

London Advertiser

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London, Wednesday, MAY 6.

Municipal Ownership.

The bill to empower municipalities to engage in the fuel business has little chance of passing the Legislature. It has been characterized as unsafe legislation, but the fears expressed are exaggerated, because it is extremely unlikely that any municipality would take advantage of such powers, when the fuel business was in a normal condition. During the recent coal famine several of the municipal corporations took the law in their own hands, and would do so again under similar circumstances if they feel disposed, but the financial results of these well-meaning experiments corrected some notions about the profits of the fuel trade, and were not such as to encourage the idea of permanent public competition. It is objected that if a municipality is allowed to sell coal and wood it will have an equal right to deal in wheat, milk or any other marketable commodity. The municipalities should be given credit for some common sense; no one supposes for a moment the people of any city or town would do anything so foolish. It is beyond all question that the ideal condition is collective ownership and control of natural monopolies, such as electric railways, telephone, gas, waterworks and electric power and light systems. These offer plenty of scope for municipal activities without invading other fields, subject to regular competition. The trouble is that municipal government in this country has not reached the stage where it can safely be trusted with the administration of all public services.

Telephone Legislation.

An important measure now before the Dominion House is Mr. MacLean's telephone bill. It aims to compel existing telephone companies—in reality, the Bell—to grant the use of their trunk lines to local exchanges. The Union of Canadian municipalities is endeavoring to incorporate in it a clause reserving to municipalities full control over their own streets, and the city of Ottawa wants municipalities to have the power to expropriate telephone plants within their own boundaries. The Bell Telephone Company is operating under both Dominion and Provincial charters. When its privileges under one charter are attacked it takes refuge under the other, and has so far eluded the pursuit of the municipalities. It is time the latter should know where they stand. There can be no question that municipalities should have absolute control over their own streets, and they will be satisfied with nothing less. A deadlock exists in Ottawa between the city council and the Bell Company, the former having notified the company that if it attempts to erect poles the city will prevent the work by force. The people of Ottawa a year ago declared in favor of a municipal telephone system. The franchise of the Bell Company expired two weeks ago, and the city wishes to be free to install a municipal exchange or expropriate the present one. The city reconsiders that it cannot profitably operate a system unless it has a monopoly, and if it does not get the powers of expropriation the Bell will remain master of the field.

A Source of Friction.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Bourassa raised the question of the status of the commander of the Canadian militia. He took exception to a speech by Lord Dunsford at the banquet of St. George's Society at Hamilton. His lordship on that occasion declared that the more civilian the force, the more perfect the organization should be. When he touched a button in his central office, every regiment in the land should be called out, fit for service. The Canadian militia had had promises instead of performances and what it wanted was "a little of that \$13,000,000." He did not wish to create a spirit of militarism, but he wished to see an efficient force in Canada.

Mr. Bourassa, commenting on these remarks, insisted that Lord Dunsford was not the proper person to say what should be the military policy of Canada. The Minister of Militia was the man whom Parliament held responsible; whom it could criticize and vote against. The commander of the militia force was an irresponsible official; the paid servant of the Canadian Government whose duty it was to carry out, not dictate the policy of the militia department. The reply of the Minister of Militia was a frank confession of the demerits of the present system. He found no fault with the utterances of Lord Dunsford, on the contrary he agreed with them in every particular. The militia force should be efficient and he should like to see it get more money. But he

concurred with Mr. Bourassa's views of the relations that should subsist between the commanding officers and the militia department. He recalled the unfortunate dispute with General Hutton three years ago, when it became the duty of the Premier to state distinctly the Government's position. The cause of these recurring difficulties, in Sir Frederick Borden's opinion, is that the Imperial officers sent to Canada have had no experience which would fit them to deal with the administrations of the day. Their training has been wholly military; they have been accustomed to absolute command and have not even had the opportunity of serving in the war office, and being brought in touch with the executive of the Government or the War Minister. Consequently they find it difficult to accommodate themselves to a subordinate position under a colonial administration.

Mr. Bourassa has used this episode to support his favorite role as alarmist-general of the anti-Imperialists, and he professes that the principle of self-government is being seriously involved. Canadians are not much exercised on that score. The militia department may be relied upon to make any commander keep his place, and had to do it in the case of Gen. Hutton, but the fact remains that the system is unsatisfactory and should be changed. The present law requires that the position shall not be held by anyone under the grade of a full colonel in the British army, and it is for that reason only that Imperial officers are chosen. Canadian officers have proven their efficiency from a purely military standpoint and would have a great advantage over Imperial officers in knowledge of local conditions. The Canadian militia should be commanded by a Canadian officer, and until then there will always be friction.

King Edward proved as popular in Paris as the former Prince of Wales.

St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, is applying for permission to erect a crematorium. A few years ago such a thing would have been unbelievable.

Rev. Mr. Hall thinks the Government should appoint all editors. This might improve the politics of some of our contemporaries.

Mr. Brock, M. P. for Center Ontario, shows his ignorance of the laws of trade by asking what the tariff of a country has to do with its exports. If the tariff could prohibit imports into this country, Canadian exports would soon sink to zero.

The appointment of Mr. C. S. Hyman, of London, as chairman of the Redistribution Committee is an honor richly merited. His excellent service as chairman of the Railway Committee gives promise that he will do equally well in this case." So says the Montreal Herald.

During January, February, March and April of this year 46,722 immigrants landed in Canada. In the same period in 1902 the number was 22,482. Of this year's newcomers 16,457 are from Great Britain, 13,779 from the United States and 10,445 from continental Europe. This immense immigration is both a cause and effect of prosperity.

Prof. Goldwin Smith knows something about literature, and is not much alarmed over the fiction-reading habit. He says: "By far the greater proportion of what is being printed is, to say the least, harmless, though much of it may not be particularly helpful; and the greater the number of readers, the wider the circle of general intelligence."

A few noisy bigots profess to think that King Edward struck Protestantism a blow by calling on the Pope. The King did well to pay no attention to this silly clamor. The Pope is the spiritual guide of millions of loyal British subjects, and as such is surely not beneath the notice of the sovereign of the British Empire.

British Columbia has a scandal, too. It is charged that several members of the Legislature were offered inducements to put through a land grant to the C. P. R.; but the Premier suspected something was wrong and withheld his assent to the bill. A thorough investigation is promised. It is a popular accusation that railroad grants are the chief sources of political corruption. Let the light be turned on.

What Is a Millionaire?

[The Tatler.]
 If reliance can be placed upon tax returns the idea of a millionaire must be revised. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, for example, whose name stands for fabulous wealth, assured the New York commissioners that his taxable personal property after all his just debts were satisfied amounted to a negligible quantity. He pays taxes on some \$30,000 this year, but he says he does that simply because he does not want to be looked upon as a "tax-dodger." Mr. Jacob Schiff, who is taxed on \$40,000, and Mr. George W. Vanderbilt, who pays on \$10,000, are in similar case while Mr. John R. Drexel, who does not share their scruples about "tax-dodging," has "sworn off" altogether. I suppose we must go back to the old definition which makes a millionaire a kind of conduit pipe through which the millions pass. The Morgans and the Howells trade with other people's money. Their capital is their credit, and when the world ceases to believe in their capacity they come to grief. Paper money and hard cash are very different things. A man may be worth \$2,000,000 in theory, but he would find himself worth considerably less than half that sum if he began to realize.

Work for Children.

[Portland Oregonian.]
 Many children are overworked and many do not work at all. There is evil both ways. It is a mere foolish sentimentality that raises an outcry whenever a child is seen at work—compelled to it; for nothing can do the child so much wrong as to bring it up wholly without personal knowledge of work and of what it means. Here, as in all other affairs of life, there is a safe mid-

dle ground. It is right and proper, and for their own good, that children should be required to work reasonably and moderately; but it is an outrage upon them, indignity and violence to humanity, a wrong to the state, when children are put in to work and kept working as the poor little drudges, during long hours, of an industrial machine.

Fame in the Stratosphere.

[S. E. Klier.]
 He holds his head high, he is proud; His name's in the papers today; People single him out in the crowd, And they point as he goes on his way; He has caused a sensation, somehow, He is tasting the sweetness of fame, But—
 Who will cheer for him six months from now, Or even remember his name?



The hero of yesterday's gone, We are cheering another today; A man may be had at the dawn, And forgot ere the end of the day; Here and there is some wonderful one, Who contrives to keep on being great, But—
 It is not for the things he has done, He must whoop it up early and late.

Love.

[Detroit Free Press.]
 He—You passed me without speaking to me.
 She—Oh, I must have been thinking about you.

Mr. Cleveland as a Landlord.

[Harper's Weekly.]
 Ex-President Cleveland, who is living at Princeton, owns a house in the neighborhood which he leases to a university professor, a friend of his, for a very moderate rental. The spring rains have been unusually heavy of late, and the professor's cellar is frequently inundated, greatly to his annoyance. Having found, upon investigation, that a defect in the construction of the wall was responsible for the trouble, he called upon his eminent landlord to register a protest.
 "Mr. Cleveland," he complained, "my cellar is full of water."
 "Well," rejoined the ex-President, "what do you expect for the rent you pay—champagne?"

All Welcome in the West.

[Toronto News.]
 A feature of the reception of the Barr colony was the manner in which a number of farmers repaired to Saskatoon, to rent their teams and wagons, and give incidental advice and assistance to the new settlers. The feeling of the West to the colony as a whole seems to be cordial.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY HELD TWO IMPORTANT SESSIONS

Delegates to Convention Heard Splendid Addresses.

Officers Re-elected—Interesting Lecture by Mr. Newton Rowell, K. C.

Two sessions of the Women's Missionary Society of the London district were held yesterday afternoon, when most favorable reports were received and discussed. The review of the year's work indicated prosperity in all branches. The afternoon meeting was held in the Dundas Center Church, while owing to the fact that the Crossley-Hunter crowds occupied that church in the evening, the evening session was held in the First Methodist Church. The attendance was entirely gratifying and the service was well represented by delegates, and a large number also interested in the good work being done attended the meetings.

THE DISTRICT REPORT.

The reading of the district report was the feature of the afternoon meeting. It gave a very interesting and best evidence of the admirable work being done by the society. Summarized, the report said that in the London district there were 9 stations and 10 circuits, of which 9 stations and 8 circuits were organized. There were 20 auxiliaries in the division, which was an increase of one over last year. Dore, being represented. There had a membership of 705, which was an increase of 18 over the past year. The circles had also increased, there being now six. Colborne Street Methodist Church had contributed this increase. The number of mission bands was four, which was the same as before. The membership of these, that is, of the bands, was 143, which was a considerable increase in excess of those of the previous year. The membership of all organizations combined was 1,307, which was 57 more than last year. The total amount raised was \$3,354.80, an advance of \$1,055.77 over that obtained last year. The proportion that was given the London district when a call for a general increase of 5,000 in membership in Canada was made at the first of the year, was cheerfully accepted, the local branches more than doing their share.

The following tables will show the membership and contributions of the different branches:	
Auxiliaries.	Member- rises.
First Methodist.....	141
Dundas Center.....	96
Wellington Street.....	121
London South.....	79
London West.....	61
Centennial.....	54
Colborne Street.....	31
Hamilton Road.....	10
Arva.....	25
Belmont.....	13
Baker's.....	12
Centenary.....	29
Lambeth.....	28
North Street.....	33
Salmon.....	12
Sharon.....	15
The Grove.....	17
Thornhill.....	10
White Oak.....	7
Totals.....	705
First Methodist.....	88
Dundas Center.....	52
Wellington Street.....	64
Empress Avenue.....	30
Byron.....	5
Totals.....	321
Bands.	
Dundas Center.....	38

Dundas Street.....	38	\$45.66
Wellington Street.....	89	51.23
Askin Street.....	108	50.00
Salmon.....	18	10.54
Totals.....	253	\$157.43

SOME ELECTIONS.

Communication was partaken of by those present, after which the appointment of the secretary-treasurer was made. Mrs. Fred Smith, of this city, again being the unanimous choice. Her services during the year have been thoroughly appreciated. Mrs. Harrison, wife of Rev. T. E. Harrison, was again elected organizer.
 The remainder of the programme consisted of several entertaining and instructive papers, read by ladies who were thoroughly conversant with the work, and reports from the branch societies. Mrs. Gordon Wright had as her subject, "How We Increased Our Membership." Miss Nicholson, E. A. of Stratford, conducted a "Round-Table Talk" on mission band and circle work, and Mrs. J. H. Tennent led a discussion on "The Work of the Church in Calling Forth Gifts." Mrs. J. H. McMechan and Mrs. (Dr.) Fowler, of London, answered questions bearing on the society's work.

Miss Hunt delighted the gathering with her singing of several solos.
 Mr. Newton Rowell, K. C., of Toronto, whose fine ability as a public speaker is well-known to Londoners, spoke at the First Methodist Church in the evening. His topic, "The North-

PUNISHMENT.

Social progress has done away with a great deal of the punishment once administered under the laws of enlightened people. But nature never changes or modifies her penalties. She still has the same punishment for the man who neglects or abuses his stomach as she had in the far off days "when Adam delved and Eve span."

The physical discomforts of indigestion, sluggishness, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness which are visited upon the man who eats carelessly or irregularly have been from the beginning of the existence of the stomach and its associated organs of digestion and nutrition.
 Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the diseased stomach and enables the perfect digestion and assimilation of food, so that the sluggishness, irritability, nervousness and sleeplessness which result from indigestion are cured also.
 "I was taken sick nine years ago with fever," writes Mr. M. M. Wardwell, of Linwood, Leavenworth, Kan., "and I was so weak that I broke up the fever all right, but I took diarrhea right away; he couldn't cure it and I became chronic, and the doctor gave up the case. I got so weak with it and had piles so badly I couldn't lie down, nor hardly sit up. Was that way two or three months, and I thought I never would get well again, but I picked up one of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery books and saw your description of catarrh of the stomach. I thought I hit my case. We had a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the house that was got for mother. You recommended it for catarrh of the stomach, so I went to taking it. The one bottle nearly cured me. I got two bottles next time and took one and one-half and was well. I haven't been bothered with diarrhea since."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness. Some farmers in the West are paying more to the emergency fund than whole eastern congregations," said the speaker when referring to the new settlers' generosity. Besides doing this they had to build homes and buy supplies, but all were doing magnificently. The young men were doing most of the church work. They needed men of experience as overseers, though, and to

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Desirable All-Wool British and French Materials, light in weight, perfectly fast in color, 46 inches wide. See them. Prices ranging from

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French made, pretty, natty checks, 44 inches wide, all wool and only new colorings. Manufacturer late in delivering. Bought to sell at 50 cents, we have permission to sell at a reduction.

The Price, 25c.

Durable French Dress Materials.

Voilies in shot effects; new colorings, 46 inches wide, - 85c
 Eolines, very pretty effects, shaded stripes, 46 inches, - 85c
 Cambrics-printed, new designs, new colors.

100 Crumb Cloths, 36 in. wide, price only 12½c

Kingsmill's

west Problem; The Emergency and Its Opportunities," was handled in a very entertaining way, and his address was one of the most helpful.

"A host of heroes have given their lives to promote Christianity in that country, and they are now calling us to our mission," was Mr. Rowell's concluding remark.
 Mrs. Scrimmon sang very beautifully and a solo was acceptably rendered by Mr. Glass. Rev. George Bishop presided.

NAT GOODWIN AS NURSE

Plays a New Part, Thanks to His Wife's Golf Balls.

Kalamazoo, Mich., May 6. — Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott visited the Waukegan golf links here on Saturday and Miss Elliott put a golf ball through a plate glass window in the second story of the home of Bentley E. Pierce. The shattered glass was showered over Baby Pierce, who was getting his bath inside the window. Mrs. Elliott and Goodwin rushed into the house to determine the damage. Mr. Goodwin picked the pieces of glass off the baby and soothed its cries while Miss Elliott paid for the window. Mrs. Pierce did not know who her visitors were until she saw them at the theater Saturday night.

A New Time Fuse.

Berlin, May 6.—A poor watchmaker named Fritz has sold a mechanical time fuse for projectiles to the Krupp Company for \$26,000, and a royalty of one mark (25 cents) for each device used. The mechanism can be adjusted so as to explode in an astonishingly short time, at long distances, or immediately after penetrating a resisting substance, such as a ship's armor plate or a fortification wall. The new fuse is regarded as being especially useful in exploding shrapnel shells.

WHEN YOU'RE RUN DOWN

Just build up your system with the great South American Nerve Tonic, the health builder, blood maker and nerve food, that is quick and most thorough in its action. Will put every organ in the body in good working order speedily and permanently, through giving them a new nervous energy and fills the system with health, vigor and rich, red blood.

J. W. Dinwiddie, of Campbellford, Ont., states: "I was troubled with nervousness and nervous depression for years. I was treated by several doctors; tried every medicine. Last fall I procured a bottle of SCOTT'S AMERICAN NERVE TONIC. I took but a very few doses and the nervous depression left my entire system, and I was well without it."
 DR. VON STAN'S PINEAPPLE TABLETS allow the sufferer from indigestion to eat heartily and heavily of anything he likes while curing him of his nervous depression. They are for the Pineapple actually digests the food, letting the stomach rest and get sound while you enjoy life. Price, 35 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Want swell harness for the horse? See our superb stock in road and track harness. Tackberry & Co., Richmond street.

Cleaning of Mattresses and Feather Pillows and Beds. Woven Wire Springs repaired. Furniture recovered; also new Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Cushions. Goose Feathers sold by the pound, at the Feather Bed and Mattress Factory, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997. James F. Hunt & Sons.

General Assembly, Presbyterian Church, Los Angeles, California.

For General Assembly Presbyterian Church in the United States, May 21 to June 2, the Union Southern Pacific will sell very much reduced round trip tickets to Los Angeles, going via New Orleans, or via Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco, returning same or diverse route. As this is an open rate, it will give the public and delegates to the Presbyterian Assembly at Vancouver in June an opportunity to attend that convention returning electrically on sale May 2 and May 11 to 17 inclusive, good for return until July 15. Liberal stopover privileges going and returning. For rates and further information, address H. F. Carter, T. P. A., Union Pacific R. R., 14 James building, Toronto, Ont. 87-n-22v

Comfort and Luxury on the "Flyer."

"It is one of life's real pleasures to travel on such a splendid train." This is only one of a hundred such remarks made by experienced travelers regarding the Grand Trunk's "Eastern Flyer," which leaves London at 6:40 p.m. daily for Toronto, Montreal and Portland. The cafe car on this train enables one to enjoy a nicely cooked and well served meal while rushing towards their destination at a rate often exceeding a mile a minute. The service is a la carte. Cars are electric lighted and equipped with electric fans. There is also a through Pullman sleeper to Montreal. Tickets, reservations, etc., from E. D. La Hooke, C. P. and T. A. 88-g

The New York Express.

Leaves London at 4:35 p.m. daily, with Pullman parlor car to Hamilton, connecting with New York sleeper and dining car, serving supper and breakfast. Arrives Buffalo 3:50 p.m. and New York 10:05 a.m. Tickets, reservations, etc., from E. D. La Hooke, C. P. and T. A. 88-g

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN'S COLIC, WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's," and accept no substitute.

While tearing down the old brick German Lutheran Church at Columbus, Ind., workmen found imprisoned in the wall a live bat that had been there since the old building went up, 33 years ago.
 THEY NEVER KNEW FAILURE.—Careful observation of the effects of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills has shown that they act immediately on the diseased organs of the system and stimulate them to healthy action. There may be cases in which the disease has been long seated and does not easily yield to medicine, but even in such cases these Pills have been known to bring relief when all other so-called remedies have failed. These assertions can be substantiated by many who have used the Pills, and medical men speak highly of their qualities.
 It's a bitter-dose when one tastes of defeat.