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LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

British Capital for Canada.

Senator Domville reports that he has interested British capital to the extent of \$20,000,000 in an electric railway from Montreal to Port Stanley, touching at Ottawa, Orillia, and London. The road, he says, will run in a straight line from Ottawa to Orillia, cutting in two the broad zone of territory between the Canada Atlantic Railway (now the Grand Trunk), on the north, and the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk lines on the south. It is not a fertile or populous portion of the Province. The Canada Atlantic, which runs through the same formation, depends on the grain shipments via Depot Harbor, and derives little local traffic. From Orillia to London the proposed electric railway would tap the richest part of the Province, and could link together many municipalities which are not now directly connected by existing lines, though the district is fairly well covered by the G. T. R. and C. P. R. It is not probable that the company would parallel the Southwestern Traction line from London to Port Stanley, but would prefer to acquire running rights over it. The eastern half of the proposed road does not appear to be a promising investment, but Senator Domville says he could easily have raised \$10,000,000 for the project. He reports that such is the favor with which Canada as a field for investment is now regarded in Great Britain that any sound Canadian proposition may be financed without difficulty. At the same time, he says, it is useless to take there wildcat schemes, fads, fakes and fanciful projects that will not bear inspection and investigation by competent experts; and he declares that the effect of going to that great financial center with doubtful, suspicious propositions will only be harmful, as it would tend to turn the sentiment which has grown so strongly in favor of Canada of late against it.

The British investor has been always Canada's chief banker, but he has been, as a rule, chary of anything but public securities, or railway bonds. The outside capital which has been poured into the development of Canadian industry during the past few years has come mostly from the United States. It will mean much for this country if the British capitalist is disposed to widen the range of his investments here, and do for Canada what he has done for Australia, South Africa, and the United States.

A Blow at the Trusts.

The Supreme Court of the United States has handed down a decision which facilitates the enforcement of legislation against monopolies and combinations in restraint of trade, such as the Sherman anti-trust law, which the corporations have systematically defied or evaded. Suits were brought against the Tobacco Trust and the Western Paper Trust and the representatives of the former were adjudged guilty of contempt because they refused to answer questions put to them by a grand jury, on the ground that they might incriminate the corporation. They sued out writs of "habeas corpus," which were subsequently vacated, alleging that the grand jury lacked jurisdiction because no indictment had been presented, and contending that the questions were of a kind that they should not and could not legally be constrained to answer.

The court decided against them on both grounds. It took the view that "the examination of witnesses need not be preceded by an indictment or presentment formally drawn up, but that the grand jury may proceed either upon their knowledge or upon the examination of witnesses to inquire for themselves whether a crime cognizable by the court has been committed." That disposed of the technical objection raised, and the court then went on to deal with the broader argument based upon the right of immunity derived from the circumstance that the answers would tend to incriminate the witness principal.

Its judgment on this question was that a corporation does not in this respect stand on the same level as the individual. A creature of the state, it is presumably incorporated for the benefit of the public, and its powers are strictly limited by law. The enjoyment of its privileges is conditioned on its obedience to the law, and the legislature by implication possesses the right to ascertain upon occasion whether it has exceeded its powers. As this can only be done through an examination of its contracts and its contracts are exclusively exhibited in

its books and papers, it logically follows that those books and papers must be produced upon demand. As a result of this decision, lively times are ahead for the trusts accused of illegal practices.

Paying Members of Parliament.

The Montreal Star argues that the resolution adopted by the British House of Commons in favor of an indemnity of \$1,500 a year for members of Parliament, is proof that the Canadian indemnity of \$2,500 is too large. There would be more force in this if the conditions were the same in both countries. The British House of Commons has been familiarly known as "the finest club in Europe." The members have been, with very few exceptions, rich men, to whom an indemnity would be no consideration. They have repeatedly voted down the principle. The large accession of Labor representatives in the present Parliament has, however, altered the situation. These members are poor men, most of them of the wage-earning class. The proposed indemnity of \$1,500 would be regarded by them as ample compensation for the time they must spend at Westminster. They are now paid only \$1,000 per year out of trade union funds. The great majority of the members of the present House are still very wealthy men, who desire no payment, but they have consented to the indemnity proposal as a measure of justice to the Labor party.

The members of the Canadian House of Commons are for the most part professional men, business men, and farmers, neither very poor nor very rich. Their private interests demand their personal attention, or can be neglected only at personal loss. Not infrequently members of Parliament in this country have been financially ruined for this reason. Members from the eastern and western provinces in particular are isolated by distance from their homes and occupations for several months in the year. No doubt an indemnity of \$2,500 is an inducement to some in the House, but it is safe to say that it is no more than adequate compensation for the majority, and in some cases no compensation at all. If the increase in the indemnity makes it easier for men of moderate incomes to accept nominations for Parliament, the result will not be to the detriment of the country, but will be in harmony with democratic principles.

It is rumored that the Whitney Government will honor Prince Arthur of Connaught, by making him a Justice of the Peace.

English spelling is a difficult problem. Mr. Carnegie has a sublime faith in himself and his dollars if he imagines that he and they can induce this generation to learn it all over again.

Mr. Borden is showing less than his usual urbanity this session. Probably he feels the sting of criticism over his acceptance of a salary, and means to show that it has in no way weakened his independence. His asperity does not become him. Better leave it to Mr. Foster, to whom it comes naturally.

The blood of the black and the brown man has been shed so plentifully by the British in the march of the Empire that they cannot consistently reproach the United States for the slaughter of the Moros. The British constitution, however, is an unwritten one, so that the British people are not mocked by declarations such as that "all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Principal Gardner, of the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, is anxious that all blind children in the Province should have an opportunity to enjoy its advantages. If not in a position to provide them with clothes or traveling expenses, it is suggested that the municipalities or Government should supply the wherewithal.

In the United Kingdom, where municipal ownership is more extensive than in this country, the practice is to make public utilities earn a revenue to be turned into the civic coffers for the relief of the rates. The water commissioners of the city take the ground that the profits of the waterworks system should be returned to water consumers in the form of reduced rates. We understand there is a precedent for this in the city of Toronto. A high tax rate is a bad advertisement for a city, and the normal rate in this city has been for years above the average. The waterworks surplus helped to reduce it, and it is a question whether this was not more advantageous than a cheapening of the water rates. The new regulation is important only on this account, as the taxes and water rates come out of the same pockets in the long run.

Speculation in New Ontario.

[New Luskard Herald.] There is scarcely a man in Luskard today who does not own at least 1,000 shares in the various mining companies. You could find scarcely a single woman at a church bun fight who does not own at least a little paper upon which she is taking a chance. The very school children have their stock for which they are robbing the

candy man to pay their assessments. Men who could not muster \$5 in actual cash to buy their way out of jail yet figure their possibilities in the quarter millions. Deals in the thousands are bound with a ten-dollar bill; choose if you can your man from the hood to the professions who does not confidently hope soon to be wealthy. This is a country of big figures, and high hopes, and the point of it is, it may all come true. The probability is that many will be disappointed, but the certainty is that not a few will be made rich.

A Dangerous Precedent.

[Toronto Star.] The other day Sir William Mulock left the bench and inspected a sidewalk that was in litigation. It is dangerous to mix common sense with law in this way.

The First Consideration.

[Chicago Record-Herald.] "So your son is going to get married? Can he support a wife?" "I'm inclined to doubt his ability in that direction, but the girl had a chance to get the dressmaker all through next month, so she and her mother couldn't see any reason why it should be put off."

The House by the Side of the Road.

[Sam Walter Foss.] There are hermit souls that live with-
drawn
In the place of their self-content;
There are souls, like stars, that dwell apart.
In a fellowship firmament;
There are pioneer souls that blaze their path
Where highways never ran—
But are live by the side of the road,
And are a friend to man.

Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
The men who are good and the men who are bad,
As good and as bad as I.
I would not sit in the corner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I see from my house by the side of the road,
By the side of the highway of life,
The men who press with the ardor of hope,
The men who are faint with the strife,
But I turn not away from their smiles
Nor their tears—
Both parts of an intimate plan—
Let me live in a house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

I know there are brook-gladdened meadows ahead,
And mountains of wearisome height;
And the road passes on through the long afternoon
And stretches away to the night.
But still I rejoice when the travelers rejoice,
And weep with the strangers that moan,
Nor live in my house by the side of the road,
Like a man who dwells alone.

Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
Where the race of men go by—
They are good, they are bad, they are weak, they are strong,
Wise, foolish, and vain—
Then why should I sit in the corner's seat,
Or hurl the cynic's ban?
Let me live in my house by the side of the road,
And be a friend to man.

Any Man.

[Philadelphia Public Ledger.] Nell—She says she will never marry until her ideal comes to her and says "I love you."
Belle—What is her ideal?
Nell—A man, of course.

Gladstone and Tobacco.

[New York Post.] In 1868 the Right Hon. Sir Algernon West became private secretary to Gladstone, and from that day was honored with the statesman's confidence and friendship. His reminiscences of Gladstone therefore, as they are published in the Cornhill Magazine of this month, are naturally of an intimate sort.

When the great Napoleon was waiting anxiously for some dispatches at Turin, his aide-de-camp said: "You are impatient, sire." "Yes," Napoleon replied, "I have lost many battles but I have never lost any moments." So with Mr. Gladstone. His whole scheme of life was laid out so as never to waste a minute of it. There was never in his busy day an idle dawdle by the fire, sauntering, as Lord Rosebery once said, was an impossibility to him, mentally or physically. I never knew him smoke but once—on the occasion of the Prince of Wales dining with him in Downing Street. With an old-fashioned courtier's wish to place his royal guest at his ease, he smoked a cigarette, which gave him more pain than pleasure; indeed, he hated the smell of tobacco, and once accused me of bringing the odorous aroma of the "cursed weed" into his room. Meantime anxious to excuse myself, for I never smoked before going into his presence, I said I had been sitting for half an hour with Sir William Harcourt, who was an achromatic smoker. Such was Mr. Gladstone's innocence that he said: "Does Harcourt smoke? I am sure if he does he always must change his shirt before he comes to me, for I have never perceived that he smokes."

Attempting the Impossible.

[Philadelphia Record.] Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M. P., was one day speaking during an election contest, when he was interrupted again and again by a man at the back of the hall, who disagreed with Sir Ellis's statements. At last, says the London News, Sir Ellis remarked: "Now, I am going to tell you something about the late Liberal Government that will make the hair of my friend at the back of the hall stand on end." The irrepressible interrupter was equal to the occasion, for he shouted: "Wrong again! That removing his cap displayed a head as smooth as a billiard ball, saying: 'It can't be done, boss!' Nor could it."

Reserved.

[New York Sun.] Weary Willie—Can yer swipe a ride outen me auto?
Dusky Rhodes—Naw; that's where the owner stays.

The Mean Man.

[Brooklyn Eagle.] He—"Woman is more beautiful than man."
She—"Oh, yes; naturally."
He—"Oh, no; artificially."

MAKERS OF
DICTIONARIES

[From the New York World.] The wise men of Nineveh who 700 years before Christ wrote down the words of their speech on tablets of clay were really engaged in child's play compared with the Philadelphia publisher who stopped work last week on his new dictionary of the English language.

They were only beginners in the business of lexicography. One set of cuneiform tablets for the Assyrian King's library was all they needed to turn out. Even with all the saving appliances and accumulated learning of modern times, their staff at work for fourteen years, expended \$400,000 and still has ready for the printer only the matter from "A" to two-thirds through the list of "E." It is estimated that \$250,000 more and probably five years' time will be needed to complete the work for publication. Not even the first step has been taken to obtain a single purchaser.

At first glance it might seem a simple matter to compile a new English dictionary, the field has been so thoroughly worked. But rivalry in lexicography has kept new standards and research and usage creating new necessities. Philologists make new discoveries and the man in the street new inventions. A dictionary is no longer merely a collection of words authorized by the pens of the best writers, but a warehouse where are stored all words, obsolete, current, provincial, slang and technical. It is not enough to arrange a vocabulary with general definitions. The derivation of every word must be traced through its remotest roots; every shade of meaning must be noted, whether rare, archaic or newly coined, and illustrations verbal and pictorial must be supplied.

When John Bullock put out the first English dictionary in 1616, the year Shakespeare died, one substantial volume sufficed. It was nearly a century later before an attempt was made to give the etymology of words. Dr. Samuel Johnson devoted seven years to his monumental dictionary and added quotations from masters of style to fix meanings. It issued from the press in 1755, he was found good enough to be reprinted in new editions until 40 years ago. There was nothing in it as snappy as his offhand definition of a fishing-rod—"a rod at one end and a hook at the other"—but it more than held its own against the more recent Thomas Sheridan, who, as an elocutionist, was primarily concerned in regulating pronunciation.

Just a century ago the American, Noah Webster, began publishing the first of his series of dictionaries, which kept him engaged for 22 years. Joseph Worcester's did not appear until 1860. From that time was waged the war of the dictionaries, and it was Webster against Worcester in every classroom. To cite one was to be confounded by the other, and there was no peace in precise pronunciation.

The Century, the Standard, and the New English Dictionary are along different lines. They are more than dictionaries; they are encyclopaedias—whole libraries in themselves. Probably it was something of the same sort, even more up-to-date, that Mr. J. B. Lippincott has planned in his Philadelphia edition. He has not been unduly long over it, though the cost has been enormous. Little spent almost as much time on the great dictionary published with the approval of the French Academy, and the last volumes of the Grimm Dictionary, of which publication was begun in 1858 in Germany, are yet unfinished. Nowdays an editor must always live in fear lest before his final volume is out his first may be out of date. Dr. Johnson's epigram still holds good: "Dictionaries are like watches—the worst is better than none, and the best cannot be expected to go quite true."

POEMS THAT LIVE

A Dream of Summer.

Bland as the morning breath of June
The southwest breeze play;
And through its haze the winter noon
Is shining with the brook,
The snow-plumed Angel of the North
Has dropped his icy spear;
Again the moorland earth looks forth,
Again the streams gush clear.

The fox his hillside cell forsakes,
The musk-rat leaves his nook;
The blue-bird in the meadow brakes
Is singing with the brook,
"Bear up, O Mother Nature!" cry
The breeze and streamlet free;
"Our winter voices prophesy
Of summer days to thee."

So, in these winters of the soul,
By bitter blasts and drear
O'ercast from Memory's frozen pole,
Will sunny days appear,
Reviving hope and faith, they show
And ever, upon old death's anvil,
Lie germs of summer flowers.

The Night is mother of the Day,
And Winter of the Spring;
The greenest mosses cling
Behind the cloud the starlight lurks;
Through showers the sunbeams fall;
For God, who loveth all his works,
Hath left His love with all.

THE NEXT "SUMMER SCHOOL"

For Windsor District of the London Conference.

As a committee to work with the committee from Windsor district of the London conference, the following have been appointed: Revs. J. W. Holmes, of Blenheim; A. J. Langford, Dresden; A. J. Garbutt, Wallaceburg, and Dr. Hicks and Lindsay Barrett, Chatham. These gentlemen will conduct the Chatham campaign towards making the annual summer school held at Kingsville by the Methodist body in the west the greatest ever this year. Hitherto the Windsor branch have held their summer school alone, but this year reinforced by the Chatham district, they will number several hundreds additional in all probability. The committee has especially in hand the drawing up of a programme for the occasion, and they promise that the list of speakers will

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

Saturday Night Extras

Silk Waists

Ivory Habutai Silk Waists, that will clean beautifully in gasoline or wash with soap and water; and are remarkable for wear. In fact, there isn't a silk waist on the market that is liked as well as this soft Wash Silk Waist; worn at all seasons and kept fresh and dainty with very little trouble. These are made fetchingly with silk stitched pleats in fronts and back; deep cuff and full sleeves.

Instead of being \$3.50 as they were usually, we have \$2.15 them this week at only \$2.15



White Needs

Corset Covers.

When good-fitting, neatly-made Corset Covers can be had for 50c, home making is extravagance.

White Lawn, full front with embroidery trimming and beading. Special..... 50c

Nightgowns.

Slip-over Nightgowns of cambric, with valenciennes insertion and edge, at \$1.15

Petticoats.

Full sweep White Cambric Petticoats, with 20-inch lawn flounce, with deep frill of embroidery. Special..... \$1.50

Take a Peep at The New Straw Ready-to-Wear Hats.

Embroidered Linen Belts

White Linen Wash Belts, embroidered in solid white, finished with gilt buckle. At the novelty counter, each..... 25c

COLLAR AND CUFF SETS.

bind and eyelid effects, deep cuffs, neck frilling, at yard 15c
At 25c and 50c set.

SILK STOCK COLLARS, em-

broided, floral tab, at 50c.

PEARL HAT PINS, unbreak-

able, long pins, at, each 8c and 10c

LACE COLLARS, two styles in

broad, round lace collars, shaped in cream; nice for children's coats and dresses; a bargain at 25c and 50c.

Veilings.

It is no-make-believe March winds we are having these days, but the real kind that blows the hair and plays havoc with the complexion. The veil is the necessary protector. Look to us for your Veiling.

New Fancy Mesh Veiling, with large chenille spots, red, purple, mauve, new blue, gray, black with purple spots, all black and white, yard..... 40c and 45c

Blue, black and white Mesh Veiling, new, at 25c

Soft Crepe-Finish Chiffon Veiling, hem-stitched border, at, yard..... 50c

Gloves

Replace the shabby Gloves worn all winter for pretty fresh ones at reduced prices.

Closed Black Cashmere Gloves and Colored 2-clasp Cashmere Gloves as well as Wools, in black, white, gray and navy. All regular 25c values. Tonight 17c

Fine-grade Cashmere Gloves, embroidered backs, black, tan, brown and beaver. 2-clasp. Were 65c at 43c

Kid Gloves, 2-clasp, stout glove for present wear. Tan, gray, brown and white. All sizes..... 75c

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

be the greatest ever provided for the entertainment and moral and spiritual uplifting of those who attend. The school will be held Aug. 14 to 19 next.

CIRCUS AT VAUDEVILLE

Wormwood's Dogs and Monkeys Booked for Bennett's Next Week.

The bill at Bennett's next week will contain two big headline acts, besides a galaxy of other entertainers which should make up an exceptionally strong bill. The leading feature will be Wormwood's Dogs and Monkeys, an animal act acknowledged as being the finest of an appearing in vaudeville. It commands a very large salary and plays only to better class theaters. The show is the headline attraction at Shea's in Toronto this week.

The other stellar attraction will be Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, who will be seen in their new famous comedy sketch, "The Coal Strike." No two vaudeville players are better or more favorably known in the large cities than Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, and in their laughing playlet Londoners will see one of the finest and most natural characterizations of a son of Erin on the stage.

A rural comedy skit, entitled "Frank Heever's Holiday," will be presented by the Chadwick Trio. The skit serves to introduce some laughable comedy and also a little singing and dancing. The Julians will offer what is said to be the most finished and artistic aerial ring act, in vaudeville. A strain of refined comedy forms an important feature of the act.

Green and Weathers will present a novelty act entitled, "The Big Chief and the Kickapoo Maiden." This is another one of those typical vaudeville acts which serve to introduce novel specialties. Mr. Green is said to be a remarkable bicyclist and will introduce some startling feats on wheel. Lillian Weathers is an operatic singer of exceptional sweetness and will mingle vocal selections with Mr. Green's bicycle riding.

La Adella, Premier Danseuse and Character Change Artist, will present a novelty in toe dancing. She also introduces five complete character changes which are executed with lightning rapidity in full view of the audience.

STAMMERERS

The Arnett Method is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the Habit, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request.

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Bank of Nova Scotia

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HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO.

BRANCHES.—This bank has 64 branches in Canada, two in Newfoundland, two in the United States, one in Cuba and two in Jamaica, and has correspondents in all parts of the world, thus affording all needed facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

DEPOSITS.—In the Savings Department deposits of one dollar and upwards are received, repayable on demand, and interest is compounded twice a year.

London Branch, Corner of Richmond and Carling Streets.
R. B. ROSSBOROUGH, - Manager.

The government of Honduras has don the other day a music publisher prohibited the importation of whisky rum and anisado in barrels, casks, or demijohns. In the course of a lawsuit in London known at all,