

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY . . . WEEKLY.

Daily, One Year.....\$3.00
 Daily, Six Months.....1.50
 Daily, Three Months......75
 Daily, One Month......25

The London Advertiser will be delivered to any residence or place of business in London without extra charge.

Published at Advertiser New Building, 121-123 Dundas street.

Daily, One Year by mail.....\$1.50
 The Western Advertiser, published every Wednesday. Subscription price, 75 cents per year.

Sample copies of Daily and Weekly sent free.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office.....107
 Editorial Department.....134
 Job Department.....175

A complete Job Printing Plant, New Type and New Presses.

LONDON ADVERTISER CO., (Limited).

London, Monday, June 1.

A Definite Issue.

The discussion in the British House of Commons on Thursday places the issue of imperial preferential trade squarely before the British people. The Premier accepted responsibility for Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech. He admitted that the Colonial Secretary had not launched his propaganda without a previous understanding between them. The Premier proceeded to argue the question on much the same grounds as Mr. Chamberlain. He pointed out that the prisoners of free trade 50 years ago, predicted that Great Britain's example would convert the world, but they were wrong. Great Britain remained the only free trade country, the other nations becoming increasingly protectionist. The time would come when the only neutral markets would be the Turkish Empire, India and the British crown colonies and protectorates. Great Britain would then be in a position where it would have to import enormous quantities of foodstuffs and raw materials and would have to pay for them by exports which it would be extremely difficult to dispose of in any countries except those named. A preference on colonial imports could be given by Great Britain only by taxing foodstuffs or raw materials from foreign countries. The Premier did not think it wise to tax raw materials, and unless they could tax foodstuffs, the scheme could not be carried out. On this point Mr. Chamberlain agreed with Mr. Balfour. He estimated that the working classes would pay one-third of the food tax, the whole of which he would be prepared to devote to social and domestic reform, to old age pensions or to some object of a national character. A tax of this kind would put it in the power of the British Government to retaliate on foreign countries for two purposes—first, to prevent them from striking at British colonies, as Germany had struck at Canada for granting a preference to the mother country; second, to defend British trade against the European and American trusts and combines which, secure in their home markets under the shelter of protective tariffs, made a dumping ground of Great Britain, the one open market in the world, and could so wield their enormous aggregations of capital as to destroy a particular British industry. Mr. Chamberlain gave fair warning that he intended to raise a discussion of the whole question before the constituencies.

The professing advocates of imperial preferential trade in this country will do well to note one remark by Mr. Balfour. He declared that if Great Britain gave a preference to imports for the benefit of the colonies, the latter would have to mitigate the severity of their hostile tariffs against Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain has spoken to the same effect. The present colonial duties on British imports must be scaled down before there can be a working basis for imperial preferential trade. The Chamberlain programme thus encounters two currents of opposition—free trade sentiment in the mother country and protection sentiment in the colonies. The only British interests that would be served by a corn tax are agriculture and milling. British manufacturers would not consent to a policy of protection which extended no favors to themselves, and the only advantage that could accrue to them from a preference on foodstuffs from the colonies would be an extension of their trade in the colonial markets. The colonial manufacturers, or the majority of them, would resist this increase of British competition, though they would be compensated by the expansion of the home market if preferential trade should prove as great a boon for the colonies as its advocates predict. The issue will be bitterly fought in the mother country and in the self-governing colonies with the possible exception of South Africa and New Zealand. Imperialism, under present conditions is not a party question. Will it be weakened by being dragged into politics? Time will tell.

Protecting Railway Employees.

During the past year 330 persons were killed and 1,328 persons were injured on Canadian railroads. The safeguarding of the great army of railroad employees is a worthy object of legislation, and already claims several pages of the statute book. A bill introduced by Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., intended to further reduce the hazards of railroad employment, is now before Parliament. The first clause provides that by January 5, 1906, every locomotive shall be equipped with a power drive brake and appliances for operating the train brake system. Every train is required to have a sufficient number of cars in it so equipped with power or train brakes that the engineer can control its speed without obliging the

brakeman to use the common hand brake. This would remove one of the most perilous duties of brakemen on freight trains, for whom a mis-step may mean death in running over the narrow platform on the tops of cars to set the brakes. The commonest danger is in coupling cars. Last year 343 accidents occurred in this way. Mr. Smith's bill provides that all cars shall be equipped with automatic couplers, so that cars may be coupled and uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the cars. Another clause provides for a standard height of drawbars for all cars, engines and tenders, measured perpendicularly from the level of the top of the rail to the center of the drawbars. One of the most important clauses for the protection of brakemen especially is that which asks that all box freight cars for use on Canadian railways after July 1, 1906, shall be equipped with outside ladders at both ends and sides, projecting one step or rung below the frame of the car; also with hand grips placed anglewise over the ladders so as to assist persons in climbing on the roof by means of the ladder. A great risk would be removed by having ladders on the sides of cars. This is the only feature of Mr. Smith's bill to which the railway companies have entered a strong objection. They claim that side ladders present insuperable difficulties in the construction of cars. The railway brotherhoods are insisting on the provision through their legislative representative, Mr. Harvey J. Hall, who has presented their case very ably before the Government.

Are Women Prodigal?

[Chicago Tribune.]
 She took her dainty pen in hand, And dipped it in the ink. "I'll write," she said, with frowning brow, "Exactly what I think."
 "Are women prodigal?" indeed! The question is absurd—The most atrocious slander that I ever heard!

"How strange that men must always fling
 Such charges at our heads!"
 "Tis odd, if woman is so rash,
 That this morning, at the law,
 'Tis false a slander! 'Tisn't so.
 'Tis just a lie, so there!"
 And anyone—'Goodness me!"
 A paper holds her stare.

"Such bargains! Isn't that divine!"
 She reads the tempting ad;
 She casts her article aside.
 (The rest of this is dead).
 She hurries to the telephone
 And calls her husband: "Dear,
 I'll need a hundred more today.
 The summer styles are here!"

Not Used to Waiting.

[Chicago Tribune.]
 Mrs. Wickerby (to new girl)—Eunice, you will be expected, of course, to wait on the table.
 New Girl—I've usually eat when the rest of the family did, ma'am.

The Suggested Visit.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]
 Possibly Edward VII. remembers many of the things and the people that he saw when he was in St. Louis before. The town and country has changed much in the past 43 years, however. There are many new things on this side of the water which would interest the King. It is known that Edward VII. is one of the best-informed men in Europe on American affairs. It was said that just previous to his visit before, he made a special study of United States history. In all the talks which were attributed to him while here, he showed a familiarity with events and men in America which surprised and pleased his hearers. Of course, he has kept up his interest in this country. The United States holds a much bigger place in the affairs of the world in President Roosevelt's day than it did in President Buchanan's, as he knows. A visit by Edward to the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 would be one of the pleasantest episodes in his life.

How She Got Ready.

[Baltimore American.]
 She dressed up to go out with him, 'Twas on the topmost floor;
 Before the mirror she had posed
 At last she started down the stairs,
 And he was glad, but then,
 She turned on the second floor
 To see herself again.

Before another mirror there
 She turned and turned and turned,
 And took her time and primped as though
 She only was concerned.
 She patted bosom and touched up tucks,
 And felt her fluffy hair,
 And rearranged her new "flat" hat
 With undiminished care.

And then she gathered up her skirts
 And fixed them in her hand,
 Coquettishly looked back once more
 Into the mirror and said:
 "Went down another flight of stairs
 To the reception room,
 Where he was huddled like a chunk
 Of rainbow-colored gum."

He smiled, as any husband should,
 But managed not to speak,
 And it was well; for he was sure
 He'd wait until the week.
 He rose to go, but she advanced
 Upon the large pier glass,
 And back and forth in front of it
 Began to pass and pass.

She started with her hat and hair,
 And gradually worked down,
 Inspecting things, until she reached
 The bottom of the stairs.
 She caught her skirts again and looked
 To see how she'd appear,
 And evidently satisfied
 She said, "I'm ready, dear."

He heaved a sigh (but made it soft),
 And headed for the street,
 But hearing not the footfalls
 Of her mirror and feet.
 He turned—he staggered, and then fell
 Against the nearest wall—
 She was going in the mirror
 In the hairrack in the hall!

Is Pneumonia Contagious?

[Philadelphia Press.]

The rapid increase in the number of deaths from pneumonia is calling attention to the question whether this disease is not as contagious as consumption is now known to be. Some of this thinking may be due to the more careful differentiation of diseases made by physicians, but even allowing for that there is no doubt that the victims of pneumonia are growing faster than the increase in the population authorizes, and the only rational explanation of this increase is that the disease is contagious. If longer and more careful observation confirms this theory there will be one more to be added to the list of communicable diseases. Pneumonia is defined as an inflammation of the tissues of the lung, as distinct from inflammation of the bronchial tubes, and from inflammation of the serous covering of the lungs. But notwithstanding this well-defined character it is only during recent years that it has been classed as a disease by itself. In health reports it has usually been tabulated under acute respiratory diseases of the chest. Even now the public health reports of the Marine

Hospital Service have no separate column for pneumonia, and the New York department of health has kept separate records of this disease for only two years past.

Sport, Indeed.

[Washington Star.]
 If the race with Sir Thomas Lipton's boat is as close as the preliminary trials of American boats, it will be fine sport.

As Elsewhere.

[Harrisburg Telegraph.]
 There are too many young men in Harrisburg who complain that they cannot afford to get married. Why don't they say "too selfish" and be truthful about it.

Affronted.

[Washington Star.]
 "So you have decided to get another physician,"

"I have," answered Mrs. Cumrox. "The idea of his prescribing flaxseed tea and mustard plasters for people as rich as we are."

The World's Credit Mark.

[S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-Herald.]

(A Fable in Rhyme.)
 Once there were two brothers, Hen and Ben;
 One had no taste for liquor, this was Hen;
 But Ben, by spiteful Fate, alas! was cursed,
 Unlike his brother, he possessed a thirst.

Hen, in his honest, earnest, sober way,
 Worked on as best he could from day to day;
 He had no special gift, and failed to claim
 The laurels that are handed out by Fame.

One day, worn out, he died and left behind
 No splendid work to benefit mankind;
 They dropped him in his grave and left him there,
 He'd done his best, but no man seemed to care.

Now Ben, instead of toiling, sponged along,
 Not caring what was right or what was wrong;
 He begged the stuff with which he clogged
 His brain, regarding work too wearing for the gain.

At last, besotted, he too died, and then
 Men gathered round his corpse, and said:
 "His talents would have raised him high
 Had Fate not chosen him, poor victim, for her hate."

Moral.
 We give no credit to the common man,
 Who decently works on as best he can;
 But mourning for the witless sort, we think
 He might have been a genius save for drink.

FIRE AND FLOOD DEVASTATES THE CITY OF TOPEKA, KANSAS

(Continued from page 1.)

force over the outlying railroad tracks and the crowded wholesale district of the west bottoms, and finally into the union depot. At 10 o'clock Union avenue, on which the Blossom House and numerous smaller hotels, restaurants and stores are located, is a running stream. The water rose so fast near the depot that many persons were forced to remove to second floors, and preparations were made hurriedly to remove the furniture up town. Personal property in the city was being hurriedly removed to the high ground. Union avenue, on which the Blossom House and numerous smaller hotels, restaurants and stores are located, is a running stream. The water rose so fast near the depot that many persons were forced to remove to second floors, and preparations were made hurriedly to remove the furniture up town. Personal property in the city was being hurriedly removed to the high ground. Union avenue, on which the Blossom House and numerous smaller hotels, restaurants and stores are located, is a running stream. The water rose so fast near the depot that many persons were forced to remove to second floors, and preparations were made hurriedly to remove the furniture up town. Personal property in the city was being hurriedly removed to the high ground.

Kansas City, June 1.—The flood situation here showed no improvement this morning, except that the fires, which it was feared had nearly spread, were put out by the rain and the flood. So far as rail communication was concerned, the city was almost an island. The only communication was by the water supply. No street cars were running, nor were any railroad trains going to or from the city, north, west or south. The blockade at the outlet to the southeast was so severe, that traffic in that direction was practically at a standstill.

Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the people of Kansas City, Kansas. There has been no communication with that city since yesterday, and exhaustive efforts to get word from there this morning failed of any result. Five reporters who crossed the Kaw yesterday before the flood had become so swollen that they could not be rescued.

A message from Kansas City, Kan., by way of Leavenworth, early today, says 27 men were on the Union Pacific bridge, which spanned the Kansas River, when it went down and all of them were drowned.

Topeka, Kan., June 1.—It is feared that almost all the business buildings along Kansas avenue in both North and South Topeka will have to be condemned. "Fire Chief Wilmarth will not make any announcement as to the condition of the buildings."

Patrolman Hopkins, who early this morning returned from a trip near the buildings where the flood victims are housed, says the condition is now much more comfortable than at any time since the flood began. The situation is widely different from last night, when persons for help and the shooting of pistols could be heard at almost any hour.

The river gauge this morning showed 35 feet, having risen from 30.7 during the night. This is nearly nine feet higher than the high record of 1881. There was eight feet of water in the Union depot today.

A great swirling lake, dotted with floating cottages, trees, telegraph poles and other wreckage, covers the lowlands as far as the eye can reach. Similar floating objects came rushing down the Missouri River, possibly some of it from Topeka.

The committees having in charge the work of relief and rescue were busy today with a special meeting of the city council was held during the forenoon. Thousands of refugees at the Convention Hall made their breakfasts from the liberal ration issued by the relief committee. The police have been ordered to shoot on sight anyone caught plundering.

The number of lives lost in this vicinity cannot be learned, and probably never will be known definitely. However, there seems ample verification of reports which account for the loss of more than a dozen lives in the bottom. The number of deaths during the night was that scores of people had perished in Kansas City, Kansas, but owing to the fact that there has been no communication with that city since yesterday, it is a general disposition to discredit this and other sensational reports. That there has been some loss of life there, however, is regarded as probable.

KAW RIVER RECEDES.

Topeka, Kan., June 1.—At 8 o'clock this morning, the Kaw River had stopped rising. The rain has fallen without cessation for the last 72 hours, but no more has it been in the nature of a cloudburst. The situation at North Topeka is improving. There is but little danger of further deaths from drowning. Except in isolated cases the refugees have been cared for. Many are wearing insufficient clothing and hundreds are sleeping in improvised beds.

Boats have crossed from the south side to North Topeka with abundance of provisions. A number of people have been pulled across from the stricken district on a wire cable, where the Melvin bridge stood. A sand dredge was operated after the manner of a breeches buoy. It is impossible to obtain an authentic list of dead.

LATER.

Topeka, Kan., June 1.—It is now believed that the total number of lives lost in the flood here will not exceed 20. No lives were lost, and only eight buildings were destroyed in the fires. Early reports were unavoidably exaggerated. The burning of lumber piles gave the impression that the whole of the north part of the city

was going, and no one was found who had been estimated for the loss of life under the hundreds. With the smoke cleared away, the Kaw River falling, and communication by boat less difficult, additional information was received this morning, and the reduction in the estimated loss of life followed. About 200 people are still at North Topeka, 150 of them being in the upper story of the wool mill. They are well fed.

The property loss from the best estimates now possible will amount to approximately \$1,000,000. Water in North Topeka is 7 feet deep. While the 200 people quartered in the second stories of various buildings have plenty of food, they are in great need of good drinking water, which is being supplied as rapidly as possible in barrels and cans. The great fear at present is that some of the buildings in North Topeka may collapse and cause further loss of life.

New Goods! New Store! KINGSMILL'S PERFECT LIGHT. EXCELLENT SERVICE.

TODAY "SEVERAL NEW IDEAS" IN TWEED SUITINGS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

Light in weight, durable in texture. Materials that will give a great amount of service and not get out of condition. Will neither crush or stain. Very effective. All at moderate prices. Hit and miss Eoline Stripes.

FLAKED EFFECTS

In Delf Blue, Pearl Gray, Bisque, in Ripley finish, guaranteed not to shrink, cockle or spot. All wool, 44 inches wide. Price, 65c. One price only. Very new. A little in advance of the day. All wool, Herringbone Effect, combination shades, Violine, Black and White, 48 in. wide, all the other shades, has sold at \$1.25 yd. The Price at Kingsmill's today, 50c

HAIL SPOTS

Delf Blue, New Green, Pearl and Bisque, 44 inch Botany Yarns, very new. Price, \$1.10. Ladies will find High-class Novelties in Black Materials, the product of the best Manufacturers in France. All weights. Many Qualities. Prices to suit all purses, at

Kingsmill's

THE DRYGOODS HOUSE OF THE WEST.

Some men who act the hog all their lives haven't anything to show for it except the ill-will of their neighbors.

Every Piece Of Printing

You use, is an impression-maker on the mind of the reader. The better the printing, the better the impression made.

You may be in doubt where to get printing that is better than the ordinary; if so, bring it to us. We are makers of neat, clean and attractive printing—the kind that you are looking for.

Advertiser Job

PHONE 175.

Was Unable to do any Work for Four or Five Months.

Was Weak and Miserable.

Thought She Would Die.

Doctor Could Do No Good.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Effectuated a Complete Cure in the Case of MRS. CAROLINE HUTT, Morrisburg, Ont.

She says: "It affords me great pleasure to speak about what your Heart and Nerve Pills have done for me. About a year ago I was taken ill with heart trouble and got so bad that I was unable to do any work for four or five months. I got so weak and miserable that my friends thought I was going to die. The doctor attended me for some time but I continued to grow worse. At last I decided to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and after taking two boxes they made me well and strong again. I cannot praise them too highly to those suffering from nervous weakness and heart troubles."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25 at all dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Seven railroads have recently voted to issue \$230,000,000 of new securities.

THEY WAKE THE TORPID ENERGIES.—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the digestive organs. Unregulated from waste to food, they are liable to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

able value in the control of the various germs diseases, from Diphtheria, in Paris, reports that they check the development of the anthrax bacillus.

ONLY THOSE who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—night and day. But relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.—Cushions! Cushions! Feather and Down, from 50 cents up. Goose Feather Pillows, Mattresses, 2 Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Couches, Chairs and Stoves of all kinds at Hunt & Sons', Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 533 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

No Slight Advantage.

The New York Central is the only trunk line with a depot in New York City (Grand Central Station), corner Fourth Avenue and Forty-second street, in the heart of the city. See Michigan Central agent.

Ontario Jockey Club Spring Meet, Toronto, May 23 to June 6, 1903.

Those attending the races will find the Grand Trunk the most direct, up-to-date service. Six trains leave London daily, 8:32 a.m., 10:25 a.m., 4:35 p.m., and 6:40 p.m. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, 2:10 p.m., returning trains leave Toronto daily at 7:35 a.m., 2:10 p.m., 4:50 p.m., 5:30 p.m. and 11:20 p.m. Vestibule coaches, dining and cafe parlor cars, serving meals a la carte. For tickets and full information apply at city ticket office. 2-bu

The production of pig iron in the United States last year was 17,397,397 gross tons; in 1901 it was 15,875,541 and in 1900 it was 13,783,242 tons.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS and is the only remedy for children with CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN, CURES 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.

One of the most regular riders with the South Berks foxhounds is a small boy, who bestrides a black donkey bareback.

Canada is about to become the chief source of the world's supply of arsenic. The arsenic which for many years baffled the gold miners of Hastings county, Ontario, in their efforts to extract the precious metal from its matrix, has become the more profitable of the two minerals.

TWENTY YEARS OF BRONCHITIS.—Capt. Dunlop, of Kingston, commander of the steamer "Bohemian," of the R. and O. fleet, suffered incessantly for twenty years, and although he took treatment at all that time permanent relief was not obtained until he used "Catarrhose," which cured him quickly and permanently.

THEY WAKE THE TORPID ENERGIES.—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the digestive organs. Unregulated from waste to food, they are liable to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

able value in the control of the various germs diseases, from Diphtheria, in Paris, reports that they check the development of the anthrax bacillus.

ONLY THOSE who have had experience can tell the torture corns cause. Pain with your boots on, pain with them off—night and day. But relief is sure to those who use Holloway's Corn Cure.