ESTIMATES

Details of What the Legislature Is Asked to Vote, And a Comparison Made Between 1901 and 1902—Cost of Election—Succession Duties, Etc.

The estimated expenditure, as presented to the house, amounts to \$4,004,228, as compared with \$3,732,406 a year ago. Of this amount \$2,553,980 is for current expenditure, \$303,273 on capital account, and \$1,146,975 for other purposes. The following table shows the estimates for current expenditure for each year under the different headings:

Civil government.....	1902.	1901.
Legislation.....	282,400	280,700
Administration of justice.....	448,582	454,690
Education.....	785,609	775,122
Public institutions maintenance.....	870,217	839,256
Hospitals.....	4,825	4,825
Immigration.....	212,176	205,942
Agriculture.....	157,755	192,531
Government buildings.....	88,835	88,315
Maintenance and repairs.....	27,485	27,485
Public works, repairs.....	20,100	22,300
Charges on crown lands.....	173,525	157,575
Refunds account.....	22,565	22,422
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	244,333	173,068
Unforeseen and unprovided.....	50,000	50,000
Totals.....	\$3,553,980	\$3,408,643

## NEW SCIENCE BUILDING.

The chief expenditures on capital account, which totals \$3,332,273, compared with \$294,422 a year ago, are \$100,000 towards the new science building of the University of Toronto; \$15,000 to complete the infirmary at London; \$10,450 to complete the buildings at Cobourg Asylum, and \$11,000 for lock extension and reconstruction of swing bridge at Port Carling.

The expenditure on colonization and mining roads is estimated at \$146,975, compared with \$119,325 last year. This includes \$15,000 for Temiskaming roads, \$20,000 for new short roads and repairs, \$10,000 for mining roads, \$5,000 for the Rainy River road, and votes for many other new roads and extensions.

## WHAT GOVERNMENT COSTS.

The expenditures under civil government for salaries and contingencies are estimated as follows, compared with the estimates for 1901:

Lieut.-Governor's office.....	1502.	1901.
Attorney-General's department.....	3,505	3,505
Education department.....	17,850	18,000
Crown lands department.....	19,750	20,780
Public works department.....	68,700	65,800
Treasury department.....	30,950	30,350
Provincial secretary department.....	30,775	31,475
Provincial public institutions.....	20,200	19,850
Audit, license and justice accounts.....	17,850	16,625
Department of agriculture.....	9,900	9,900
Department of health.....	12,550	12,175
Department of agriculture.....	8,060	7,960
Insurance branch.....	19,550	19,210
Neglected children's branch.....	8,550	8,450
Miscellaneous.....	12,400	11,400
Totals.....	\$235,040	\$233,670

Under this heading the chief changes

208, 210,  
210 1/2 and 212  
Dundas St.

The Runians Carson McKee & Co.  
208, 210,  
210 1/2 and 212  
Dundas St.

## Important Announcement!

Having decided to clear out our stock of Boots and Shoes in order to give the space they occupy to other lines we begin

## Thursday Morning A Mammoth Clearing Sale

of same. Mammoth because of the EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS that will be given; also for the rapidity with which they will move out under the mighty influence of low priceness. Watch our large east window for the next few days. We mention today a few of the many lines that must immediately be cleared out:

Ladies' Oxfords, all sizes, oil grained, patent tip; regular price \$1 25, sale price.....	80c
Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, turn sole, new shape, regular \$1 50, sale price.....	99c
Ladies' Kid Kid Oxford, turn sole, kid lined, regular \$1 55, sale price.....	\$1 20
Ladies' Vic Kid Oxford, stylish shape and new military heel, regular \$2 25, sale price.....	\$1 49
Ladies' Patent Strap Slippers, newest American style, regular price \$1 75, sale price.....	\$1 14
Ladies' 2-Button Strap Slippers, Kid lined, turn sole, regular \$1 35, sale price.....	79c
Ladies' Oil, Grain and Box Calf Shoes, solid leather throughout, regular price \$1 35, sale price.....	99c
Ladies' Vic Kid Shoes, heavy extension sole, rope stitch, regular \$3 50, sale price.....	\$2 29
Boys' Box Calf Bals, heavy extension sole, new shape, regular price \$2 50, sale price.....	\$1 49
Boys' Boston Calf Bals, solid counter and insole, regular price \$1 10, sale price.....	69c
Women's Canadian Rubbers, sale price.....	25c
Women's Maple Leaf Rubbers, first quality, sale price.....	45c
Women's Overshoes, small sizes, regular \$1 25, sale price.....	49c

## Children's Shoes, Misses' Shoes, Rubbers, Clearing Out Sale.

are: Law clerk and attorney-general's secretary, salary increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800; director of colonization and forestry, salary increased from \$1,700 to \$1,800; assistant commissioner of public works, salary increased from \$2,000 to \$2,200; clerk and minister's secretary, public works, from \$1,100 to \$1,200; assistant engineer and architect, from \$1,400 to \$1,500; assistant registrar of friendly societies, from \$1,100 to \$1,200.

## EDUCATION GRANTS.

For judges of surrogate \$10,083 is asked upon commutation of fees, compared with \$8,551 last year, and for local masters \$10,077, compared with \$7,977. Under the head of education the grants to high schools are increased by \$2,000; to the normal college by \$1,000; to public libraries by \$2,000; and to traveling libraries from \$1,200 to \$2,000.

The increase in the cost of the maintenance of public institutions comes largely from the Cobourg Asylum, which was open during only a portion of 1901, the vote asked being \$30,585. The expenditure for the Ontario Agricultural College are increased from \$32,874 to \$34,559, by several small sums.

The vote for hospitals and charities is decreased by the elimination of \$4,000 given as a special grant last year to the Essex house of repairs. The vote for maintenance and repairs of government and departmental buildings are reduced by \$2,000 expended last year to repair Government House for the royal reception. The charges on crown lands are varied from last year by the following increases: Forest ranging, from \$25,000 to \$28,000; forest reserves, from \$2,500 to \$5,000; special timber inspection from \$3,000 to \$5,000; inspection of mines, from \$1,550 to \$2,000; School of Mining, Kingston, from \$18,500 to \$22,500.

## COST OF THE ELECTION.

The chief changes under miscellaneous expenditures are: Expenses of elections and election trials, from \$3,000 to \$38,000; gratuities decreased from \$22,575 to \$5,000; telephone services, from \$2,000 to \$3,400; sanitary investigations, from \$2,900 to \$8,000; Algonquin National Park, from \$1,500 to \$1,800; Provincial Park, from \$2,000 to \$2,800; salary of deputy commissioner of fisheries, from \$1,900 to \$2,000; expense of outside fisheries service, from \$20,000 to \$22,000; statue to her late Majesty the Queen, \$10,000 voted last year, a revote of \$5,000 this year; compilation of imperial statutes, from \$1,500 to \$2,500; Labor Bureau, from \$2,500 to \$2,000; assessment commission decreased from \$4,000 to \$3,000; Temiskaming roads.....

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## UNBIASED.

"I trust," said one practical politician, "that you will approach the election in an absolutely unbiased spirit."

"I shall," answer the other. "I have received equal amounts of money from both sides."

Every year 20,000 Spaniards emigrate to South America.

## SHE WANTED TO STAY WITH BERT.

Boy Bridegroom Restored to His Girl Wife.

Had Been Convicted of False Swearing Regarding the Bride's Age.

Detroit, Jan. 21.—Herbert Hoxey, the boy recently convicted of perjury in swearing falsely that he, a 15-year-old boy, was 21 years of age, was brought up before Judge Murphy for sentence. The wife stood beside the prisoner's dock.

In light of the extenuating circumstances, the age of the groom, and his ignorance of the law, Judge Murphy suspended sentence.

"In your presence," said the court, "there is a police captain who may attempt to interfere with you. He has no right to molest you in any way, if you conduct yourself properly, and, if he attempts it, I want you to come to me, and he will receive attention. Bear that in mind." Hoxey said he would. He then told what arrangements he had made to assume the burden of matrimony. He said he was earning \$5 a week, and the bride's father would cost them \$4 a month, and if they cut out the luxuries, he thought they could live comfortably, if not luxuriously.

The bride was then addressed in the matter. The court told her she was at liberty to declare the marriage void if she so desired.

"What do you wish to do, Mrs. Hoxey?" asked the court.

"In a thin, small voice and with downcast eyes, she replied: 'I want to stay with Bert.'"

"Well," said the court, "I think you will be much happier with an 18-year-old, hard-working husband than are many American girls who marry titled foreigners to live in luxury and find them degenerate and improvident."

A court officer then opened the locked door of the prisoner's box for Bert. The girl wife came forward to meet him, and the husband and wife, aged respectively 18 and 15 years, went out through the door side by side.

WOULD BE BRIDE TOO YOUNG.

Port Huron, Mich., Jan. 21.—James Bryant, clerk of the Normandie hotel, loved a young miss of Barrie, Ont., and she reciprocated his tender feeling. The parents of the girl objected to a wedding, as the child was under 16 years of age. At Bryant's request, the girl came here to be married, but County Clerk Bartlett refused them a license owing to the consent of the girl's parents not being obtained.

PASSED 15 WORKS. I gave Dr. Low's Worm Syrup to my little girl, two and one-half years old; the result was that she passed fifteen round worms in five days.

x Mrs. B. Roy, Kilmarnagh, Ont.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Is successfully used monthly by over 100,000 ladies. Safe, effective. Ladies ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Make no other, as all imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 50c per box; No. 2, 10c per box; No. 3, 25c per box. No. 1 or 2 mailed on receipt of price and 2-cent stamp. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

No. 1 and No. 2 is sold in London by Anderson & Nelles and C. McCallum & Co., druggists.

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