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

London, Tuesday, March 26.

The Bonus Question.

Co-Incident with the proposal of a new industry or the promotion of any new enterprise, we have the matter of bonuses. The beet sugar industry is no exception. Several towns in the western part of the province have complied with the request to grant bonuses for the erection of factories for the manufacture of beet sugar. A proposition has likewise been made to the city of London. As no steps have been taken in the matter, an attitude of caution cannot be too strongly urged. On the general question of bonuses, we are at present silent. But as regards this special case, it should not be forgotten that the conditions favorable to the success of such an industry, are worthy of no small consideration. The County of Middlesex comprises one of the best agricultural districts in this province, if not in the Dominion. Every facility in the shape of good roads for marketing the sugar beet is offered, in addition to excellent railway transportation. Besides this, if the reports of the sanguine promoters of the new industry be true, and we have no reason to doubt them, the profits likely to accrue will be ample reward for capital invested in a manufacturing establishment, without any other inducements, such as a bonus. To bonus an industry which has already such a bright outlook would be simply to carry coals to Newcastle.

Not only are the local conditions favorable, but the Dominion Government has placed beet-sugar machinery on the free list, and the Ontario Government has also announced its intention of granting encouragement to the industry. Regarding the proposition to the people of this city, a recent issue of the Toronto Globe has the following:

"The gentleman who laid his proposals before the men of London is evidently disposed to begin on a large scale. There is not, so far as we know, any beet sugar factory in Michigan whose whole capital is more than \$500,000, with one exception. Even this exception was caused by initial mistakes in the installation of machinery. In some instances in Michigan, where farmers were induced to take stock in the factories, many failed to implement their promises when calls were made. If the provision for duty-free machinery and provincial bonuses falls to attract capital it should make both municipalities and individuals who know nothing about the business somewhat cautious about rushing in."

Farmers as a class are not disposed to take up readily with any new enterprise that may be in the air. They have their lines of agricultural industry, which are to a certain extent fixed. The launching into a new pursuit would mean, in many cases, a complete reorganization of farm methods, especially for those who are now engaged in stock raising or in the production of such crops as do not require constant attention from the time of planting to that of harvesting. This in itself seems to be a very important matter and should not be overlooked. The beet sugar industry, as much as we would like to see its successful establishment in this city, will not suffer from free discussion.

L. E. and D. R. Railroad Car Shops.

Anent the extension of the lease, we notice an item that the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railroad intend removing their car shops from Walkerville, and that Blenheim or Chatham may be the new site chosen.

Would not London be the most central position of all? No doubt the road will ultimately run to Buffalo and have first-class eastern and western connections.

When negotiating the extension of the lease, the shops might be looked after. The company may locate here from choice, and in any event the present is an opportune time to discuss the matter.

The Isle of Man and Wives.

The House of Keys, the popular chamber in the Isle of Man, has again unanimously passed the bill legalizing marriage with the deceased wife's sister. Twice before the measure had been accepted by the House, but was rejected by the Court. Its only reason for this course being that the legislation was in advance of England, and would cause the English people to go to the island under the mistaken impression that their marriage would be legal. As it has been made clear that the bill will apply exclusively to the Isle of Man, it is now hoped that it will be permitted to become law. We are away ahead of the old world people in this regard. Years ago, every legal obstacle to a man marrying the sister of his deceased wife was removed, and no one has been any the worse for it. There have been none of the scandals that opponents of the measure prophesied would arise from its enactment, and if by the census we could get the numbers of men who

had married the sister of their deceased wives, we would probably find that it was by no means alarming.

The Royal Visitors.

The official programme, arranged tentatively, for the world tour of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, provides for the arrival of the royal visitors at Halifax on Nov. 15. The 18th will be spent in the old garrison city, and early the following day their royal highnesses will start for the west, spending the 20th September in Quebec city. One month will afterwards be spent in visiting the leading centers of the Dominion, the party going as far as British Columbia, where they will visit the coast cities. The principal towns along the route of the C. P. R. will also be honored with a visit from the heir of the throne and his good wife. It has not yet been decided when the royal party will visit Western Ontario, but they may be expected in London about the end of September. What a revolution has taken place in Canada since the Duke's father, then the Prince of Wales, now the King, visited this country in 1860. Then Sarnia was regarded as the extreme west of civilized Canada. The whole of the Northwest was practically in the possession of the Hudson's Bay Company, and British Columbia was an isolated British colony, far more effectively isolated from the remainder of Her Majesty's possessions on this continent than the island of Jamaica now is. Now the whole of the main land of British North America and Vancouver Island are united under one government, with the closest possible alliance with the motherland, and we have a prospect in the near future of Newfoundland becoming a portion of happy, prosperous and contented Canada. Such is the vista that will be opened to the gaze of the royal visitors who come to these shores in the course of a few months. Their pilgrimage cannot but be beneficial to themselves, while it will give the greatest satisfaction to the people of this great division of the British Empire.

Our readers may be interested in the itinerary of their Royal Highnesses as officially promulgated:

Arrive.	Leave.
March 16.....	Portsmouth.....
March 20.....	Gibraltar.....
March 25.....	Malta.....
March 30.....	Port Said.....
April 1.....	Suez.....
April 5.....	Aden.....
April 12.....	Colombo.....
April 21.....	Singapore.....
May 5.....	Melbourne.....
May 20.....	Brisbane.....
May 27.....	Sydney.....
June 1.....	Auckland.....
June 11.....	Wellington.....
June 22.....	Lyttelton.....
June 25.....	Dunedin.....
July 2.....	Hobart.....
July 10.....	Adelaide.....
July 20.....	Perth.....
Aug. 5.....	Mauritius.....
Aug. 13.....	Durban.....
Aug. 17.....	Simon's Town.....
Aug. 27.....	Cape Town.....
Sept. 5.....	Off Cape St. Vincent.....
Sept. 15.....	Halifax.....
Sept. 20.....	Quebec.....
Oct. 2.....	St. John's.....
Nov. 1.....	Portsmouth.....

The trip is being made in H. M. S. Ophir, and a noteworthy feature of it is that every point touched at, every territory traversed, is under the rule of His Gracious Majesty King Edward.

The call of robin and the effusions of the spring bard are among the first authentic notifications that winter is past. Both are in evidence.

Meanwhile the Cubans are entirely free to do anything the Administration wants them to, says the Philadelphia Times. This is evidently meant for sarcasm, but at the same time it is better that the Cubans be subservient to the will of a nation that has, in its own estimation at least, attained no small proficiency in the art of government.

At the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath morning, the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves delivered one of the twentieth century national gospel campaign series of sermons, taking for his text, "And the apostles said unto the Lord, Increase our faith." Speaking to his text, the preacher drew attention to the need of more reality in religion, and pointed out that the causes of failure were within themselves. Christianity was an ideal scheme, and unquestionably taught the kind of life which men ought to live. If Christianity were realized the world would become a paradise at once. As a system of practical deliverance from the ills of life and the fears of death it was incomparable. "When we contemplate," continued the preacher, "the wretchedness of many lives about us, the fearful hold of sin on tens of thousands, the pain and suffering which abound on every hand, the slowness with which truth advances in the world, we need to say to God, 'Increase our faith.' The choice here lies between trust in a Divine Father, who doeth all things well, and utter despair. Trust that somehow good will be the final goal of ill, that he does not mean human life in spite of its wretchedness, to be a failure, but a victory, and that in every case he does what is right and good."

The above is an extract from the Scottish-American. As nearly as one can judge as if the church would some day take up the question of poverty. It is a growing question in America. Who would have dreamed of an alien labor law twenty-five years ago? If the churches take up the question, the good they will accomplish cannot be calculated. That many leading men in the churches are seriously considering what can be done is evident. The Rev. Dr. George T. Purves is the successor to the Rev. Dr. John Hall, well known to many Londoners, and whose son is devoting his life to aiding the poor of New York city.

Glimpses from Press Gallery.

House of Commons, Ottawa, March 25, 1901.

For the first time in over four months, the capital has had a night of rain. Not for many years, indeed, has the winter been steadier than in this the first year of the new century. There has been uninterrupted sleighing since November, and though the snow is now soft, there is sleighing still. No community—not even the Russian capital—enjoys the winter more than does Ottawa. This is understandable, when one notes that winter here always brings bright, crisp, frosty days, the earth unmanured in snow, and sleighing uninterrupted. Ottawa corporation is very well equipped with apparatus for meeting every emergency in winter but one.

The street railway company keep their splendid electric system up to the highest mark of efficiency by the operation of sweepers, which keep the lines here open very often when, under similar conditions, the cars are stalled in Montreal and Toronto, and the surplus snow is carted on to the ice-bound Ottawa River, almost as soon as it falls. By the use of large and strong snow-plows, every sidewalk in the city is cleared in the same expeditious way, the teams often working night as well as day. Then, when much travel and keen frost render the thoroughfares—many of them on hilly ground—dangerous to pedestrians, a machine is turned on the sidewalks that chops holes in the beaten snow. This apparatus consists of a roller, studded over with sharp prongs, and is most effective in neutralizing the effects of the ice.

To still further safeguard the pedestrian—and here ought to be a pointer to the city governors of London—a second machine is turned on, the function of which is to sprinkle sand on the walks, and leave no excuse for anyone to tumble. So keen is the frost, however, that in much-used streets the unwary pedestrian finds it anything but pleasant walking, for here, as in London, no precaution, short of removing all the snow from the walk, which the snowplow does not do, leaves the walk absolutely safe. Additional discomfort comes when a thaw sets in, and the slush on the sidewalks has added to it the melted snow from the two or three feet of packed snow in the street. It is a condition of affairs that would try the temper even of a saint.

The people of the capital have been discussing the conduct of their mayor in begging Mr. Carnegie, the millionaire library promoter, to come to the aid of the city by a grant to establish a free library. While all other progressive cities of the size of Ottawa on this continent have put up library buildings for themselves, and established libraries by a general tax of the whole community, Ottawa has in this respect remained in the background. The chief reason for this apathy is to be found in the fact that it is the capital city. There is a parliamentary library, which is open between sessions for a comparatively small section of the people, but it was never intended that it should be a library for the use of the people of Ottawa in the same sense that free library is to the citizens of London. The Ottawa people, however, have lived along, hoping that something might turn up that would enable them either to get the use of the parliamentary library, or to have a civic library, provided without taxation. This is the reason for the appeal to Mr. Carnegie, who offers \$100,000 for a building if the city promises to spend \$7,500 a year for maintenance.

There is an outcry among a section of the people against the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's offer, on the ground that a self-respecting community in Canada should not ask an alien capitalist to defray its legitimate expenditures. But I learn that the large majority of the people here are only too glad to have anyone offer to provide them with something for nothing. Like the people of all capitals, they are so accustomed to look for aids to civic advancement from external sources, that it is no injury to their pride to accept hand cash from Mr. Carnegie, or from any other philanthropist. Indeed, many of them would like to have a less pretentious building from Mr. Carnegie, and a portion of the \$100,000 devoted to buy books, which otherwise would have to be provided out of the civic treasury. To pay for anything that they can obtain for nothing is what the people of Ottawa are not given to doing.

I heard a good illustration of this the other day. There is a beautiful resort to the east of the Parliament buildings, known as Major's Hill Park. It is to Ottawa what Victoria Park is to London. Some years ago, the Government of the Dominion offered this park to the city, for a nominal rental of \$1 a year, on condition that the city kept it in order. Though practically recognized as a city park by the placing in it of the monument to the Ottawa soldiers who fell at Cut Knife Creek, while aiding in the suppression of the Northwest rebellion, the Ottawa people declined to take charge of the park, which the Dominion Government may at any time turn to account as a site for public

buildings. Indeed, it has frequently been suggested that the park would make an ideal spot on which to put up a residence for the Governor-General that would be easier to reach and much more economically maintained than the collection of buildings which now does duty as a home for the representatives of his majesty. The repairing of the old ramshackle structure has cost enormous sums since Confederation, and many here think it would be better to sell the old structure and grounds and begin anew with a conveniently situated residence. This, I know, was the view entertained by Lord Aberdeen, but he never made it public. Perhaps he kept silent on the subject because of his experience with the Ottawa backmen. They heard that the Governor-General intended to recommend that a spur of the electric railway, which now passes the gate of the grounds at Rideau Hall, about half a mile from the official residence, should be laid to it, and they sent a deputation nearly 100 strong to Rideau Hall to remonstrate with his excellency. They told him, what was the truth, that since the building of the electric railway, the cream of their trade—that on which they depended to make a living—was in driving visitors and guests to Rideau Hall, which is over two miles from the center of the city, and for which the average fare is \$2 a trip. With tears in their eyes, they reminded Lord Aberdeen that they had to live in Ottawa after he went away, and they asked him not to do anything that would take the bread from their wives and children. Anyone who has experienced the beguiling eloquence of the sons of French Canada, and of Erin's Isle, who, in large measure, monopolize the hackmen's business here, will know what effect these pleaders would have on a tender-hearted nobleman like Lord Aberdeen. Suffice it to say, that soon afterwards, Lord Aberdeen was heard to say that these earnest men had driven all intention of his recommending either the extension of the street railway to Rideau Hall, or the removal of the official residence to Major's Hill Park, out of his mind! It may happen, nevertheless, that for such a purpose this fine park may yet be taken, and if it is lost to the people of the capital, they will only have themselves to blame, as they could have had control of it today, but for their taking it for granted that they could have the use of it without money and without price.

The Tammany Tiger.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

It is to be hoped that the string to that Carnegie library gift in New York will be kept beyond reaching distance of the tiger's claws.

A Suggestive Thought.

[Hamilton Herald.]

The Provincial University requires a grant of \$50,000 a year to properly equip it for work. Mr. Harcourt grants it \$27,000 for this year. Love for their alma mater should prompt the alumni to do something to supplement the grant.

A Fraudulent Ventriloquist.

[St. John Telegraph.]

An Austrian ventriloquist has been arrested for fraudulently using his art. He is charged with having put words into the mouth of a dying man by which the latter bequeathed his estate of \$200,000 to the ventriloquist. Thus again is verified the saw of the wise man that you cannot believe anything you hear.

A Word for the Government.

[Hamilton Post.]

It would seem that there is here an object lesson to rich men in Ontario, and especially to the wealthy graduates and friends of the University of Toronto. It is not recorded that these graduates and friends have exhibited any eagerness to enjoy chair or otherwise aid the Provincial University. Until they do so, it does not seem altogether fitting that they should complain of the lack of government assistance. The difficulty with the rich men of Ontario is that they are not public-spirited enough.

The Pen in the Hand is worth two in the Mind.

If you have "a good mind to write to Dr. Pierce," take pen in hand and begin. Then you'll avoid the experience of Mrs. M. P. Davis, of Honaker, Russell Co., Va. She writes:

"For seven years I was confined to bed most of the time. I had ulceration of internal organs and female weakness. I had four doctors and they said I could not be cured. After the doctors said I could not be cured, I wrote to Doctor Pierce for advice. I followed the advice he gave. I feel better than I ever did. My friends say I do not look like the same woman. I am sorry I did not take Dr. Pierce's medicine when I first began to have poor health. I could have saved what I paid to humbugs."

No one ever regretted writing to Dr. Pierce for advice. Many have regretted not writing sooner.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free, and so obtain the opinion and advice of a specialist in diseases peculiar to women. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, is sent free on receipt of stamps to defray cost of customs and mailing only. Send 31 one-cent stamps for paper covers, or 50 stamps for cloth. Address as above.

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO MILLINERY OPENING

Tomorrow and Following Days

will be of special interest to every lady within reach of this store.

While not inclined to be boastful, we venture to say London has never seen such a beautiful display of Millinery elegance and excellence as will be opened out Wednesday morning in our new Millinery parlors on second floor. Several reasons contribute to this result. Our newly-fitted rooms have been changed back to that portion of the second flat immediately to the left as you ascend the staircase, and may be reached either by the stairway or elevator. Commodiousness with excellent light make it a delightful place for visitors to shop in. A complete reorganization of our staff has been made, and the trimming department placed under the care of first-class experts. But the greatest attraction will be the display. It is the result of weeks of painstaking efforts. It is a congress of what Paris, London and New York have determined should be correct and fashionable in headgear.

Space forbids mentioning the many prominent features of this display. The French Novelties, the English and American Models, the great range of Untrimmed Hats, the rich profusion of Flowers and Foliage, the Ornaments, Ribbons, Materials and Trimmings, all combine to make it a veritable fairyland. It is yours to enjoy during these opening days.

A Hearty Welcome Is Extended to All.

Will our lady friends kindly accept this announcement as our invitation? as we have decided not to follow the old and unsatisfactory custom of sending out cards.

THE RUNIANS-GRAY CO.

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

IMPORTANT ORGANIZATION

Plan of Procedure of the Ontario Liberal Association.

Shortly after the Liberal victory of 1896 the Liberals, with the view of lessening the work of their central organization office for the province in Toronto, divided the province into sections, with an eastern association, having an office and headquarters in Ottawa for the east, and subsequently a western association, with a bureau in London, was established. This division of labor for ordinary inter-election purposes has been dispensed with and the work for all the province is directed from the central and head body, the Ontario Liberal Association. Of this association, Alexander Smith, 34 Victoria street, Toronto, is secretary; and he has at his direction a number of assistants, who attend to the organizations in the ridings assigned to them.

At a recent meeting of the Federated Liberal Clubs it was felt that the work of the Ontario Liberal Association could be largely augmented by encouraging young Liberals to organize clubs, and as a result of this feeling the federated clubs were given representation on the council of the Ontario Liberal Association, and Duncan Marshall, Thornbury, Grey county, and W. A. Stewart, Martintown, Glenbury county, were organized Liberal clubs throughout the province.

Every Liberal who desires to aid in helping along the good cause, whether as a speaker, organizer of clubs, organizer of a riding, municipality or polling division, or engage in the very essential work of revising the voters' lists can receive instructions, directions and literature from the office of the Ontario Liberal Association. The number of guides, pamphlets, book, and other useful compilations issued by this association total in the millions, and now with an increased efficient staff, all this splendid material can be used with telling results.

The Ontario Liberal Association, as everyone who has taken a proper interest in the party knows, was formed by the pro-vincial and local representatives of the Liberal party in the various ridings of the province, and Sir Richard C. Wright calling representative Liberals from each constituency to meet in Toronto. The gathering was composed of those who were the provincial and Dominion candidates in the preceding elections, the chief officers of the riding associations and delegates elected by each association.

The central office is maintained by subscription, raised from friends of the party throughout the province. Their chief duty is to maintain a central office, to store with information, so that no matter whether success abides, failure overtakes the parliamentary contingent, there will be a place here Liberals in every riding may be supplied with information to enable them to continue the work in the Liberal cause.

Members of the Local Legislature and of the House of Commons are represented on the council of the association, all Premier Ross, the members of his cabinet and the Ontario members of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier are also members of

Rubber Test.



The test of a rubber shoe is the amount of rubber in it.

Some common rubbers have very little rubber in them—and the wear is in proportion.

No man can tell by the appearance of a rubber shoe how much rubber there is in it, but the elasticity is a pretty fair indication.

"Slater Shoe Rubbers" have more elasticity than common rubbers—more wear, less slip. Made in all "Slater Shoe" shapes. Branded on soles with name and price. All styles, from \$1.00 up.

The Slater Shoe Rubber.

FOR SALE ONLY IN LONDON AT THE SLATER SHOE STORE, 146 Dundas Street.

the council. Though the central association furnishes the necessary instructions, the work is now, and will be, as in the past, done by the good men in each riding. The association, however, desires to give all assistance possible to the riding associations and local workers, and endeavors to do this through its secretary, Alexander Smith, 34 Victoria street, Toronto, and James Vance, Toronto, Duncan Marshall, Thornbury, and W. A. Stewart, Martintown, deputy Liberal organizers.

If in addition to the work above alluded to, if either government or the parliamentary contingent of either house desire any special line of activity, they can have the same attended to by securing the men to do it and providing the necessary funds. The Ontario Liberal Association does not undertake to do more than its means enable it.

To Cure a Corn in 24 Hours.

There is no need of so-called cures for corns. The vegetable and mineral kingdoms have been ransacked for cures. It is a simple matter to remove corns without pain, for if you will go to any druggist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Remover, and apply it as directed, the thing is done. Get "Putnam's," and no other.

"THISTLE" RUBBER BELTING.

EVERY BELT GUARANTEED.

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