

London Advertiser.

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The London Advertiser Company,
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LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

THE REVOLUTION IN LONDON.The results of the London County
Council elections are little short of
revolutionary.For nearly twenty years the County
Council, which exercises a variety of
administrative functions over six mil-
lions of people, has been controlled by
the Progressives, who have followed a
programme of radical municipal own-
ership, or "municipal socialism," as its
adversaries prefer to call it.In the last Council the Progressives
numbered 33, and their opponents, styl-
ing themselves Moderates, 34. In the
Council elected on Saturday the Mod-
erates, now called Reformers, will have
79 members, the Progressives 34, and
the Laborites 3. The result is one of
portentous significance for Great Brit-
ain and America alike.There is impartial testimony that the
Progressives, with whom Lord Rose-
berry and many prominent public men
allied themselves, did good work in fos-
tering a civic spirit in the metropolis,
and rousing it from an inertia which
had left it sadly behind the times. Its
local government was an anachronism,
London being merely a congeries of
loosely-connected boroughs, lacking in
efficient co-operation. The Progress-
ives rose above parochialism and re-
garded the metropolis as a civic unit.
They magnified the powers of the
County Council at the expense of the
borough authorities. As a result of
their enterprising and vigorous policy,
London is a changed city and in many
respects an improved one. The County
Council has opened up magnificent
thoroughfares; has torn down festering
slums and replaced them with
wholesome dwellings; has enormously
increased the area of parks and open
spaces; has established a great sys-
tem of electric traction, and has ef-
fected other reforms which have made
London a handsomer and more modern
city, and conduced to the convenience
and comfort of its inhabitants.The Progressives have failed be-
cause they did not know when to stop.
They went municipal-ownership-mad,
and the ratepayers have grown tired of
footing the bills. Enormous sums have
been sunk in unprofitable investments
which should have been left to private
enterprise. For example, the County
Council established a steamboat service
on the Thames which is annually losing
hundreds of thousands of dollars. The
council has not been satisfied with
municipal operation of public utilities
which are natural monopolies, but has
gone to such extremes as providing
municipal billiards and dominoes. In
London the taxes fall entirely upon the
tenants, and the tenants have rebelled.Fifteen years ago the tax rate on
rents was 2 1/2 pence on the
pound or about ten per cent, so
that the man who was paying a
rent of \$500 had to contribute a little
less than \$50 a year to the County
Council treasury. But the tax has
been steadily increased until now it
stands at 3 shillings on the pound, or
15 per cent on the rent, so that the \$500
tenant is now being forced to pay \$80
a year to defray the cost of the Coun-
cil's experiments. In addition to this,
the tenant has to pay the borough tax,
which averages 30 per cent on the rent,
so that when the levy of the County
Council is added, the total tax is nearly
one-half the rent charged.The last straw which broke the
patient back of the London tenant was
the County Council's plan to spend
\$120,000,000 in buying up electrical
plants and municipalizing the whole
electrical business of the metropolis.
The Reformers fought this proposition
and made it the prominent issue of the
campaign. The result is a blow for
municipal ownership, from which it
may never recover in Great Britain, the
country in which the principle has
been carried to the greatest extreme,
and has had the fairest trial.**WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.**Toronto is arranging for a daily
train service into Cobalt and New
Ontario. And to think that Ottawa
might have been the base of supplies
for this great new region if that line
had been built in from Matawona! But
our representative men would not
have it.—Ottawa Citizen.Then Mr. Whitney, Col. Matheson,
Mr. Foy, Dr. Pyne, and the other Con-
servative members of the Legislature
five years ago were not representative
men, for they supported the Matawona
route. Messrs. Hanna and Gandy had
the assurance to tell a West Middle-
sex audience that Cobalt had turned
a million dollars into the Provincial
treasury, which would have been lost
had the Matawona route been
chosen. It is doubtful whether the sil-
ver mines of Cobalt would have been
yet discovered. The object of building
the railway was to give access to theagricultural district north of Lake
Temiskaming. If Matawona had been
the starting point the road would have
taken the shortest cut to Halleybury
and New Liskeard, and would prob-
ably have run several miles east of the
present site of Cobalt. The Ross Gov-
ernment chose the North Bay route
because it would bring the Temiskam-
ing country into direct connection with
the heart of Old Ontario. By the other
route every passenger and every pound
of freight would be forced through
Mattawa, at the eastern extremity of
the Province, with some profit to Ot-
tawa and Montreal, but to the disad-
vantage of the greater part of Ontario
and of the Temiskaming district itself.The Ross Government builded even
better than it knew. The railroad
stumbled upon the richest silver mines
in the world; it opened up a great
tourist traffic to the Lake Temagami
region; and it will link Central and
Western Ontario with the new trans-
continental railway. These great bene-
fits would have been lost if the Con-
servative party in the Legislature had
had its way five years ago. Its atti-
tude toward this great public enter-
prise, which has proved so rich an in-
vestment for the Province, was deter-
mined merely by a desire to make
party capital in the Ottawa Valley. Yet
the members of the present Govern-
ment and their followers have the gall
to claim all the credit for the marvel-
ous results of the Ross Government's
policy.**BRITAIN'S MARITIME SUPREMACY**The year 1906 was a record-breaking
one for the shipyards of Great Britain,
being the most prosperous twelve
months in their history. The total ton-
nage of the merchant vessels turned
out was 1,800,000, of which 1,550,000
is registered under the British flag. Sail-
ing vessels are no longer an important
factor in the British merchant marine,
and last year sailing craft amounting
to 200,000 tons was removed from Brit-
ish registry. The indications are that
Britain will continue to hold first place
among the nations in the building and
sailing of a merchant marine for many
years to come, cheap raw materials and
the most skilled labor in the world en-
abling her to beat all competitors. Brit-
ish ships do the bulk of the world's
carrying trade, and the Union Jack is
on every sea and in every port. The
British traffic with every people, and
wherever there is buying and selling
there the Britisher is to be found busy
making money. Cheap food for the
British artisan and cheap material for
the British manufacturer have raised
Britain to first commercial place among
the nations, and the people of the
mother country realize that she owes
her present proud position to the trade
policy established through the efforts
of Cobden and Bright. They are wed-
ded to the principle of free trade, and
proved anew their loyalty to that prin-
ciple in the elections last year.Canadians who failed to get their
yellow journals on Sunday from across
the line are no losers.Governor Swettenham has resigned,
but will look in vain for an address
and a gold-headed cane from Uncle
Sam.Ottawa is discussing the improve-
ment of its garbage removal system.
Mr. Borden might spare a few scav-
engers from parliament hall.It will be remembered that Dr. Oron-
hyatekha came through the insurance
investigation with more credit than
some of the men he trusted.The Boers have been placed upon
their good behavior. It is not probable
they will be so foolish as to abuse a
trust which can be taken from them.**AS IT MIGHT BE.**[Sam Kiser.]
A few small changes here and there
Would save mankind a world of woes;
The length of Cleopatra's nose
Caused war and murder and despair.The jealous lover still might grip
His hand in friendship whom he hates,
And still be happy had the fates
Made hair grow on the woman's lip.The frenzied one whose hands are dyed
With human blood that he has shed,
Might still be sane and free from dread
If she were snub-nosed or cross-eyed.**ANYTHING TO OBLIGE.**[Ladies' Home Journal.]
The clerk was most obliging, but the
young woman customer was hard to please.
Roll after roll of blankets did he patiently
take down and show to her, nothing
suited.For some fifteen minutes this mock sale
went on, then the young woman said, con-
descendingly: "Well, I don't intend to buy.
I was just looking for a friend."
"Wait a moment, madam," cried the
clerk. "There is one more blanket left on
the shelf. Maybe you will find your friend
in it."**THE DEFINED SUITOR.**[Life.]
Conversation lagged for a moment; then,
as he sipped his tea, he remarked quietly,
but with a meaning emphasis, "You are to
be married."
"Married me? To whom?" was the startled
reply.
"To me. I came today on purpose to
tell you."**WORN OFF.**[Denver News.]
One day, after the brokenman had been
reigniting out the window and explaining
the scenery, one of the passengers whis-
pered to the conductor: "Conductor, can
you tell me how that brokenman lost his
finger? He seems to be a very nice fellow.
It seems a pity he should be crippled.""That's just it, ma'am. He is a good
fellow. He is so obliging that the just
wore his finger off pointing out the scenery
along the line."**THE TAILOR'S CREST.**[Ladies' Home Journal.]
The tailor's sign in a little inland town
was an apple simply as apple. The peo-
ple were amazed at it. They came in
crowds to the tailor, asking him what on
earth the meaning of the sign was.
The tailor, with a complacent smile, re-
plied:
"If it hadn't been for an apple where
would the clothing business be today?"**THE GREAT PROBLEM.**[Life.]
"Miss Smith has written a problem novel,
hasn't she?"
"Yes."
"What is the problem?"
"How to make it sell."**THE WINDS OF MARCH.**[S. E. Kiser.]
Blow, blow, ye blustering winds of March!
Blow o'er the hills and down the lanes;
Assail the oak and rend the larch
And howl away across the plains!
Let croaking signs and biting sleet
Be heralds of your mighty rage;
Your domination is complete;
Blow, winds of March, you have the stage!
Blow, blow where skirts may flap and swish
And flying hats may disappear;
Blow on, O March winds, let no wish
That I may harbor interfere.
Blow, blow, ye winds where'er ye list,
I do not rise in weak dismay
To ask you kindly to desist—
You'd probably blow, anyway.**ONE ON THE DENTIST.**[Chicago Record.]
Pat—Did you hear about the joke on
Hoover, the dentist?
Mike—No.
Pat—Oh went to him on Chewahda to have
me tot' pulled.
Mike—Yes.
Pat—And before Oi could tell him to
shop he pulled the wrong wam.
Mike—Yes.
Pat—And thin he had to pull the roight
wan for nothin'.**THE INSURANCE REPORT.**[Toronto News.]
The long-looked-for report of the insur-
ance commission is an outspoken and
courageous document. It shows that the
commission has taken its work seriously,
uninfluenced by one-sided considerations
of partisan politics, and comparatively
free from the panic-born excesses which to
a certain extent marred the work of the
New York States investigation of last
year.**CANADIAN LONGEVITY.**[Ottawa Journal.]
It is commonly observed that Canadians
are long-lived. There are no statistics to
prove that they are the longest lived of
any race of people, but instances of long
evity are so common in this country that
it is probably the case that no other na-
tion can show a more telling record.
As an example, take the obituary column
of the current number of the Dominion
Presbyterian. There are thirteen deaths
recorded, seven of them women and six
men. Being Presbyterian, practically all
of them are of Scottish descent, which may
or may not account for their longevity.
Every one of the thirteen was over 70 years
of age, five of them were over 80, and five
of them over 90, one being 99.
This, of course, is exceptional, even in
Canada, yet this is an obituary record
taken at random, and it would seem to
establish this country as a place where
the evening of our days is long.**UNSUCCESSFUL ORIENTAL ECON-
OMIST.**[Mensch Chronicle.]
Choy Hok Wan, a tutor of Swatow,
while on a visit to Shanghai, urged dur-
ing a lecture that if every member of the
vast population of China paid only a
dollar a year, the country would soon be
able to liquidate her foreign debt. The
tutor's appeal was not received sympa-
thetically, and he committed suicide.**THE WOOLLY WEST.**[Judge.]
"What are they moving the church for?"
"Well, stranger, I'm mayor of these
diggins, an' I'm ter law enforcement.
We've got an ordinance what says no
saloon shall be nearer than 300 feet from
a church. I gave 'em three days to move
the church."**CROSSING THE BAR.**[Zeneyson.]
Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no moaning of the bar,
When I put out to sea.
But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark!
And may there be no sadness of farewell,
When I embark;
For, though from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have cross'd the bar.**WHERE SHE FAILS.**[Chicago Record.]
"There's only one thing I know of that
a woman can't do with a hairpin."
"What's that?"
"Button her waist down the back."**THE PLEASURE HATERS.**[Chicago Record.]
A good many people go through this life
as if they were trying to punish themselves
for a grudge they had brought along from
some former existence.**ELEVEN YEARS AFTER.**[Chicago Record.]
He married her to have a home,
A dear and cosy little nest,
Where she would be the mistress, and
Contentment would be in his breast.
Alas! how oft the dreams and schemes
Of mice and men are still upset;
He married her to have a home,
And he and she are boarding yet.**KEPT A DIARY.**[Chicago News.]
It seems that Evelyn Thaw kept a diary
for fear she would forget some of the slang
she had picked up.**Malta-Vita**

"The Perfect Food"

The grocer who offers you something
"just as good" has no regard for your
judgment or your health. It's delicious.If you want a breakfast food
that will make your mouth water
and at the same time prove most
healthful and nutritious
Ask your grocer for**"STERILIZED"
RELiance**BREAKFAST FOOD
New, Dainty, DeliciousSmall
Package 5c. Try It

ASK FOR THE PURPLE PACKAGE

There is a baking powder it will
pay you to try because it costs less
to you, gives better results, makes
food healthful and is sold on a
Cash Guarantee of Satisfaction.
Ask your grocer for**RELiance
BAKING POWDER**If you want a set of
Reliance Picture Post Cards
FREEWrite us at once naming your grocer
and this paper and we will send you
a set of four, lithographed in brilliant
colors, free; postage prepaid by us.International Food Co.,
TORONTO, CANADA**RAVAGES OF THE
WHITE PLAGUE**(Continued from Page One.)
were Rachel, the actress, Robert Louis
Stevenson, Lawrence Sterne, John
Keats and Chopin.Germans Lead the Fight
In the scientific combating of con-
sumption, Germany had taken a lead-
ing place. Immense sums had been ex-
pended and special establishments and
bathing stations provided. By this
means about 33 per cent in every hun-
dred patients were restored to health.
In addition, by means of lectures and
the diffusion of literature, sufferers
had been taught to protect themselves
and their families. The result had been that
the German death rate had been re-
duced from 38.35 in 1886 to 46.78 in
1902, despite a large increase in popu-
lation.**How Norway Fights It**Norway's anti-tuberculosis legisla-
tion was a model, that country having
gone the whole length. The system of
compulsory notification was enforced,
and if the patient's surroundings were
such as to make the disease danger-
ous to others, he was removed to an
hospital. Much had been done in the
United States to encourage sanatoria,
but little had been attempted in Can-
ada. Despite a strong recommendation
by a parliamentary committee that
the Dominion should aid the provinces
in combating phthisis, no action along
that line had been taken.**Grants for Sanatoria.**The Ontario Legislature in 1900 had
passed an act by which municipalities
establishing sanatoria would receive a
grant of one-fifth of the cost up to
\$20,000, but Hamilton was the only
city which had so far taken advantage
of that legislation. As showing the
need for aggressive work, Mr. Downey
said that in 1904 there were 3,877 deaths
in Ontario from Tuberculosis. In the
five years, 1901-2-3-4-5, there were
14,204 deaths from consumption, or
over 50 per cent more than the deaths
from all other infectious diseases, which
totalled 9,927.**Features of the Bill.**Mr. Downey explained that compul-
sory notification was an essential fea-
ture of his bill, as without this provi-
sion the system of notification would be
the taking of other measures were
of little avail. The bill also provided
for the creation of county boards of
health, to the secretary of which at-
tending physicians would report cases
or suspected cases within one week of
their diagnosis. Such bacteriological
examination by the department at To-
ronto would follow, and on the diag-
nosis being confirmed, the county board
would take charge of the case, issuing
literature to the family, and seeing
that instructions were carried out, and
in case the invalid's surroundings were
such as to endanger others or prevent
recovery, the board would have power
to order removal to the sanatorium,
which under the act would have to be
provided by the county.The Legislature, said Mr. Downey in
closing his remarks, owed a solemn and
sacred duty to the people of Ontario
and the white plague. War's ravages were
slight in comparison to this destroyer,
which carried off more people in one
year than war did in twenty years. If
wise and advanced legislation was
adopted, a flood of gratitude would well
up in the hearts of the thousands who
would be benefited.**Opposition Approves.**Mr. MacKay, who spoke for the Op-
position, approved of the principle of
the bill, criticised a few of its de-
tails. He did not think that a sanato-
rium for each of forty counties, and a
corresponding number of county
boards of health, with a paid secretary
for each, would be necessary. The
county boards should be made as per-
manent as possible, which would not be
the case if the wardens were chairmen.
The proposed system of reporting and
analyzing was too complicated and
tedious and should be simplified, and
the provincial board of health should
do more of the work. He did not think
the county boards should have the
power to compel county councils to
provide sanatoria. Finally, he said that
if the bill was to be passed, it would
be better to make it a Government bill,
and deal with the question from a pro-
vincial standpoint.Mr. Hanna said that there had been
a change of opinion regarding the cen-
tralization of sanatoria. A couple of
years ago, doctors and municipal offi-
cers of five counties had interviewed
the Government regarding the estab-
lishment of an institution to be main-
tained by all five. Recently the same**J. H. CHAPMAN & CO****Big Sale Wednesday Morning of
Manufacturers' Ends of Fine Linens**Including ends of Fine Table Damask, Fine Linen Huck, Diapers, Fine Irish
Linen, Linen Sheeting, Fine Washed Tea Crash, Hollands and Extra Heavy
Butchers' Linens. Considering the scarceness this season of mill surplus we were
fortunate to procure this lot. Be on hand early tomorrow morning, for it will be
one of the quickest sales of the season.200 yards Fine Table Linen, bleached and unbleached, ends measure
from 1 1/4 to 6 yards. Not a piece worth less than 75c—the majority are
\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.40 yard linens. While they last 59c yard.
225 yards Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, in ends 1 1/4 to 5
yards. Worth 50c, 60c and 65c yard. While they last 44c yard.**Dress Linens, Sheeting, Huck Toweling, Etc.**Fully Bleached Fine Irish Linens, suitable for making waists, suits, skirts, and for drawing
purposes. Just 75 yards of this in regular 35c and 50c qualities—lengths are from 2 to 8 yards.
While they last per yard 25c.

SHEETING		DIAPERS		LINEN HUCK	
20 yards Linen Sheeting, 73 and 76 inches wide, worth 75c, \$1 and \$1.25. On sale tomorrow, 55c a yard	55c	70 yards Pure Linen Diaper, in widths of 18, 27 and 36 inches wide. Worth 20c, 25c and 35c a yard. On sale tomorrow	18c	75 yards Linen Huck, 27 inches wide, in lengths from 11-4 to 4 1/2 yards. Worth 40c and 50c yard. A splendid chance to- morrow to get it for, per yard 29c	
WASHED LINEN		BUTCHERS' LINEN		COME EARLY	
65 yards Washed Linen for tea towels, 24 and 27 inches wide, 2 to 5 yards ends. Worth 22c and 25c yard. On sale tomorrow a yard	18c	70 yards extra heavy Butchers' Linen, 2 to 5 yards ends, Worth 28c, 35c and 40c yard. On sale tomorrow, a yard	22c	All lines are in small quantities.	

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas Stdelegates conferred with the Govern-
ment, but they had reached the conclu-
sion that instead of one sanatorium
doing for four or five counties, each
county should have one or more such
institutions.The provincial board of health, said
Mr. Hanna, had been considering the
whole question of public health in a
large way. That body was drafting a
bill providing for county boards of
health, with a skilled doctor at the
head of each. Mr. Hanna said the
board would be best able to pass upon
Mr. Downey's bill, and to obtain a con-
sensus of opinion from the municipali-
ties. Should the Government then take
up the bill it would have the benefit
of the work of the board of health. On
the understanding that this would be done,
he asked Mr. Downey to withdraw the
bill.

The House adjourned at 4:45.

Advertiser CorrespondenceTo the Editor of The Advertiser:
As it appears that the watering of
the pavements only, during the com-
ing summer, has been definitely set-
tled by our water commissioners, and
as the residential portion of the city
not only on side streets, but also on
streets as a whole, is completely cut out,
our car lines, could not our commis-
sioners arrange (at least at times), to
sprinkle the roads, on car lines, and
thus save the ratepayers and tenants
the terrible annoyance, during the hot
summer months, of being smothered by
dust, and also of having their furniture
and effects damaged right and left from
this cause?Of course, the down-town merchants
have to be considered, but what is fair
for Peter, also applies to Paul, or
should be so, and it is hoped and ex-
pected by the writer, as also by hun-
dreds of other citizens, that the com-
missioners will see their way clear in
some way to occasionally water the
streets on car lines, thus saving them
the annoyance, dirt and bother before
referred to.**RATEPAYER (NORTH END).****LOSING MUSCULAR POWER**The First Sign of Mental Decay—The
Warning of General Break-
Down.Changes in the nervous system man-
ifest themselves slowly.
They show first by muscular weak-
ness—a feeling that threatens paral-
ysis, or by a fullness in the head that
indicates approaching apoplexy.
It seems like stiffness, but you soon
discover there's a lack of power—
that the endurance of this or that
muscle is not what it ought to be.
Your friends may notice a slight
thickness of speech or that your
memory is decidedly failing.These symptoms may grow worse
very quickly if they are not treated
by Ferrozene. You must build up the
nervous system. This can be accom-
plished in no other way as thoroughly
and permanently as by the use of
Ferrozene.This remarkable remedy, which has
cured tens of thousands of Canadian
people, increases enormously the diges-
tive power, stimulates the forma-
tion of blood, the rich red kind that
puts new life into the nerves.
The first result of these changes is
increased strength.Natural circulation quickly follows,
and that fullness in the head, so dis-
turbating and alarming, too, quickly
passes away.These changes are wrought in a
natural way, for the reason that Fer-
rozene treats the causes that excite
these troubles.
For the aged and weak who need
strength—for those rundown and
thin—for the sickly and nervous who
lack staying power—nothing compares
with Ferrozene.No tonic gives such lasting good
health; try it yourself. Sold by all
dealers, in 50c boxes.**PERRIN
GLOVES**

STYLE, FIT, DURABILITY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

**AFTER SQUARE
DEAL FOR ALL****Canada to Insist Upon More
Satisfactory Postal Agreement
With United States.**Ottawa, March 4. — An important
conference of the postal officials of
Canada and the United States will be
held in Ottawa on Wednesday or
Thursday next, when the whole ques-
tion of postal relations between the
two countries will be discussed. The
conference is rendered necessary by
the notification by the Dominion Gov-
ernment, some months ago, that it
would abrogate the postal convention
between the two countries, as from
May next.The Dominion will probably be re-
presented by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux,
postmaster-general; Dr. Coulter, deputy
postmaster-general, and Mr. Smith
secretary of the department. The
United States delegates will be Mr.
Shallenberger, second assistant post-
master-general, and Mr. H. M. Bea-
con, of the third assistant postmaster-
general's office. These gentlemen will
leave Washington this evening, will
stop over in New York tomorrow, and
will reach Ottawa at noon on Wednes-
day.The Canadian postoffice takes the
view that the time has come for re-
consideration of the whole question of
postal relations with the United States,
especially as regards second-class mat-
ter. This country has been carrying
10,000 tons of newspapers and
periodicals from the United States to
every 1,000 sent from this country. But
our grievance is not so much in this
disproportion of things as in the fact
that under cover of second-class mat-
ter the United States is sending in all
manner of publications that are not
entitled to the privileges. Canada takes
the natural view under the circum-
stances that this is an unfair arrange-
ment. Until now American publishers
have been free to send into Canada all
classes of papers and magazines with-
out let or hindrance until they came
under the ban as immoral or scurrilous.
The effect has been an unjust dis-
crimination against Canadian publish-
ers and their employees.The new policy of the postoffice de-
partment is to insist that Canada will
not, in future, give any better treat-
ment to United States publishers than
to those of her own country; in brief,
that there must be a square deal all
around. Canada will also demand the
right to exclude any matter from the
mails which her postoffice department
deems it. She possesses that power now,
but whenever it has been exercised it
has been received with a chorus of pro-
tests. Now it is to be clearly un-
derstood that she has complete liberty in
this matter, as in all other questions
of postal administration. Some sub-
scribers to United States magazines
and periodicals have taken fright at
the fear that the new regulations will
mean an increase in the subscription
rates to be charged. But the experience
of the Canadian postoffice is that
American publishers are so anxious to
secure a footing in the Canadian mar-
ket that they will, themselves, bear the
cost of any increase in postal rates to
this country.

The question is whether Canada shall