

## London Advertiser.

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LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Wednesday, March 12.

## Death of Mrs. (Hon.) George W. Ross.

There will be universal sympathy for the Premier of Ontario in the unexpected death of Mrs. Ross this morning, at Toronto. Mrs. Ross had endeared herself to a large circle by her quiet, domestic virtues, her strong, calm judgment, and the kindly, unostentatious way in which she filled her position in society. To Mr. Ross the loss cannot well be estimated. To him, as to the various members of the family, The Advertiser but voices universal sentiment when it extends deep and heartfelt sympathy. Mrs. Ross, like her distinguished husband, was a native of Middlesex, which brings the bereavement nearer to the many friends and acquaintances of the family in this city and this section of Ontario.

## The London Carpenters and Joiners.

There is likely to be a fair amount of building in London this summer, and the carpenters and joiners are called to meet at Edge Block tonight, at 8 o'clock. It is hoped there will be a large attendance. It is understood that the questions of wages and hours will be discussed, that 25 cents per hour will be asked, and that eight hours shall constitute a day.

We believe it will be generally admitted that in comparison with other trades carpenters and joiners are underpaid. It is a trade requiring much skill to be proficient in. It is also a trade difficult to protect by union action on the part of the men, because there are so many grades of carpenters and joiners, from the man who can take charge of the largest building, to the man who can scarcely drive a nail straight. There is no way of doing even-handed justice to every man, but the efficient man gets the advantage of regular employment through summer and winter.

The two questions likely to be discussed are: First, the rate of wages. It is believed that 25 cents per hour will be asked, and we think this will be readily assented to as just and right on all hands. The man who is a skilled carpenter and joiner is, when the wages paid in other departments of building are considered, not asking more than his due in asking that figure. Second, that eight hours shall constitute a day's work. This, too, is a reasonable proposition under ordinary circumstances, although there are some points worth consideration. Building in summer is something like harvesting. There is a rush to get the roof on before bad weather sets in. Is it wise to shorten the hours in summer—the time when most men can secure work? Would it not be better to leave this discretionary with the men to act as they think best under whatever state of circumstances may exist? Would it not be better for a man, whether he can get work the whole year round or not, to work in the summer nine or ten hours a day, and take more leisure in winter if he desires to do so? Eight hours in winter, when the days are short, would be harder or quite as hard as ten hours in summer. There would not appear to be any cause for difficulty in arranging for any number of hours in winter, eight, seven or six. We merely suggest these considerations.

We will be pleased to learn that the reasonable requests of the carpenters and joiners, who have never been aggressive in this city, have been acceded to. The employers, we believe, share the opinion of the men that they are underpaid, and consequently there is not likely to be anything but amity. This is as it should be, and we hope the building season just opening will be a busy one, satisfactory alike to employers and employed.

## The Department of Public Works of the Government of Ontario.

A few years ago when the Parliament Buildings had been completed, when the public institutions necessary had apparently reached the limited quantity, and no new ones were proposed, the Opposition critics thought the Department of Public Works ought to be abolished. They forgot the large amount of work necessary to keep the buildings of the Province in good condition, and had no vision of the future greatness of Ontario.

The grants passed the other day for aids to railways, chiefly to be built in New Ontario, give to the Department of Public Works an importance it never possessed before.

The record of that department, particularly under the management of Hon. C. F. Fraser, is one that has received praise on all hands. The administration of that department, particularly the erection of the Parliament Buildings within the estimates, assured the people that the strictest

business principles governed their conduct.

When making a new departure, such as that contemplated with reference to railways in the new northern country, it is well that the works to be undertaken should be in the hands of a department so well equipped for the work as the Department of Public Works. It is fortunate, too, that a commissioner like the Hon. Mr. Latchford is at its head. He is a worthy successor in every way to the Hon. C. F. Fraser, than whom the Ontario Government has never possessed a more worthy member.

There is much scope for practical thought and practical work. The imagination could trace a very desirable state of affairs in that new country when the railways have done their work. It is a glorious outlook, not unlike that which in every direction has followed the opening up and settlement of this great continent, except that it can be accomplished in less time, it can carry all the necessities and luxuries of life much sooner into the new country, and establish there a people equal to the best in the world, with happy homes and smiling firesides, with schools and churches, with every opportunity for improvement and development. Whoever guides the work that will be done in this part of the Province, ought to be possessed of sound, practical common sense. The value of his work to many thousands cannot be estimated. We believe the Hon. Mr. Latchford will be equal to his great opportunities and realize his great responsibilities. He has the power to do much for the happiness and success of many, and we believe he will do it.

## Well Managed Institutions.

The Peterboro Examiner has been compiling official statistics of the cost of maintaining the inmates in public institutions in Ontario, and in similar institutions in the adjoining States. Here is the result of its summary, the cost per inmate per annum being given: Three Michigan asylums, 1898 to 1900, \$178. Six New York asylums, 1898 to 1900, 205. Two Indiana asylums, 1900, 136. Eight Massachusetts asylums, 1898, 169. One Illinois asylum, 1899, 131. One Ohio asylum, 1899, 141. One Maine asylum, 1899, 256. One Pennsylvania asylum, 1899, 208. Two Wisconsin asylums, 1900, 224. One Washington City asylum, 1900, 224. One New York City asylum, 1900, 153. One New York City asylum, 1901, 154. One Montreal asylum, 1899 and 1900, 265. One Nova Scotia asylum, 1899, 171. One Manitoba asylum, 1898, 115. One British Columbia asylum, 1899, 147. One British Columbia asylum, 1899, 138. Average of Canadian asylums, exclusive of Ontario, 1900, 159. General average of all asylums, English, American, Australian and Canadian, exclusive of Ontario, 1900, 176. Seven Ontario asylums, average from 1898 to 1901, inclusive, 122.

It will be seen that the comparison given above is immensely favorable to the public institutions of the Province, and that the average cost per patient in Ontario is \$64 per annum less than the general average of the cost of asylums elsewhere. Everyone knows, who has investigated the matter, too, that our institutions are better off than the inmates better fed and more carefully treated than in the average institution over the border. This was the testimony of Dr. Tuke, the Australian expert, who visited this country some years ago, and who declared that our institutions for the alleviation of suffering humanity, were the best managed, at least, cost of, any in the world.

As a matter of interest we extend the comparisons so as to apply to the cost of institutions for the care of the blind, and just here let us add that institutions for the blind for reasons which need not be here specified, are more expensive to maintain than institutions for the care of the unfortunate of any other class. The figures are as follows:

|                     | Cost per patient per annum. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| New York State..... | \$238                       |
| New York City.....  | 331                         |
| Maryland.....       | 294                         |
| Illinois.....       | 284                         |
| Michigan.....       | 264                         |
| Boston.....         | 337                         |
| Pennsylvania.....   | 355                         |
| Ontario.....        | 352                         |

The comparisons could be multiplied, but sufficient has been shown to explain to the thinking reader why it is that the opponents of the present Government have such a hard time of it when they attempt to criticise the manner in which our provincial funds are expended.

The Toronto Star suggests that assessors, in making their rounds, ascertain the breed of dogs. The suggestion, if acted upon, might result in supplying some interesting statistics, and would also bring the canine species into greater prominence. But the best way of getting rid of the dog nuisance is to put greater responsibility on the shoulders of the owners of dogs. At present the dog has the right of way on the streets, and must not be molested except as a matter of self-protection. A farmer whose sheepfold has been visited by dogs can hardly recover the value of the sheep, and if they happened to be killed on the road he cannot get anything. But there seems practically no limit to the indemnity that may be exacted for the loss unless cur if it were made the victim of a dose of buckshot or other sedative.

## BILLY RICE ESCAPES A PAUPER'S GRAVE.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 12.—The body of Billy Rice, the famous "hinsman," who died ten days ago, narrowly missed burial in Potter's Field. The man who once commanded \$1,000 a week had a \$50 funeral at the expense of the Actors' Fund. Mrs. Rice, who is in New York, sent a number of conflicting telegrams. The body was held over a week for burial. The authorities were about to bury it in a pauper's grave, when the management of the Actors' Fund came to the rescue.

## CROPS OF THE FERTILE WEST.

The Country Is Embarrassed by Its Very Wealth.

Question of Transportation of Grain Engages Attention of Dominion House.

[Special to the Advertiser.] Ottawa, March 11.—A sequel to the great cereal story "The Octopus" was told in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. It was the story of the vast Northwest, of boundless areas and fertile prairies, of millions upon millions of bushels of grain. It was the tale of a new land, luxuriantly productive. It told of a growth of population, of acreage, and of crops, so stupendous that their very magnitude has brought about disaster. This is the tragedy of a story which otherwise would have been a series of chapters describing the prosperity of a happy people living in a land distinguished for its fertility. Many of the members from Manitoba, and the Territories in the telling, and the material which they wove into the warp and the woof of their story was of the present abundance of this enormous area, and its productive potentialities. There is more gold in the land of the prairies, they say, than in the rocks of the Yukon; but if this gold is to be the farmer's, it is not to be secured upon the farms and in overflowing bins and granaries, and along the Canadian Pacific between the foothills of the Rockies and Lake Superior, it must be rushed to the sea, upon its way to the markets of Europe, at a considerably greater speed than it was this past year.

These men from the West talk today of a Canadian district which last year produced a crop upon unfertilized ground that has never been surpassed by any country in the world. There is a steady tendency for the wheat producing area to recede northwards. The states over the boundary, which once were unequalled in the growth of wheat, have been superseded by more northerly districts, and now the yield per acre is larger in the Canadian belt than anywhere else in America. In Canada the seed is more prolific, and with increased population, and a greater extent of broken land, the crops of future years must be of enormous proportions.

Of the people of the Northwest have discovered their handicap in the race towards wealth, the fly that accompanies their oatmeal, as Scott, of Assiniboia, put it. It is a handicap of difficulty. If the Canadian Pacific were able to carry the wheat to the lakes within the time that intervenes between the harvest and the close of navigation, the wheat growers from the Lake of the Woods to the Upper Saskatchewan would raise their voices in song of gladness and would praise the C. P. R. as the bountiful power at whose touch their wheat is turned to gold. Unfortunately, there are not enough cars to haul the millions of bushels awaiting shipment, storage cannot be secured for it, navigation closes and it is held over, depreciating in price, until the next year, and all the song is taken out of the heart of the agriculturists of the Northwest. Lamentations are heard throughout the whole country, the C. P. R. is reviled as the door of this great wrong, and the farmers form societies which pass resolutions that are read to parliament, beseeching it to make the C. P. R. build more engines and more box cars so that their good grain may become good gold, and not lie here all winter till it's worth six cents a bushel.

Six cents a bushel on all the millions of bushels that have been held over this past year is no small sum. Who could complain if the earth yielded 50,000,000 bushels that should bring full market price, but must go for 6 cents less just because it cannot be carried away? That means millions of dollars that go out of the farmers' pockets into those of the elevator companies, the insurance companies, and to lenders of money; and some of the loss is accounted for in the depreciation in the price of the stored grain. So it is not to be wondered at

## KIDNEY TROUBLES.

Mrs. Louise M. Gibson Says That This Fatal Disease is Easily Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I felt very discouraged two years ago, I had suffered so long with kidney troubles, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well.

"I had suffered so long with kidney troubles, and had taken so much medicine without relief that I began to think there was no hope for me. Life looked so good to me, but what is life without health? I wanted to be well.

MRS. LOUISE M. GIBSON.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me and made me well, and that is why I gladly write you this, and gladly thank you; six bottles was all I took, together with your Pills. My headache and backache and kidney trouble went, never to return; the burning sensation I had left altogether; my general health was so improved I felt as young and light and happy as at twenty."

Mrs. Louise Gibson, 4313 Langley Ave., Chicago, Ill.—5000 Tablets if you are not genuine.

If you feel that there is anything at all unusual or puzzling about your case, or if you wish confidential advice of the most experienced, write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., and you will be advised free of charge. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has cured and is curing thousands of cases of female trouble.

## HER FATHER WAS A DRUNKARD

A Plucky Young Lady Takes on Herself to Cure Her Father of the Liquor Habit.

STORY OF HER SUCCESS.



A portion of her letter reads as follows: "My father had often promised me to stop drinking, and would do so for a time, but then returned to it stronger than ever. One day after a terrible spree he said to me: 'It's no use. I can't stop drinking.' Our hearts seemed to turn to stone, and we decided to try the Tasteless Samaria Prescription, which we had read about in the papers. We gave him the remedy, entirely without his knowledge, in his tea, coffee, or food regularly, according to directions, and he never knew he was taking it. One package removed all his desire for liquor, and he says it is now distasteful to him. His health and appetite are also wonderfully improved, and no one would know him for the same man. It is now fifteen months since we gave it to him, and we feel sure that the change is for good. Please send me one of your little books, as I want to give it to a friend."

FREE SAMPLE and pamphlet giving full particulars, testing materials and price sent in plain sealed envelope. Correspondence strictly confidential. Inclose stamp for reply. Address THE SAMARIA REMEDY COMPANY, 23 Jordan street, Toronto, Canada.

that the farmers seek a remedy for the existing evil, which they trace immediately to the deficiencies of the C. P. R. transportation facilities. Today their representatives quoted copious tables of figures to show that its rolling stock is insufficient, the storage accommodation inadequate, and the Canadian marine tonnage on the great lakes not great enough to cope with the greater crops that the Northwest is now producing.

They want the government, before it permits the C. P. R. to increase its capital stock, as it desires, to get the promise of the government that it will assist the Canadian wheat producers of Winnipeg against the loss to which they have been subjected by the inability of the road to handle the country's grain output. They would have the government assist in erecting elevators at Lake Superior and continue its work of improving the waterway from the head of the lakes to the sea. Mr. Boyd, of Macdonald (Conservative), placed a question upon the government as to the railway for the regrettable state of affairs that has existed this past year. He claimed that the grain act, passed in 1900, which was praised by the other western men for its good results, had not proved satisfactory, but had caused much of the loss. He complained because the government had not increased the big crop and provided against loss. W. E. Edwards, of Russell, said that neither was to blame. The C. P. R. had enormously increased its carrying capacity, but was caught by the unexpectedly tremendous yield. It was so great that no company, nor five or six companies, could meet the emergency and carry the grain to the sea within the limited time. He and he raised objections to the proposal of the government to build a new line, and he thought that the western farmers should build their own. The government had just as much right to build warehouses for eastern merchants.

But it was agreed that some radical change must be made. Hon. J. I. Tarte said in his French River project one way of easing the trouble was in the course of a speech, delivered after the evening recess, he said that this country will need this and every other outlet it can get if the enormous northwestern crop is not to be lost. He found an outlet to the markets of the east.

## DECLINE IN ANGLICAN CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Discussed by the Clerical Guild—No Remedy Proposed.

Toronto, March 12.—The decrease in the number of members of the Anglican Church in this city, as reported by the census of last year, was discussed at a meeting of the Clerical Guild, which took place here Monday evening.

Various reasons were advanced by the clergymen for the regrettable state of affairs. Among them one that the Church of England is perhaps too conservative along its lines of work, as compared with other churches, and that its system is not sufficiently elastic.

The discussion was quite informal, the subject being broached unexpectedly during the evening. No remedies for the retrograde movement were advanced.

Don't

Don't think because you have taken many remedies in vain that your case is incurable. You have not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla.

It has cured many seemingly hopeless cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, kidney trouble, and other ailments, and has cured many cases that may have been worse than yours.

What this great medicine has done for others it can do for you.

Gong Gee, a Chinaman, who is a practical electrician, graduated from the Portland (Or.) Technical School, is writing a book on electricity in the Chinese language.

STOP THE COUGH AND SOothe THE COLD. Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The railway from Nyngan to Bourke in New South Wales runs over a plain which is as level as a billiard table for 126 miles in a mathematical straight line.

If you take a Laxa-Liver Pill at night, it will work while you sleep without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and sick headache.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

## GREAT MUSLIN BARGAIN.

Just to introduce the Muslin season and to induce you to visit our Muslin Section and see the magnificent range we are showing for spring and summer wear, we place on sale Tuesday morning 1,468 yards of Fancy American Organdie Muslin, 42 different styles, assorted shades, 36 inches wide, fast colors. This lot is worth 15c a yard. We offer the lot Tuesday to clear **7½c** at only, per yard.....

## New Wash Goods. This Season's Latest Novelties

American Percales—36 inches wide, fancy stripes, fast colors, specially desirable for shirt waists, at 10c per yard.

Special line American Zephyrs—In cardinal, navy, cadet, linen and pink, fancy stripes, fast colors, at 10c and 12½c per yard.

Delainettes—In blue, rose, turquoise and helio, fancy Paisley effects, suitable for wrappers, dressing sacs and waists, special 12½c per yard.

Mercerized Foulards—In soft, silky materials, fancy Persian effects, newest colorings, special 18c, 25c and 30c per yard.

Mercerized Sateens—New colorings, new designs, very large assortment, special 20c and 25c per yard.

Linen Batistes—With fancy silk stripes, i. helio, blue, gold, black, white and pink, worth regularly 20c, for, per yard 12½c.

## THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Gives Final Reading to a Number of Measures.

New Agreements With Pulp Companies Discussed—Temiskaming Railway Plans Aired Again—Amendment to Ontario Election Act.

[Special to the Advertiser.] BILLS PASSED.

Toronto, March 11.—In the legislature this afternoon third readings were given the following bills:

By Mr. Harcourt—To amend the public schools act.

By Mr. Robson—To incorporate the Southwestern Traction Company.

By Mr. Farwell—Respecting the Algoma Steel Company.

By Mr. McLaughlin—To confirm certain bylaws of the township of Cornwall.

By Mr. McKay—To change the name of Tillsonburg.

By Mr. Farwell—Respecting the Algoma Tube Works.

By Mr. Trux—Respecting the estate of William John Moore.

NEW AGREEMENTS TO RATIFY.

Hon. Mr. Davis moved that the house ratify the new agreements with the Niagara Falls Pulp Company, the Nipigon Pulp, Paper and Manufacturing Company, and the Blanche River Pulp and Paper Company, the terms of which have been already published.

Mr. Davis explained that the companies had been delayed by the lack of power to drive their works, but that was now settled, and under the new agreement all the companies were bound under heavy sureties to spend many hundreds of thousands of dollars, and turn out many hundreds of tons of pulp annually.

Mr. Whitney said that it was improper that large tracts of territory should be given away without the representatives of the people being furnished with proper information regarding the bargains. However, having once given the concessions, those who received them should be treated with fairness. On his side of the house they believed that the government had wrongly and hastily pledged themselves, but having done so they were bound to deal honorably in the matter. He did not see, however, any forfeiture clause in the agreements and he reminded the ministry that they had insisted on the clause in a railway charter which was before the house less than a week ago.

Mr. Davis, in reply, showed that the government had protected itself in every particular, but Mr. Whitney hinted that none of the agreements had a forfeiture clause except the Blanche River agreement, though they said, of course, that the concessionaries were to do certain things.

Mr. Davis denied that this was so. Every company, he declared, forfeited its rights unless it carried out its agreement. The motion was adopted.

THE TEMISKAMING RAILWAY.

When the Temiskaming Railway bill came up before the house again, Hon. Frank Latchford explained that surveys of the road had been laid on the table. These showed that the line from North Bay would encounter any great engineering difficulties. A railway from Mattawa, however, would have to overcome a great many physical obstructions.

Mr. Whitney stated his belief that a railway commission should not be appointed. It would simply supply jobs for office seekers, he declared.

The absurdity of the opposition leader's contention was cleverly shown up by Attorney-General Gibson, when he pointed out that no great line ever dispensed with the services of such a board.

It occurred to Mr. W. B. Powell that the big curve grade in the proposed road was unusual.

Hon. Mr. Latchford assured the gentleman that it possessed no extraordinary features.

The fine and long route proved the subject matter of a half-hour's discussion. The bill was reported.

IN THE EVENING.

At the evening session, Mr. Powell (Ottawa), on motion, that the house go into supply, moved the following amendment: "That this house regrets that the government, in view of the grant made for the survey of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Company last session, has taken no sufficient steps to secure from the Dominion Government a subsidy of at least \$6,400 per mile for this railway, to which the province is entitled, in view of the large amount expended on railways in other provinces by the federal government, and this house also regrets that in view of the promise to undertake the immediate construction of this railway, no plans or profiles of the lines surveyed, together with the reports and estimates showing how the total cost of construction has been arrived at have been placed before this house."

Mr. Latchford said the government had every confidence that the Dominion Government would aid them to the fullest extent to which they had aided other roads.

The amendment was defeated 44 to 53.

LEGAL COMMITTEE.

The legal committee of the legislature this morning reported a bill to amend the toll roads expropriation act, of 1901.

Col. F. B. Lays' bill to amend the wage-earners' lien act was reported. It provides that within seven days after

the last certificate has been given to the contractor or sub-contractor for payments upon the contract, a lien may be made. The present act limits the placing of such lien to thirty days after such giving of certificates. Attorney-General Gibson and Mr. Carscallen opposed the bill.

At Monday's session a second reading was given to Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the Ontario election act by providing that where there are more than 300 names on the list in a subdivision the returning officer may open a second polling booth close to the first and divide the list alphabetically.

Premier Ross' bill respecting a certain drainage debt of the township of Sarnia, providing a measure of relief to the extent of \$5,702 where a large amount had been spent by the township, was read a second time.

NOTES.

The premier announced that tomorrow, when the first morning session will be held, they will probably take the liquor bill through committee, and third readings.

Chief Justice Armour, who has been authorized to act, will be assisted by Sir Oliver Mowat will not be able to prorogue the house, and this function will be delegated to the chief justice.

Sir Oliver Mowat has been confined to his room with a severe cold. He is now on the mend, but his physician advises that he should not expose himself at present to damp weather.

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208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas St.

## GRAND FREE CONCERTS

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, From 9:30 to 12 a.m. From 2 to 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, From 9:30 to 12 a.m. From 2 to 5 p.m. From 8 to 10 p.m.

## THE WORLD FAMOUS ARTISTS

In Opera, Vaudeville and Minstrelsy, with their best and latest attractions. Funny Jokes, Quartettes, Opera Solos and Rag Time Selections will be

Exactly Reproduced On the New and Wonderful

TALKPHONE

New York's Greatest Success.

These Wonderful Reproductions May Be Heard ABSOLUTELY FREE

And the selections in the shape of sheet music, as reproduced, can be purchased at 10c for 25c, assorted. The regular prices for these selections are 10c, 25c and 50c. Friday and Saturday,

10 for 25c.

Continuous Concerts During Both Days.

These Wonderful Reproductions May Be Heard ABSOLUTELY FREE

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