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LONDON, THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

The Spoils System in Ontario.

The following letter from the office of the Attorney-General of Ontario, signed by his private secretary, was received early in July by Mr. Hartford Ashley, division clerk of Belleville, a position which he has held for some years:

"It is stated that you have taken a very active part in elections during the last few years; in fact, that you were the Liberal candidate in East Hastings some years ago, and that you have always worked hard for your party. If these charges are true, will you kindly send in your resignation as division clerk?"

Mr. Ashley promptly replied denying the charge that he had been an active partizan since taking public office. He placed on the Government the responsibility of proving the accusation of discharging his duties without proof. Since then he has not been molested.

Mr. Ashley's spirited and self-respecting conduct should serve other provincial officials to follow his example. Many in the public service have accepted an invitation to resign, believing that any protest would be answered by peremptory dismissal. They have preferred to step out rather than be "licked out."

Officials who have not deserved dismissal would be serving the public interest if they would stand on their rights as Mr. Ashley has done. A few more cases of the same kind would awaken public opinion to the nature of the evil which the Whitney Government is fastening on the Province, under the pressure of the spoilsman. The hardship inflicted upon members of the civil service who lose their positions is not the most serious feature. The danger is that officials will be led to regard their employment as conditional upon the success of their party. This is already true of one class, the license inspectors. By dismissing all the inspectors appointed by former governments, the Whitney Administration has given notice to the present inspectors to consider themselves servants of the party in power, and they will be importuned to act as political agents by the desire of retaining their means of livelihood. So good a friend of the Whitney Government as the "Toronto News" says that the policy embodied in the letter to Mr. Ashley is "nothing less than the spoils system." The News adds:

"It is not charged that Mr. Ashley was guilty of any act of offensive partisanship while he was a Government official. If it was intended to take that ground, the time and circumstances of the offense ought to have been set forth. It is merely declared that he was a candidate in East Hastings some years ago, and had always worked hard for the party. What is wrong in that? A citizen of Ontario has a perfect right to be a candidate in an election and to work hard for his party. It is customary to appoint such persons to office when their political friends are in power. The Ontario civil service doubtless contains hundreds of men who have worked hard for the Liberal party, and before long it will contain hundreds of men who have worked hard for the Conservative party. This is not a perfect system, but it is better than the spoils system."

The Hamilton Herald, independent also rebukes the Government. "If Hartford Ashley," says the Herald, "resigned in order to save himself the humiliation of dismissal, it would have been sold in his case also that he had virtually admitted that there was good ground for his dismissal. By this spirited resistance, however, he has succeeded in directing public attention to what looks like an abuse of power, and the publicity given to the absurd letter demanding his resignation may shame the Government into calling a halt on the practice of the spoils system. We don't believe that public opinion in Ontario is such as to make it safe to practice the spoils system in the light."

Tariff Anomalies.

The tariff commission has only begun its work in Eastern Canada, but it is already disclosing a conflict of interests which are apparently irreconcilable.

Where is the line to be drawn between finished products and raw materials? The average person would imagine that steel rails, for instance, could be classed strictly as finished articles, having relation to the cost of nothing but railway construction. But it appears that steel rails are the raw material of other branches of the steel industry. Representatives of the Montreal steel works on Tuesday informed the tariff commission that steel rails accounted for 11 per cent of the cost of producing steel castings, switches, frogs, and other railway appliances made by the firm. Their protection on these articles had been reduced from 30 per cent to 19 per cent by the recent duty of 7 per cent upon steel rails, which had been imposed to insure the manufacture of rails in this country.

Representatives of the Canadian woolen industry waited upon the commission and asked for further protection, claiming that cheaper labor and cheaper coal gave their British competitors an advantage which was not offset by the Canadian tariff. Per contra deputations from the Merchant Tailors' Association and the Montreal Wholesale Drygoods Association asked for the reduction of the duty on various classes of woolsens, the tailors asserting that it was necessary to import

British goods in order to do a high-class business.

The Dominion Association of Cigar Manufacturers asked for a reduction of either the customs duty on raw leaf, or the excise duty on cigars made in Canada from imported leaf, or a reduction on both, which would bring their taxation down to \$5 per thousand. They did not want to pay increased customs duties for the advantage of the growers of the Canadian leaf. The Canadian tobacco growers on the other hand, want a higher margin of protection, whether through the customs or the excise duties.

The same conditions will be revealed through the whole range of Canadian industry.

Finland Regains Her Liberty.

The friends of freedom the world over will rejoice with the Finnish patriots in the recovery of their liberties. The Czar has brought forth fruits meet for repentance by acceding to all the demands of the Finnish leaders. This is a pledge of his good faith which should reassure those of his subjects in other parts of his empire who are still skeptical over his latest manifesto.

The policy of Russifying Finland began in 1899 in treacherous violation of the solemn guarantees given to Finland nearly a century ago by the Emperor Alexander I., and respected by the most reactionary of his successors. The constitution of 1809 made Finland virtually a self-governing country. The Diet, or national legislature, embraced four estates—the nobles, the clergy, the bourgeoisie and the peasants—the first inheriting legislative rights and the other three estates being elective. All legislative power was vested in that Diet, although bills passed by it were subject to the approval of the Czar, who held the title of the Grand Duke of Finland. Under the malign influence, it is believed, of Plev and Pobledonosteff, the Czar, by a succession of edicts, gradually extinguished the autonomous liberties of the country, which under a policy of freedom had become the most flourishing portion of the empire. Perhaps its very progress was regarded as a menace to the autocracy, as it constituted an example to which Russian reformers could appeal. The educational system of Finland became one of the most efficient and advanced in Europe, and the University of Helsinki ranked with the greatest seats of learning. Breathing the air of freedom, the Finns became not only a people, but a loyal people, and the Czar had no more devoted subjects. This spirit of loyalty he deliberately killed by one of the blackest acts of perfidy in the history of nations. His tyranny drove thousands into exile and filled the prisons. Thousands more were forced into military service, and enrolled in Russian regiments, remote from their own people. The Russian language was made compulsory in the schools. Newspapers were suppressed, professors and teachers were driven from their posts, and the pride of a brave and enlightened race cruelly humiliated by a despotism which represented a lower plane of civilization. This attempt to uproot a whole nationality was the most barbarous abuse of power since the partition of Poland.

All the dastardly work of the last six years is undone by a stroke of the pen. The old organic law is restored, and the Diet, which had been reduced to a nullity, is to be convened at once and clothed with its original powers. The Russian revolution is a blessed reality for Finland.

The Ontario Government was bluffing and Mr. Ashley called the bluff. King Edward is 61 years of age today. It has been said of him that he understands the British people better than any monarch who ever sat upon the throne of England. The commitment is not exaggerated.

The note circulation of the Dominion has risen from 24 to 50 million dollars since 1897. It is safe to say that the volume of business transacted in Canada today is double, or nearly double, what it was eight years ago.

British and American warships unite today in thundering a salute to the great grandson of George the Third. What would have been the course of history if the great grandfather had had the great grandson's common sense?

His former fellow-townsmen will congratulate Professor William Saunders upon his King's birthday honor. He has earned it and will wear it worthily. There are not many men whose services have been so useful to Canada as those of Professor Saunders.

Always Seem To Be Awake.
[Yonkers Statesman.]
Baron—They say a person will die for want of sleep in ten days.
Egbert—It's miraculous what keeps that baby of mine alive!

The Price of Milk.
[Ottawa Citizen.]
London and Peterboro papers are kicking up a fuss, because milk is six cents a quart in their cities. In Ottawa seven and eight cents are paid without a squint. How resigned Ottavians must be.

Uncle Eben.
[Washington Star.]
"A man'll alius tell you how haid de trusts is makin' his life," said Uncle Eben, "but he never says nuffin' 'bout de trust's money he done waste on hoss races."

A Taste of His Own Medicine.
[Chicago Canadian-American.]
The possibilities of the revision of the Canadian tariff are beginning to trouble the American exporters, just as the German tariff troubles them. Not so

long ago the American tariff was the only one to consider in the whole world. If other countries did not like it, they could go hang. Now our people are finding that other people can frame disagreeable tariffs, too, and the "go hang" spirit is not so noticeable.

New Version of Old Ditty.
[London (England) Express.]
The following Chinese rendering of "Sing a Song of Sixpence," is supposed to have been the rendering of the well-known nursery rhyme by a Chinese nurse with an English family stationed in Peking.

Singer songs sixpence,
Pokee muchee live (eye),
Dozen two time blackee bird,
Cookiee in a pie,
When illu cuttee topside,
Birdie bobbey singe,
Hunsee thunkee nicee dish,
Sellee foree kinee,
Kinee in a talker loom (room),
Contee muchee honey,
Queenie in a kitchen,
Chew-chew breadee honey,
Singer song shaker,
Hunsee thunkee nicee dish,
Chop-chop comee blackee bird,
Nipee off her nose.

The Eagle Screams.
[Kansas City Star.]
Isn't it enough to make the eagle scream and tear out his tail feathers to note that the liberals demanded the English form of cabinet more democratic than the American?

Perfectly Clear.
[Harper's Weekly.]
Visiting Tourist (to rural inhabitant)—Are you a native of this place?
Inhabitant—Am I what?
Tourist—Are you a native,
Inhabitant—Yes, I am.
Tourist—Ain't ye got no sense, tube?
He means, wuz ye livin' here when ye wuz born.

New Light on an Old Story.
[Chicago News.]
Optimist—I wonder why old Diogenes went around with a lighted lantern looking for an honest man?
Pessimist—Oh, he probably thought it was up to him to keep a bluff after stealing the lantern.

The Immediate Danger.
[Philadelphia Public Ledger.]
He—As soon as we are married, dearest, I will take out an endowment insurance policy, so that you may be protected.
She—Don't you think you'd better take out an accident insurance policy now, George?
He—You ain't haven't spoken to father yet, you know.

If I Knew Everything.
[Nixon Waterman, in Life.]
If I knew everything I fear
My life would be a hell,
I could not wait and speculate,
I'd ponder any more.
I'd know the end of my made,
I'd know when I was made,
And life would be too dull for me
Without the charm of chance.

I could not read a story then,
Through which the villain still
Pursues her," while she thwarts his guile,
With many a precious thrill.
I'd know the end of the start,
The same as women do,
Who, when I should read a book, proceed
To scold at wrong end to.

In reading I should just what
Her answer was, just what
"Wouldn't seem, alas! as tedious as
"twice-told tale to me."
I could not wonder, I say,
"Yes, yours through well and woe!"
I'd know in form and
"Will be your sister, though."

If I knew everything, but how!
I don't, so what's the good
Of thinking so? But this I know,
I would not let it slide,
I must prefer to live along,
Pleased, puzzled and perplexed,
"Mid life and love, to guess about
What's going to happen next."

A Rich Field.
[New York Sun.]
Esculaphus has just started the study of medicine.
"Where will you get your practice?" they asked.
"From the sick friend Mr. Outate sits up with," he answered, proudly.

Tommy's Choice.
[Chicago Tribune.]
There were two fowls on the platter, and Mr. Tucker was carving the smallest one.
"Tommy," he asked, "what part of this chicken will you have?"
"About half," hungrily answered Tommy.

He Goes Out.
[Philadelphia Press.]
"That's a pretty swell smoking jacket you've got on," said the caller.
"Smoking jacket?" replied Hennepeck.
"Why this is my house coat."
"Well, that's the same thing."
"Well, I guess it isn't the same thing; not in this house. When I want to smoke I have to put on my overcoat."

A Modern Epitaph.
[Detroit Free Press.]
A chauffeur lies beneath this stone.
Beware! If you'd not follow hence, 'Till the old age I might have grown Had I not tried to live a fence.

Saw Double.
[Exchange.]
Giles—Old Soques was badly frightened when he reached home at 2 o'clock this morning and found his wife waiting for him at the end of the stairs.
Giles—Why was he frightened?
Giles—He thought he was a bigamist.

"Sing a Song of Sixpence."
[Old Scrapbook.]
The interpretation of the old nursery song entitled "Sing a Song of Sixpence" is credited to a clergyman of Liverpool, England, named John Howard, who says:
"The four-and-twenty blackbirds represent the four-and-twenty hours. The bottom of the pie is the world, while the top crust is the sky which overarches it. The opening of the pie is the day dawn, when the birds begin to sing, and surely such a sight is fitting for a king. The king who is represented as sitting in his parlor counting his money, is the sun, while the gold pieces which slip through his fingers as he counts them are the golden sunbeams. The queen is the moon, and the honey with which she regales herself is the moonlight. The industrious knight who is in the garden at work before the sun has arisen is the day dawn, and the clothes which hang out are the clouds, while the bird who so tragically dies there is the king by nipping off her rose is the hour of sunset."

HOLLOWAY'S Corn Cure is a specific for the removal of corns and warts. We have never heard of its failing to remove even the worst kind.

A Plea for a Consumptives' Sanatorium in London.

[By a Local Physician.]

There can be no possible question as to the fact that a sanatorium is the best place in which to treat a consumptive patient. This is the universal and unanimous opinion of the physicians of Christendom. If expert testimony can prove anything, the value of the sanatorium as an institution for the treatment and cure of consumption must be held to be beyond the possibility of doubt. At the same time it is a powerful factor in the crusade against this disease, because it raises up an army of missionaries who preach the sanatorium measures of prevention wherever they go. Our hope of the eventual extinction of the disease, or if not its total extinction, still its reduction to such limits that its ravages will no longer be a menace to public safety, must rest ultimately upon the intelligence of the people, and therefore the educational side of the work of the sanatorium should never be overlooked. How effective and beneficial the sanatorium can be in the inculcation of lessons upon the importance of cleanliness, fresh air and nourishing food and a well-regulated life is clearly shown by the experience of communities in which these institutions have been established.

Through the generosity and public spirit of one of our city, the establishment of a sanatorium for our suffering people has come within the reach, not merely of probability, but even of hope, and of our city. Thoughtful people have for some time past felt that some such movement was highly desirable. In the ten years from 1898 to 1902 inclusive, there were 530 deaths from consumption alone in our city. If we remember that consumption is a preventable disease, the general lethargy with respect to it can not well be described except in terms of criminal negligence. If, therefore, our sense of duty goes no further than a desire to keep our hands clean from the blood of our perishing fellow-men, it is high time that we should take some active steps are taken for the relief of suffering humanity and the reduction of this dreadful scourge, the question of consumption should be placed upon a piece of rather high ground of say fifty acres in extent so that the fresh air of heaven shall have abundant access to the patients. The sanatorium should be placed upon a piece of rather high ground of say fifty acres in extent so that the fresh air of heaven shall have abundant access to the patients. The sanatorium should be placed upon a piece of rather high ground of say fifty acres in extent so that the fresh air of heaven shall have abundant access to the patients.

It should be so situated that either by the natural conformation of the ground or by the planting of a belt of trees it can be sheltered from fierce winds. The sanatorium should also be situated near the city so as to admit of the reasonable and easy access to the patients of their friends and relatives. This is an important point, because the cheerfulness and courage inspired by the cheerful visit of those members of friends is in itself an influential element in the cure. If the patient is to get well, he must do so, Dr. Grancher says, "will to get well," and "will it often, perhaps for a long time." But for this reinforcement of the will, there is no better means than the occasional cheerful visit of those members of friends is in itself an influential element in the cure. If the patient is to get well, he must do so, Dr. Grancher says, "will to get well," and "will it often, perhaps for a long time." 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