

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

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Getting Down to Business.

Mr. Sifton, speaking at Stratford, announced that the accounts of the Intercolonial Railway would show a handsome surplus at the end of the fiscal year. It is to be hoped so. Mr. Blair has worked hard to put the road on a businesslike basis in the face of vindictive opposition, and in some cases downright calumny. The management of the Intercolonial was a financial hoo-doo and a political reproach for so many years that a Minister who can make it a permanently paying and useful concern will earn the gratitude of the country, and do much to vindicate the principle of public ownership. The financial record in the last years of the Conservative Government was something like this:

	Deficit.	Surplus.
1890	\$553,492	
1891	684,946	
1892	493,936	
1893		\$29,182
1894		5,839
1895		8,815
1896		55,187

The extraordinary deficit in 1891 was due to the general election that year, when the Intercolonial was performing its best work as a political machine. The surpluses for three years were obtained at the expense of the rolling stock and other equipment, which were allowed to run down. In 1896 the road resumed its functions as the Conservative carry-all for the general elections, with the usual result—a deficit. Then the Intercolonial passed under the vigorous control of Mr. Blair, who set to work to replenish the rolling stock, repair the roadbed, secure proper terminals and connections, and generally to make a railroad of it. The effects of his policy began to appear last year, when the gross receipts jumped from \$2,866,028 to \$3,117,669. Owing to its run-down condition, however, he was compelled to make heavy expenditures for maintenance—some \$861,000, as compared with \$624,000 in 1897. The result was a deficit of \$139,978 in 1898. Had the road been maintained in proper shape by his predecessors Mr. Blair could have shown a substantial surplus. But now that he has overtaken the task bequeathed to him by Mr. Haggart, the earning power of the Intercolonial is growing rapidly, and it is believed the era of deficits is past.

The Radical British.

In aristocratic Britain they are much more radical in their legislation than we in Canada, or than our American cousins, who profess to own the only brand of real democracy.

Some of the measures already introduced into the British House of Commons this session would be regarded as socialistic on this side of the Atlantic. A Conservative Government have resolved to spend \$10,000,000 in establishing a telephone system to be controlled by the state. The state has owned the telegraphs for many years. It is a branch of the postoffice administration, and yields a handsome profit. The telephone has been in the hands of a monopoly, and the service has never been popularized, but the Government purpose remedying that.

Mr. Chamberlain has introduced a bill to empower local authorities to advance money to enable occupiers to acquire ownership of small houses, on the principle of the Irish Land Act and Small Holdings Act. The social efficiency of municipal government in Great Britain is proverbial. The fixed conditions there are doubtless more favorable to collectivist experiment than in new countries like the United States and Canada, where things are in a state of flux, and private initiative has a wider range.

Another sign of the socialistic trend is the agitation for old age pensions, to which Mr. Chamberlain gave countenance. The present Government is indisposed to handle this question, pleading financial stringency, but sooner or later it will become an issue of practical politics. The Cottage Homes Bill, recently before the House, is on somewhat the same lines. Its object is to provide cottage homes for the aged deserving poor, so as to spare them the humiliation of living in the workhouse, where they have to mingle with the undeserving class. This bill was brought forward by Mr. Hutton, a Conservative member. In moving the second reading he said it was an appalling fact that one out of every three persons who reached the age of 75 was not in a position to maintain himself, but had to rely on the poor law for relief. He regarded as cruel the present system of poor law administration, in not making a difference between the treatment of aged persons who had lived respectable lives, and of those who had dissipated their substance away. Mr. Chaplin, speaking for the Government, criticised some of the details of the bill, but agreed with its principle, and offered no objection to its second reading, provided it was sent to a select committee to remedy its defects. This was accordingly done. Some Liberal members expressed the hope that this would not prevent the Government from dealing with the subject of old age pensions during the life of the present Parliament.

The growing radicalism of British politics is further seen by the attack on the land laws by the Liberal leader, Sir Edward Grey, in a speech to

his constituents the other day, advocating a tax on land values as a means of raising more revenue.

The secession of Lord Claude Hamilton from the Conservative ranks, because of its "attacks on capital," is symptomatic of the unrest among the genuine Tory element, who resent Chamberlain's influence in the councils of the party. Salisbury is at heart a Tory of the old school, with a scarcely disguised contempt for the democracy, but he is too astute a politician not to realize that his party must swim with the current of the times.

Compensation to Workmen.

Premier Hardy's bill to amend the law with respect to compensation for workmen reconciles the interests of employers and employes in at least one particular—that of simplifying and cheapening the legal procedure. This principle has been indorsed by both parties in the Legislature. Especially is the arbitration feature commended. The bill provides that a workman claiming compensation for injuries, if he desires to proceed by arbitration, shall serve notice to that effect upon his employer within four months from the date upon which his injuries were sustained. If the employer objects to arbitration he shall notify the claimant within eight days that he will apply to a judge of the High Court in chambers, to have the proceedings carried on by action and not by arbitration.

The judge, on hearing the application, may direct that proceedings are to be carried on by action if he finds that difficult questions of law or complicated questions of fact are likely to arise, or if the county judge is for any reason disqualified to conduct the arbitration and there is no junior judge to take his place. If the proceedings are to be by arbitration the county judge shall fix a time for the hearing. He may, if he thinks fit, submit any question of law for the decision of a judge of the High Court, and the decision of such judge shall be final. The costs of the arbitration shall be on the regular county-court scale, the only extra fee being \$10, paid to the county judge. Appeal may be had from the decision of the arbitrator to a divisional court of the High Court of Justice, whose judgment shall be final.

In all cases under this act, Mr. Hardy's bill throws upon the employer the onus of proving that the machinery, buildings, etc., were in proper condition when the injury was sustained by the claimant. This is regarded as fair, because the employer has much more facility for getting expert testimony than the workman. Mr. Hardy's bill does not go so far as the English act, which makes the employer absolutely responsible for injury sustained by an employee without regard to the circumstances of the accident. As we recently pointed out, this has had an effect contrary to that intended, many firms declining to employ men who are over 50 years of age, or who have any physical disability whatever.

Now that the rogues of the French army staff are falling out, honest French officers may get their due at last.

The King of Belgium, it is reported, will abdicate. The old rake is more at home in the dance halls than in the halls of state.

Porto Rico is beginning to ferment with the spirit of independence, which probably means that the Americans are enforcing law and order.

President Kruger is said to search the Scriptures diligently. He will need all the consolation of the Good Book when he reads that Cecil Rhodes has been warmly welcomed by the Kaiser.

When the Queen determined to go to France in spite of threats, she touched the chivalry of Frenchmen. Her welcome could not have been more cordial. Victoria's tact is only equaled by her graciousness.

Close upon the announcement that Barnum's circus had become naturalized in Great Britain is the news that a great London daily will issue a Sunday edition. American institutions are getting popular over there.

Another Anglo-Russian crisis has been averted, but it is believed the correspondents are organizing another. There's a heap of raw material for crises lying around in China, and it must be worked up somehow.

Extra sessions of the private bills committee of the Legislature have become necessary, owing to the quantity of business. The Opposition once talked of biennial sessions, but that plank has evidently dropped out of their economy platform.

Some Conservative papers have been taking Mr. Whitney to task for his championship of the pernicious bonus system. The censure is not wholly deserved, as Mr. Whitney is merely following his political creed, but it is more surprising to find a Liberal like James Connors standing up for the same humbug.

Ogilvie, the Montreal miller threatens to remove his mills from that city if the tax on machinery is enforced. He says he cannot pay it, and compete with mills in other places that are entirely free from taxation or enjoy bonuses. It illustrates anew the gross injustice of the bonus system to the majority of manufacturers, in placing them at a disadvantage in com-

parison with the few who enjoy special privileges.

"Our Sisters in India" is the title of an interesting volume by Rev. E. Storr, formerly of the Calcutta Mission of the London Missionary Society, and published at \$1.25, by Fleming H. Revell, Company, Toronto. No doubt it can also be obtained through any bookseller. It is full of information, interesting, and contains 30 illustrations.

The earnings of the C. P. R. show a steady increase in the last four years, as follows:

	Gross.	Net.
1895	341,036	\$ 7,480,590
1896	20,651,596	8,107,581
1897	24,049,524	10,037,775
1898	26,138,977	10,475,371

The small advance in net earnings last year is attributed to the rate war, which was on for nine months, and to the fact that a large proportion of the Northwest grain crop was not moved eastward, but was held until this spring. Still, the report is very satisfactory, and indications point to an even greater ratio of increase this year.

The Hamilton Times fears the new Ontario tax on life insurance companies will come out of the pockets of widows and orphans. We cannot see that any widow or orphan will have to pay or lose a five-cent piece because of the proposed tax.—London Advertiser.

The tax will have to be paid out of the income of the insurance company. The portion of the income in excess of the expenditures is called profits. More than 90 per cent of the profits of some, if not most, of the companies is added to the policies. The tax by reducing the profits will reduce the amount to be paid to widows and orphans. Now does The Advertiser see it or shall we draw a diagram?—Hamilton Times.

"Logic is logic," as Oliver Wendell Holmes endeavored to show in his history of the One Hoss Shay; but our experienced contemporary ought to know by this time that the world is not exactly ruled by logic. With an average of one new life insurance company per month, more or less, starting up in Toronto, it looks as if competition would take care that the attractions to policyholders were not reduced. There are many other loppings off that would probably go before the result to the widow or the orphan would be affected.

What Others Say.

They Own It Now.

[Toronto Telegram.]

All this talk about what the United States will own in the next hundred years sounds well, but the United States will have to hustle, or that whole country will be owned by the trusts and syndicates inside the next twenty years.

Middlesex's Great Honor.

[Toronto Telegram.]

When the Strathroy Age is boasting that Middlesex is the birthplace of Hon. Clifford Sifton, why does it not give due prominence to the other equally important fact that the same county is likewise the childhood's home of the Ram Dan?

Our Civil School Board.

[Brantford Expositor.]

On a vote of 9 to 7, the public school board of London, Ont., filed an influential petition, asking for the introduction of domestic science in the schools of that city, without even the compliment of reference to a committee. This was rather summary, and somewhat unbecomingly domestic. Domestic science may not be immediately feasible in some places, because of the expense connected therewith, but it is at least deserving of careful consideration and of respectful treatment.

Britons Understand Business.

[Montreal Herald.]

There is much business sense in the remark attributed by the London correspondent of a New York paper to Britons who discuss the break in the Canadian-American negotiations. "If

What a difference there is in women! The actual number of years they have lived seems to have little to do with their looks. Some women at 45 look and act younger than others at 30. Their eyes are brighter, their complexion fairer, and there are not nearly so many wrinkles. Old Father Time deals gently with a healthy woman, but



when a woman is run down with the drains, pains, displacements and weaknesses peculiar to her sex, she ages fast. The wrinkles come early. The roses in the cheeks vanish, and an unwholesome pallor spreads over her features. She becomes nervous, petulant, fidgety. She loses flesh, and drags about in a most miserable state of body and mind. Such a sick woman needs Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This medicine will restore the looks of younger days by strengthening her in a womanly way. It will do what powders and paints and "beautifiers" can never do. It is a non-alcoholic and non-narcotic preparation. The stimulation and strength it imparts are permanent. It cures all the distressing ailments commonly called "female troubles." There is no other remedy so good for this purpose. When a medicine dealer urges upon you something else as a substitute for it, he is attempting a personal injury. Never take any substitute for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. "I have been in poor health more or less all my life," writes Mrs. M. F. Long, of Le Loup, Franklin Co., Kan. "A specialist said I had ulceration of the womb and that an operation would have to be performed. At last I wrote to Dr. Pierce's medicine. It became an answer advising me to try his medicine. His 'Favorite Prescription.' 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and also his 'Pleasant Pellets.' In one month I gained eight pounds. After taking two bottles of each medicine, I began to look like a woman and not like a wasted skeleton. That weary, tired feeling has all left me."

THE RUNIANS. GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Towels and Handkerchiefs
SPECIAL SALE.

There seems to be no let-up to the chances we have for getting reliable goods at remarkably low prices. In connection with

Our Anniversary Sale

we offer you some startling values in Towels and Handkerchiefs. These lines are marked at quick selling prices. The goods are right in every case; you'll need them now and for some time to come. We are now selling them at this rate:

HANDKERCHIEFS

8 dozen Children's Fancy Handkerchiefs; special, 2 for 50
23 dozen Ladies' Fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; special 50
17 dozen Ladies' Fine Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; regular 100
15c; extra special 100
62 dozen Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs, in 17 patterns; good value at 15c; special at 100
15 dozen Ladies' Fine Lawn Hemstitched Handkerchiefs; regular 250
25c; extra special, 2 for 250
30 dozen Ladies' Fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, narrow hem; regular 35c each, 2 for 85c
2 dozen only Ladies' Extra Fine Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs; very special, at 25c
13 dozen Ladies' Fine Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen; good value at 40c; special 25c
10 dozen Ladies' Mourning Embroidered Handkerchiefs; special at 15c
13 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched and Embroidered Handkerchiefs (odd lines); extra special, for 25c
10 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, large size, regular 15c, sale price 10c
20 dozen Gents' Fine Linen Handkerchiefs, Irish manufacture, fine thread, large size, special sale price 15c
At 20c and 25c we show you special values in fine linen Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, superior quality, fine thread and large size, sale prices, 20c and 25c

Towels and Towelings

Brown Linen Bath Towels, regular value, 85c; sale price, each 62½c
Brown Linen Bath Towels, regular value, 60c; sale price, each 45c
Brown Linen Bath Towels, regular value, 75c; sale price, each 50c

Brown Linen Bath Towels, regular value, 60c; sale price, each 47½c
Large Size Bath Towels, striped center and sides; fast colors; regular value, 70c; sale price, pair 50c
Large Size Bath Towels, colored stripes; regular value, 60c; sale price, per pair 45c
Large Size Bath Towels, cream and white stripes; regular value, 45c; sale price, per pair 35c
Large Size Bath Towels, colored stripes, fringe ends; regular value, 45c; sale price, per pair 35c
Red and Cream Striped Bath Towels, 25 cents a pair, the best value in the trade.

Very Special.

Fine Huck Towels, full bleached, hemstitched, damask ends, fleur-de-lis pattern. Regular value, 75c. Limited quantity. Sale price only 50c each.

Hemstitched Huck Towels, damask ends, extra fine; regular value, 90c; sale price, each 65c
Fine Damask Towels, full bleached, knotted fringe ends, elegant designs in floral effects, scrolls and spots; regular value, \$1; sale price, per pair 75c
Fine Damask Towels, knotted fringe, red and blue borders; regular value, 75c; sale price, per pair 50c
Fine Damask Towels, knotted fringe, fancy colored ends; regular value, 50c; sale price, each 35c
Full Bleach Fine Huck Towels, hemmed ends, all white, 22 by 24; regular value, 70c; sale price, per pair 50c
Full Bleach Fine Huck Towels, bedroom size, fringe ends, regular value, 70c; sale price, per pair 50c

Bleached Huck Towels, fringe ends, choice of all white or colored border; regular value, 45c; sale price, per pair 35c
Heavy Huck Unbleached Towels, 22 by 45, fringe ends, pure linen warp and weft; regular value, 55c; sale price, per pair 25c
Cream Crepe Towels, bedroom size, good wearers; regular value, 35c; sale price, per pair 25c
Bleached Huck Towels, bedroom size, nice goods; regular value, 25c; sale price, per pair 20c
Pure Linen Huck Towels, half-bleached, good size; regular value, 19c; sale price, per pair 15c

TOWELING.

27-inch Fine Huck Toweling, full bleached; regular value, 40c; sale price, per yard 35c
27-inch Fine Huck Toweling, full bleached, and good value for 35c; sale price, per yard 25c
24-inch Half-Bleach Huck Toweling; regular 25c; sale price 20c
24-inch Unbleached Huck Toweling; regular 16c; sale price 12½c
19-inch Half-Bleached Huck, colored border; regular 15c; sale price 10c
18-inch Bleached Huck, white stripes and border; regular 11c; sale price 8c
21-inch Pure Linen Crash, colored border, best stock; regular value, 15c; sale price, per yard 10c
28-inch Plain Brown Linen; regular value, 12½c; sale price 8½c
Linen Glass Cloth, red border; regular value, 13c; sale price, per yard 10c
Linen Glass Cloth, red stripes and border; regular value, 11c; sale price 8½c
Checked Glass Cloth, regular value, 10c; sale price, per yard 8c
Checked Glass Cloth, regular value, 9½c; sale price, per yard 7c
Checked Glass Cloth, regular value, 7c; sale price, per yard 5c
When buying see that these goods are the size, width and quality advertised

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

Phone 1046.

LOST LOVE

Suit at Stratford for \$10,000 Damage Against a Toronto Man.

Stratford, March 14.—Byron Sylvester Parker, piano agent, was examined for discovery before Registrar McFadden in connection with a suit for \$10,000 brought by him against Henry Devine for alleged alienation of his wife's affections.

The defendant Devine is a conductor in the employ of the Toronto Street Railway. The plaintiff also formerly lived in Toronto. Parker was married on Oct. 13, 1886, and lived with Mrs. Parker until Oct. 13, 1888. In his statement of claim he says that defendant came to board at his residence in 1894, and stayed there until 1897. During that period he claims Devine gave his wife a number of presents, took her to places of amusement, and that the pair were guilty of grave wrong. Defendant in his statement denies giving present or any wrong-doing.

According to a Klondike paper of Feb. 13, a man named Davie Evans shot and killed a woman named Libby White and then committed suicide. Evans came from Swansea, Wales, about thirty years ago.

DID YOU EVER



Dr. Wood's
Norway
Pine
Syrup.



Price 25c. and 50c. At all dealers.

stop to consider that neglected Coughs and Colds are followed by Bronchitis and other throat and lung diseases—all breeders of Consumption! Better stop the Cough now with a few doses of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, than suffer ever afterwards.

Mr. Frank Jennings, Coldwater, Ont., says he was troubled with sore throat and weak lungs, but Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup cured him when other medicines failed.

THE
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MANUFACTURERS
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THISTLE

RUBBER

The Recognized Belt of the Day
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