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and Editor. John Cameron

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The Nature and Significance of

Monopolies and Trusts. In an article on this subject in the last number of the International Journal of Ethics, Prof. R. J. Ely gives his definition of a "monopoly." and after pointing out the dangers in this direction, briefly indicates the lines along which the remedy must be sought. It is obvious, as he tells us, that monopoly is the opposition of competition, but a fuller and more scientific definition is tendered in the following words: "Monopoly means that substantial unity of action on the part of one or more persons engaged in some kind of business which gives exclusive control more particularly, although not solely, with respect to price." The next point is that competition is the corner stone of our present social order, and if it is removed something else must be put in its place. It is because this truth has been clearly grasped by socialism, and because socialism does propose to put something else in the place of competition that the logical position of socialism is so strong. The essayist, after dividing social monopolies into general welfare monopolies, special privilege monopolies and natural monopolies, with various sub-classes under each, gives a few explanatory remarks as to their particular nature. That the subject is one of very great importance may be judged from this statement: "It is hardly too much to say that the value of all monopolized business in the United States more probably exceeds a sixth of the entire valustion of property in the United States than falls short of this proportion." That these monopolies have public advantages cannot be denied; but when the definition of a German economist-"unified tactics with respect to price"-is borne in mind, it will be easily seen that there are also public dangers. To paraphrase an utterance of the Ohio Supreme Court: "Experience shows that we dare not trust human nature when through monopoly it has a chance to grow fat at the expense of others." Another court has pointed out the political danger, saying that "a society in which a few men are the employers and the great body are mere employes or servants is not the most desirable in a republic." The remedies proposed by Mr. Ely are three: 1. Education. "I would have general education so developed as to in 48 hours notice, there was a maniprepare every boy and girl for life." festation of the mind of Greater Brit-The same energy which Germany gives ain, which declared in no uncertain should be given to prepare our youth a speedy remedy; but real remedies

are likely to be slow. 2. The question of natural monopolies must be taken up earnestly. Since classes have been abolished, there should be no privileged commercial classes. "It is idle to claim that such is the case now when franchises for which no one has toiled in any honorable and legitimate way yield to living." their owners millions upon millions of dollars of unearned wealth." And "War must be waged upon monopolies

they become a thing of the past." 3 "The third class of remedies is found in the regulation of the transmission of property from generation to generation, and this might be brought about in part by taxation, in part by laws which aim otherwise to secure a wide diffusion of wealth. A very strong movement in this direc-

We have attempted in this brief summary to put before our readers the views of one who seems to be a fair minded student of political economy, gifted with a large amount of social sympathy. It has, perhaps, not done justice to his fuller statement, as it is difficult to compress a large subject into still smaller space; but it has surely been sufficient to show that the question is complex; and even when the dangers of monopolies are clearly seen and well defined, the manifold remedies need to be intelligently applied. Passionate sympathy for the poor and oppressed is in its own way good, but those who have wide knowledge and trained intellect must in such things place it at the service of society.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

strong party, both in Africa and England, that has watched this gentleman's movements with anger and suspicion; but now, from a variety of causes and from many sources, the volume of feeling is swelling, and wheor not, it will certainly influence the Government's policy in South Africa. Rhodes is a remarkable man, and has certainly had a wonderful career. When remarks have been made about the questionable means he has employed in business and politics, some of his admirers have been known to say that the great "Empire builder" measured by small conventional stan-

But people who have some practical wisdom, and are certainly not narrow; shake their heads at that kind of talk. They are not inclined to make a talk. They are not inclined to make a placed along about nine miles of demi-god of Rhodes or any other South terline of the canal proper

African millionaire. The "man in the THE MORTALITY street" is likely to be perplexed when he finds a journal like the Spectator favoring the war, but steadily denouncing Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. Stead's pro-Boer productions as steadily supporting the same gentleman. Many both at home and abroad blame both Rhodes and Kruger for the war, but the erratic Mr. Stead cries "Stop the war!" and manages to worship both these prominent figures. At all events things are very much mixed up, and they will take some straightening out. Mr. Rhodes' quarrel with the generals is only an incident in a far bigger

We believe, however, that one good thing is likely to come out of this anti-Rhodes campaign; that is: the people of Britain will want it made clear that they are not spending their blood and treasure for unscrupulous capitalists. The average Briton has seen the Empire driven into a corner by Kruger, and he knew that come what may he must fight his way out of the difficulty. But he is told that this is a capitalists' war, and he is determined that, if he can help it, it shall not be a capitalists' victory. The Government must see to it that the capitalists whose property has to be guarded do not tyrannize over the people and sweat the life out of them. The Empire is not prepared to spend all its blood and treasure for the sake of any cliques, but only for the principles of justice and liberty. If it can be shown that Rhodes and his party are unjust and tyrannical, then they must be brought to account, and "Krugerism," by whatever name it is called, must be checked. This, we believe, is the feeling that is rising among more thoughtful people in England, and the Government must reckon with it and face this great responsibility.

Canada and the Empire.

The chapter on current events in Queen's University Quarterly for April opens with a discussion of the relations between Canada and the Empire by "G." There was a time when reflection on the ultimate destiny of our country took, in some minds, the shape of pleas for annexation, in others the desire for "independence," while some again desired a commercial union with the United States, which favored political allegiance to the Queen with "trade subjection to the rings at Washington." It is no wonder that for a time Canada was but dimly conscious of her deepest thoughts and feelings, when we consider that her population consists of heterogeneous races, scattered over half a continent."

But when the Empire was threatened, and its territories invaded, withto preparing men for military life tones the position of the segregated for civic life. This, of course, is not beginning to realize their relations to the central idea of the British Empire. Canada has voluntarily contributed in a common cause two or three million dollars, and about four thousand men, the privileged social and political including Strathcona Horse and the Halifax and Esquimalt garrisons. "It always pays, in a far higher than the vulgar sense of the word, to make sacrifices for national life or for honor, without which life is not worth

The writer goes on to discuss the attitude of our French-Canadian population towards Britain in her South founded on private favoritism until African struggle. He takes an optimistic view of the situation. Let us put ourselves, he says, in the place of the French-Canadian. Suppose this country, which was for two hundred years in the hands of England, were now under French rule; that one province were British and all the others French. The question is put, "Would the one British province give tion has already set in and it deserves its children and its wealth lavishly for the glory of France, were France engaged in a distant war, on the merits of which our own mother country and the rest of the world were-to say the least-by no means clear? Not a bit of it. No one would expect anything so unreasonable of us. And if a mob tried to ram a flag of France down our throats, it would not increase our love for that flag to any great extent."

Fusion of the different elements of our population, is a "consummation devoutly to be wished;" but unless the majority exercise patience with the minority of a different race, the "consummation" will be a matter of long futurity. It is only natural that the French should jealously guard every constitutional right they have won. In this respect they are not unlike ourselves. When a French Canadian, a public man, will say, as was the case only a short time ago, Judging from various signs, there "I am a Canadian; I am not French; seems to be a strong current of feel-. I am not English. But I am a Canaing setting in against Mr. Rhodes, the dian, loving this country because it is Diamond King of South Africa. There | the land of our forefathers, who were has, of course, been for a long time a Canadians, and I will defend inch by inch the bulwark of our political freedom," we may trust such a race.

The alleged disloyalty of the French-Canadian arises from the fact that he simply wishes to abide by the constitution. Mr. Bourassa says: "We ther it affects Mr. Rhodes personally have a written constitution, and that constitution is not only the legal form of our government, it is also a solemn and sacred compact between the various provinces of British North America." With a premier of Canadian-French extraction, who raises every discussion in which he takes part to a higher level, and who has devoted his political life to the promotion of "unwas above considerations of mere ity, harmony and amity between the morality, or at any rate not to be diverse elements of the country," we can only hope that such ideas may achieve a glorious fruition.

Tree and shrub planting along the Suez Canal to protect it from drifting sand is in progress. Reeds have been

AT LADYSMITH

No Less Than 1,063 Huropeans Died There During the Slege.

London, April 16.—The last days in Ladysmith are described by a Standard correspondent, who gives from official sources these figures:

"On November 2, when the investment began, we had a garrison of 572 officers and 12,924 men. On March 1, when the siege was raised, the garrison was reduced to 403 officers and 9,761 men, leaving 169 officers and 3,-163 men to be accounted for by death and sickness. When General Buller entered the town there were in hospital 1,996 officers and men, of whom 708 were suffering from enteric, 341 from were suffering from enteric, 341 from dysentery and 189 from wounds. Dur-ing the four months from November 2 to March 1 no fewer than 10,668 solders, or nearly 70 per cent of the garrison, had been admitted into the hospital, to say nothing of civilians and others who had slight attacks of what others who had slight attacks of what the doctors called 'filth fever," or incipient enteric. The admissions for enteric were 1,776, for dysentery, 1,857.

"The progress of disease may be traced from the following figures: Nov. 15, 874 patients; Dec. 1, 465; Dec. 16, 874; Jan. 1, 1,599; Jan. 15, 2,322; Feb. 1, 2,477; Feb. 15, 2,229; Feb. 28, 1,996. There died from disease and wounds in the four months 600 men of the garrithe four months 600 men of the garri-son and 40 civilians, while on the lowest average 140 deaths will probably be recorded among patients that re-main, raising the total mortality from ropeans alone. The number of deaths from enteric up to March 1 was 393, or more than 20 per cent, from dysentery 117, or 6 per cent, and from wounds 59. To this ghastly array of figures must be added 18 officers and 193 men killed in action, 17 officers and 160 men killed in assaults, sorties and storm-ing parties, and 2 officers and 33 men killed by casual bombardment. The toll of our dead is, therefore, not less than 1,063. Nor does the list end here, for we have wounded in assaults and sorties, 45 officers and 352 men, and by casual bombardment 25 officers and

Western Ontario.

council will recommend a tax rate of 23 mills on the dollar.

William Griffiths, of Burford, a re-tired farmer, died yesterday. He was born in New Brunswick.

The members of the Lucknow fire company recently presented Mr. Peter Heron with a gold pin and an address. Arthur Paddon, a Windsor boy, who was wounded in South Africa, may lose his arm, as the wound in his right elbow is not healing.

Mr. Hugh J. Leitch, father of Rev. M. L. Leitch, pastor of Knox Church, Stratford, has died, at the age of 90 years. Deceased died at the home of his grandson, Rev. H. D. Leitch, Glen-garry, on Saturday night. He had a

Chancellor Boyd will preside at the next term of the Essex county assize court. The most interesting case will be that of Mr. J. Collier against the M. C. R. for damages for the death of his son Arthur, who went to work for the railway as car checker, and was killed the very first day by a yard he crossed the track Trinity Church, Watford, was the

scene of an interesting event Monday the occasion being the mar riage of Miss Sallie, only daughter of Mr. Francis P. Restorick, to Mr. Henry Conn, B. A., of the Walkerton high school. The ceremony was per-formed by Rev. John Downie, B. D. The groom was attended by Dr. C. W. McLeay, London.

The parties from Ypsilanti, Mich. who are promoting the proposed elec-tric line between Windsor and Leamington, are apparently in earnest. Several places, more particularly Leamington and Kingsville, are opposed to the line, as they claim it would mean the carrying of trade to Windsor. The rural districts, though, favor the scheme, and are ready to grant fran-

The spring assizes opened at Sand-wich before Judge Boyd. The first case on the docket is Maisonville vs. Maisonville, an action for damages malicious prosecution brought by Mrs. Charles Maisonville, of Sandwich East, against her father-in-law, Capt. Oliver Maisonville. The latter prosecuted Mrs. Maisonville on a charge of stealing turkeys, but Magistrate Bartlet dismissed

A very pleasant gathering assembled on Saturday evening at the Patterson House, Rodney. The occasion was the eve of the departure of Mr. Conrad Kritter from Rodney, who is about to leave for Oscanaba, Mich. The feature of the gathering was the presentation to Mr. Kritter of a gold-headed cane. Instrumental in making the occasion more pleasant was Mr. Pinfold, of the Patterson House.

Neil McCorvie, who had been a resident of Mull, Kent county, for 50 years, passed away Sunday afternoon in his 86th year. Mr. McCorvie was born in Argyle, Scotland, near Campbell-In 1846 he was married to Miss Mary McKay, sister of John Mc-Kay, of the Scotch settlement, Chat-ham township. She died in 1879. Nine children blessed the union, and all are They are: Trustee John Mcof Chatham; Edward, on homestead; Archie storekeeper at Mull; Mr. James Anderson, Howard; Mrs. Jos. Baird, Mull; Miss Kate McCorvie, late teacher in McKeough school, and Mary and Belia at home. About 20 years ago Mr. McCorvie retired, and had since lived quietly at his home in

William Hedges, one of the pioneers of Walpole township, passed away on March 25. He was born in 1811 in Marksbury, Somerset, England. came to Canada, arriving in Toronto in the year 1842. He lived near Weston five years, and then moved to the township of Walpole, then an almost unbroken wilderness, where he spent was a Methodist, of which church he was a member for over 70 years, and occupied an official position for about 50 years. In politics he was a Liberal, and was often urged by his friends to take an active part in political life. He firmly declined, preferring a quiet life with his family. Upright and honest in all his dealings, he enjoyed the con-fidence and respect of all in the com-munity in which he resided. He leaves a family of six sons and three daughters to mourn his loss.

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Cometh a good end." When you take Cometh a good end." When you take Hood's Sarsaparilia to purify your blood you are making a good beginning, and the good end will be health and happiness. This medicine cures all humors of the blood, creates a good appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and imparts vigor and vitality to the whole system. It is America's Greatest Blood Medicine. Biliousness is cured by Hood's Pills

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The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

TOW that the warm spring days have come we celebrate their advent by offering to our patrons special inducements. Digest the following columns, follow the crowds and have your needs supplied.

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188 Ladies' Parasols in 20 and 22 inch frames, fancy handles, extra good twill tops, worth \$1 25, \$1 35 and \$1 50 each, special at ... \$1 00 dozen Men's Strong Umbrellas, full size Paragon steel frames, solid sticks, bone handles, extra fine tops, regular \$1 35 and \$1 50 Umbrella, special at each......\$1 00

dies' Black Mourning Parasols, silk and silk and wool covers, very nice, from. \$1 50 to \$2 50 Ladies' Navy Blue Umbrellas, plain or fancy handles, steel rods, special at......\$2 00

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Complete stock of Ladies' Sailor Hats. Every wanted need to be had here. White, black, navy or mixed straws. Prices from .. 25c to \$2 50

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Never had such success in this department. Our Jackets are correct in style, length and fit. Prices-all colors and black, each \$4, \$4 90, \$5, \$6, \$8 50 and \$10

In these we show an endless variety. To be appreciated they must be seen. Ladies' Blouse, in red only, with polka dot and fancy pattern, were 50c and 75c, to clear.. 35c Ladies' Gingham Blouses, in fine quality, pink checks. Special at 750 Ladies' Percale Blouses, with white tucked yoke of lawn, very stylish. Special at......\$1 00 Ladies' Percale Blouses, trimmed with embroidery insertion, in blues and mauve, very Ladies' Black Sateen Blouses, with tucked fronts. Special\$1 00 and \$1 25 Ladies' Mercerized Sateen Blouses, tucked and hemstitched with stitching. Special at \$2 50 Ladies' Silk Blouses, in plain color with fancy satin stripes; also fancy stripes in blue, purple and green, made in newest styles.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Go

208, 210, 210¹, 212 Dundas Street.

SPITTING IN CARS

New Effort Made in Brooklyn to Enforce the Ordinance.

New York, April 17 .- Sanitary Superintendent Dr. Robert A. Black, announces that he will at once begin a crusade against persons who make a practice of spitting on the floor of elevated and trolley cars in Brooklyn. The fact that pulmonary phthisis is contagious and that spitting in the cars has caused the spread of many fatal diseases led the health department some time ago to have printed notices issued to the railroad com-panies, which have since been posted

in the cars.
Of tate there has been no effort to enforce the ordinance and the notices have been disregarded entirely. number of policemen of the sanitary squad were detailed to look for violations, and when Dr. Black learned that no arrests had been made he threatened to have all the men sent

back to patrol duty.
"I do not believe these men are doing anything," said Dr. Black. "If they do not attend to business better will see that they are sent back on post and their places filled by an-

other squad." The penalty for spitting in cars or public conveyance is from \$1 to \$250, and Dr. Black says he is determined that those who violate the law in the future must pay for it.

A YOUNG GIRL'S DANGER

How She Overcame It and Baffled Her Tormentor.

Toronto, April 18.-Miss Ida Hobkirk, of 184 Harbord street, this city, is a young lady who is exceedingly pop-ular with a very extensive circle of friends, all of whom are rejoicing over her recent escape from a terrible dandeeply interesting, told in her own straightforward way:

Here is her narrative: took a position in a down-town store My work was not unusually hard, but I soon found I could not stand it, and my health failed. I grew very thin, had splitting headaches continually, dizzy spells, and extreme My tongue was thickly furred, harsh and dry, every morning, and I arose tired and aching. I was dull and lowspirited all the time.

"My sister had used Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills with remarkable benefit, and I also began to take them. I candidly state that improvement be gan almost immediately. Daily I mended, till today I am in better health, and much stronger than I have been for years. To Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills, and to them alone, the credit was due."

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as Miss Hobkirk did, should use Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills. They will give new life and health.

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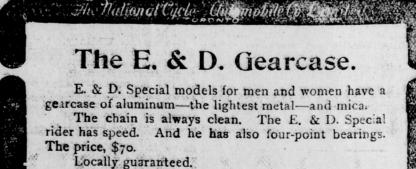
Corticelli Skirt Protector should not be used as a binding-it is a physical impossibility for any kind of a binding to outwear a skirt.

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