

London Advertiser

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LONDON ADVERTISER CO., (Limited).

London, Tuesday, April 28.

The City's Water Supply.

The break in the water main last Sunday serves to emphasize a fact long patent to the people of London. It was, of course, fortunate, that no fire occurred in the city during the short period in which we were dependent upon the limited supply through the West London pipe. That is a condition of affairs that has existed for many years. Indeed, for much of the time we did not even have that little pipe to depend upon. And as we have escaped any serious disaster for many years past, so we might possibly escape for many years to come. But the fact remains that as long as matters continue as they are we are running a very great risk, and the larger the city grows the more serious will the disaster be when it does come. We are liable to have a break in the main pipe at any time. The same cause that produced it last Sunday may produce it again. And if the next break should occur between the reservoir and the West London pipe we should be in a much worse condition than we were this week. We should be absolutely deprived of water until the repairs were made. Not only would there be no supply in case of fire, but there would not be a drop for any purpose.

It does not necessarily follow that we are to get into a panic over this condition of affairs. But it is highly advisable that some remedy should be provided, and that speedily. We can, we think, trust the Water Commissioners to bestir themselves without delay. And they may be sure that in all reasonable and proper efforts to meet the situation they will have the support of all classes of the community. Whatever is done should be done after thorough investigation and careful consideration. It will need money, and we have no money to throw away on useless experiments and ineffectual methods. But if the work is done thoroughly and well no one will grumble over the expenditure.

Two things are essential. We must have a greater supply of water, and we must not be left dependent upon a single water main. With regard to the increased water supply, we have no fears. There is plenty of water around London. How much more is available from springs in the neighborhood of the reservoir we cannot tell until a thorough search has been made. Probably not a great deal; but whatever can be found must be collected into our present system. But there is always the river nearby, and available for all purposes. That there should be a prejudice against its use for domestic purposes is very natural. The idea of drinking river water is not agreeable. It is not considered pure enough for the purpose. But the fact is that well established by chemical experiment, as well as by the experience of many cities in Europe and America, that the water from sources much more foul than our river is, or possibly can be, may be easily purified by filtration to a degree fully equal to any spring water. Indeed spring water is only the water naturally filtered. If the artificial filtration is thorough the water will be of the same quality.

Inasmuch, however, as one element of the situation is the necessity for an additional water main, the desired end can be accomplished and allowance made for the natural prejudice against river water, by using it principally for other than domestic purposes. A large proportion of the water used in London goes to the factories, the railways, and to the streets in summer time. There is no reason why this should not all come from the river. It would not be necessary to duplicate our system of mains. A pumping station, with sufficient main pipe to bring the water to those sections of the city where it could be best utilized by factories, and tapped for street watering, would be sufficient. A filtration plant could be attached; and in the event of a break in the Springbank pipe the filtered river water could be turned into the general mains until the repairs were made. Under ordinary circumstances the river water could be confined to its own mains, and not used for drinking purposes.

With some provision of this kind we should have abundant spring water for many years, and we should also have a supplementary supply for emergencies. It may be some better plan can be provided. That is for the commissioners to discover. Meanwhile, we simply indicate this to show that there is no cause for alarm. There is water in abundance to be obtained, and we only need to seek the most economical and effectual method of utilizing it.

A New Invasion.

Two prominent manufacturers, one of them a Conservative member of Parliament, were discussing the business outlook, while journeying from Toronto to Ottawa the other night. They agreed that the present prosperity

would not exhaust itself for some years. Said one of them: "What we Canadian manufacturers have to fear is not so much the competition of American goods, as of American manufacturers. They are sending their goods into this country now, but the next step will be to send factories after them. The new Deering plant at Hamilton is an example. The Americans will branch out in this country on so large a scale that Canadian concerns will have hard work to hold their own."

This is a new form of the "American invasion." Hitherto Canada has been indebted to American capital chiefly for the development of natural resources which Canadian enterprise had overlooked or neglected. The great industries at Sault Ste. Marie, originated by Mr. Clergue, are of a class new to the country. Similarly American capital created the iron and steel industry in Cape Breton. The works at the Soo and Cape Breton did not enter into competition with established Canadian enterprises, but took advantage of an unoccupied field. American money is now beginning to be extensively invested in this country, managed by and for Americans. It is claimed that this movement should be credited to the tariff, on the ground that it prevents them from occupying the Canadian market and to reach it they have to locate on this side of the line. If this theory is correct the Canadian manufacturers who are clamoring for higher duties with the idea of excluding American goods are inviting a more formidable competition. They will have to meet their rivals on the same ground. The investment of American capital in Canadian industries, giving employment to labor, can hardly be called a public calamity, but a good many Canadian manufacturers would not welcome the invasion. At any rate it would not be the effect which those who want the tariff raised are aiming at.

Germany has decided to retaliate on Canada by a surtax. As Canadian goods are nearly taxed out of the German market already, a little extra doesn't matter. The suggestion that Germany will extend these reprisals to Great Britain cannot be taken seriously. Germany dare not give offense to Great Britain, her best customer. If John Bull chose to retaliate German industry would be prostrated.

Climatic Eccentricities.

(Washington Star.)
 Soon will the May Queen gaily fit To greet the vernal zephyrs bland; But first she will have won't omit To have an oil stove close at hand.

Haste to the Wedding.

(London Daily Express.)
 A good story is told, showing the rapidity with which things move nowadays.

A certain servant went to her mistress and gave notice.
 "I'm going to be married, ma'am."
 "To whom?" asked her mistress.
 "Do you remember the funeral you allowed me to go to three weeks ago, ma'am? Well, I'm going to marry the husband of the corpse."

It is interesting to transcribe the words of the widow took a fancy to his fiancé as "she was the only cheerful party there."

Seasonable Philosophy.

(Washington Star.)
 "I see glad to see all this here philanthropy going on," said Uncle Eben, "but I don't see how it can be a good thing before you see as big a crowd at a free library as you does at a baseball game."

Ability.

(Chicago Record-Herald.)
 I cannot play the lute,
 Nor beat a drum, nor horn can too.
 None of the muses can I woo,
 But I can join in those who do.

I cannot thrill men with a speech
 Like Ingersoll, like Beecher preach,
 Nor tell a story like Depew,
 But I can smile while others do.

Poor Morgan.

(Chicago Tribune.)
 J. Pierpont Morgan is in his 67th year, and the sum of 6 and 7 is—probably some kind friend already has pointed this out to him.

What the Birds Sang.

(Griff Alexander, in Pittsburgh Dispatch.)
 Said I to myself as the birds sang
 "Now what are the rascals thus singing about?"
 I know that they satisfy me most completely,
 But just what their words are I very rarely understand.

Then one of the warblers, whose beady eyes glistened,
 Translated their song, and his message rang true:
 And these are the words that I heard as
 "I'm glad that I'm living, are you, are you?"

It Was a Dream.

(Chicago Tribune.)
 "I am tired of you people who are always dreaming things,"—George F. Baer.
 Now the alarm clock smites upon the ear,
 And spring with her delights at last is here.
 Who says the winter seemed full of cold air?
 Whoever says so, dreamed, says Mr. Baer.

Who says coal was too high? He was asleep.
 Who says he could not buy? All coal was cheap.
 'Twas fancy made us freeze. How could we dream dreams that did not please good Mr. Baer?

Who kicked about the price? He had a grouse;
 He dreamed of snow and ice, snug on his couch.
 Who dreamed of empty bins, when coal was high?
 We woke and see the grins of Mr. Baer.
 How foolish 'twas to think that coal was high!
 We at the lobster pink, and cold night-mare—
 We hatched upon our team a bad night-mare—
 It was an idle dream, says Mr. Baer.

Portugal's Possessions.

(Marquise de Fontenay.)
 King Edward, during his recent stay at Lisbon, drew attention to one of his public utterances to a fact of which few people are apparently aware—namely: that Portugal, in spite of its

diminutive size and relatively small population, is one of the greatest colonial powers of the world. In fact, only England, France and Germany have larger colonial empires than Portugal, whose overseas dominions comprise an area of considerably over 800,000 square miles, as compared with Germany's 1,027,000 square miles, France's 4,367,000, and England's 11,168,000. After Portugal comes Holland with colonies covering an area of 783,000 square miles. Both Portugal and Holland ranked after Spain as colonial powers prior to the latter's war with the United States in 1898. But today Spain has no colonies left to speak of, save a few stray remnants on the northern and west coast of Africa.

ANOTHER DAY OF BUDGET TALK

The Member for North Essex Takes the Floor.

TWO ROCKES ON OPPOSITE SIDES

Debate May Go Till Victoria Day—Manufacturers' Deputation Wait on the Senate.

Ottawa, April 27.—The budget debate was resumed in the House of Commons today by Mr. R. F. Sutherland, North Essex. He sympathized with the leader of the Opposition because he had no one in his party capable of acting as financial critic and was obliged to undertake the task himself. Mr. Sutherland showed that the preference had been advantageous to Britain. The Government's surplus was a real one, and large surpluses were beneficial to the country. Mr. Borden could not point out any respect in which he would reduce the expenditures. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was noted for his moderation, and all classes of the country trusted the revision of the tariff to him. Mr. Sutherland pointed out how the manufacturers have prospered under the present tariff. He quoted Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and Mr. Blittinger, former United States consul at Montreal, to prove that capitalists were not fearful of possible tariff changes, but were investing their money extensively in new enterprises. The policy of the Government was a statesmanlike policy, and would yet do much more to promote the development of Canada.

Dr. Roche, Marquette, charged Mr. Sutherland with bad taste in his remarks respecting Mr. Borden's acting as his own financial critic. It was in some respects fortunate for the country that the Conservatives now constituted the Opposition. Had the Liberals been in Opposition when such vast increases of expenditures were taking place there would have been such calamity howling as would have seriously worked against the prosperity of the country. Mr. Roche accused the Government of inconsistency in its preferential trade policy, and said Sir Wilfrid was insincere and had bitterly disappointed the farmers by not carrying into effect his promises. Dr. Roche contended that protection benefits the farmers and that many agricultural articles were being imported which might be kept out by a revision of the tariff.

Mr. Roche, of Halifax, combated the statements of his namesake from Marquette, and declared in favor of moderate protection for industries natural to the country.

He was followed by Mr. Bell (Pictou), who criticized at length the policy of the Government.

The division on the present amendment to the budget is expected to take place on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week. Mr. Tarte will move the amendment of which he has given notice, and the debate will not in all likelihood be closed until the adjournment for Victoria Day.

The Government has decided to abolish the fees on steamboat inspection amounting to some \$30,000 per annum.

IN THE SENATE.
 In the Senate a long discussion took place on the Pacific cable and the difficulties caused by the Eastern Extension Company. Senator Scott expressed a strong opinion that the imperial authorities were using Canada fairly in the matter. The Government disclaimed any official connection with Rev. J. M. Barr.

A deputation of the Manufacturers' Association met the Senators in the banking and commerce room this afternoon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell occupied the chair. Sir Mackenzie intimated that the Senate would consider the representations made by the deputation when discussing the bill. The deputation withdrew.

The Russian navy has been using alcohol boat motors up to 300 horsepower with highly satisfactory results.

"I do not look as though I ever was sick."

When a woman is sick she falls off in looks. This is particularly the case when she suffers from diseases peculiar to her sex. Not only is her strength undermined, but she loses beauty of face and grace of form.

It is characteristic of the cures of womanly diseases effected by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, that with restored health there is a restoration of good looks.

"I wish to thank you for the good your medicine has done me," writes Mrs. Mac Brown, of Canton, Fulton Co., Ill. "I was troubled with female weakness and doctored with several different doctors. They did not seem to help me. I got worse all the time. I had ulceration and displacement of the uterus. What I suffered no tongue can describe. I had heavy bearing-down pains and thought my back would break. I also had a very bad headache, but after taking five bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and three of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I am feeling as well as ever. It has been almost two years and I have had no return of the trouble. My friends tell me I don't look as though I ever was sick."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Business

VS.

Biliousness.

The man who is subject to biliousness cannot attend to business—biliousness demands all his attention. Biliousness arises from the retention of waste and foreign matter in the system, nature's drainage being clogged.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

goes to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause—persuades the stomach and bowels, in a gentle but insistent manner, into healthy action, Abbey's clears the bile from the system in nature's own way, bringing health, a clear head, a clean stomach and energy for work.

BUDGET SPEECH

FOR TUESDAY

Leeds Shrievally Discussed in the Legislature.

BILLS GET THEIR FIRST READING

Proposed Regulation of Speed of Automobiles—Niagara Power Agreement.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Toronto, April 27.—The session of the Legislature this afternoon was very brief. Three bills were introduced and only a few of the questions on the order paper were asked. The attendance was small. Among the absentees was Hon. J. R. Stratton, who was at the Gamey commission all day. Mr. Gamay entered the House for a few minutes and shook hands with two or three of the Conservative members. The budget speech will be given Tuesday, afternoon.

FIRST READINGS.

The following bills were read a first time:
 Mr. Barr—A bill to amend the Assessment Act.
 Mr. Matheson—A bill to amend the act respecting the division of rural municipal and school accounts.

Mr. Preston (South Brant)—Bill to amend the Municipal Act by giving municipalities power to lay cement as well as wooden sidewalks where property owners have petitioned against them, but where the authorities consider them a necessity.

NIAGARA POWER AGREEMENT.

Mr. Foy was to have asked the following question, but in his absence Mr. Whitney asked for a reply. The question was:

Has the Government, since last session, entered into any agreement with the Toronto and Niagara Power Company, or with any person or persons, granting to them the right to use the Niagara or Welland Rivers, for the purpose of generating pneumatic or other power, and, if so, is it the intention of the Government to submit any such agreement to the Legislature at its present session, for ratification.

The reply made by the Premier was as follows:

An agreement has been entered into between the said company and the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners, which agreement will, I understand, appear in the annual report of the commissioners to be laid on the table in a few days. It is not their intention to submit such agreement to the Legislature for ratification.

Mr. Whitney also asked:
 (1) Was any timber license granted by the Crown Lands Department since Jan. 1, 1902, to one Shannon, and was any such license afterwards transferred to any person, and, if so, to whom? (2) If such license was granted, what locality was covered by it, and what was the extent of it? (3) What was paid for it by Shannon? (4) What was the matter with the present holders? (5) Was the transaction a bona fide one on the part of Shannon, or did he represent another person or persons?

Mr. Ross replied that Mr. White, of the Crown Lands Department, had been away, and they were unable to answer the questions just then. A report was promised for Tuesday, which satisfied Mr. Whitney.

THE LEEDS SHRIEVALLITY.

A series of questions regarding the Leeds shrievallity was answered by Mr. Gibson as follows:

"Sheriff David resigned his office by letter, dated March 8, 1902.
 "Reasons for such resignation are set forth in the letter of resignation, which, with the other papers connected with the matter, may be brought down on the motion for return of which notice has been given."

No application for reappointment seems to have been made, but Mr. Dana's reappointment to fill the vacancy was recommended to the Government in the usual way.

The second commission differed from the former commission in omitting any provision on behalf of ex-Sheriff Smart, the reason being that ex-Sheriff Smart appeared determined to insist upon payment of the full \$12,000 a year, although the net receipts of the office were either less than, or but slightly over that amount.

The Government assumed no responsibility in regard to the question of Mr. Dana's liability on the bond given to his predecessor, or the effect upon such liability of his resignation and reappointment.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

The following questions are to be asked by Mr. Matheson:
 Is it the intention of the Government

"BEAUTIFUL" Is What Fashion Says.

Like Silk--Color White

---But Not Silk---

More Durable Than Silk, More Economic Than Silk

When you go to the expense of having a pretty garment made, and after a little wear it becomes soiled--with silk there is no remedy. With this new fabric, it comes back from the laundry perfect.

This new fabric---the result of science as developed by British workmen---can only be had at Kingsmill's.

Prices: 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c Per Yard

Always remember you get the latest without extortion at Kingsmill's.

Is It a Lace Season?

THE WORLD SAYS YES.

Everything known in the Lace trade, made in any part of the world, you can get at Kingsmill's. Today our stock is over Seventy-five thousand yards.

Prices from 1c to \$10.00 Per Yard

Every width, from one-eighth of an inch to forty-two inches wide.

All colors made, including the new tint, Paris Chartreuse Champagne, can be had at

Kingsmill's

to introduce legislation to extend the time for filing claims for volunteer land grants under the act 1 Edw. VII, cap. 67.

What is the amount of the policies of A. McDougall, on which \$1,150 30 premium was paid in 1902? Has any valuation been made of the present value of said policies if surrendered, and if so, what is the amount of the said valuation?

What amount has been paid up to April 27, 1902, on account of survey and construction of the Temiscamingue Railway? What amount of bonds guaranteed by the province have been issued by the commissioners of said railway?

How many pounds of binder twine were made in the Central Prison during 1902? Has any twine been manufactured in the prison since Jan. 1, 1902?

Mr. Preston, of South Brant, is after the automobiles. He has introduced a bill which, by licensing them, will regulate their speed and operation. The bill provides that a registration fee, the amount of which is unstated, shall be paid to the Provincial Secretary by every owner of a motor vehicle and every non-resident owner whose machine is driven in the province. Each vehicle so registered shall be properly numbered in a conspicuous place on the back of the machine, so that it may be plainly seen. The figures are not to be less than three inches in height.

Every vehicle shall be equipped with an alarm bell, gong or horn, and a lamp, which shall be lighted after dark.

No machine shall run within the limits of any city, town or incorporated village at a greater rate of speed than ten miles an hour, or upon any highway whatever, at a greater speed than fifteen miles an hour, unless authorized to do so by a municipality.

The racing of motor vehicles upon the highway, for wagers, is prohibited and everyone driving the machine shall, when approaching a horse or person, exercise reasonable precaution to prevent the frightening of the animal and to insure the protection of the person riding or driving.

If a horse should take fright, the driver of the machine shall reduce its speed, and if requested by signal or otherwise, shall not proceed towards a horse until it appears to be under control.

Upon approaching a crossing or intersection the driver in charge of a motor vehicle shall run it at a rate of speed less than specified, and not greater than is reasonable or proper, having regard to the traffic.

Anyone violating the act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined for the first offence a sum not exceeding \$50 and for the second or any subsequent offense a like penalty or may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months or both.

Mr. Whitney asked if the budget speech would be given Tuesday, to which the Premier replied in the affirmative.

The House adjourned at 3:30 p.m.

THE GREAT LUNG HEALER is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

No Russian army officer can marry before the age of 22.

SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS.

HEADACHES AND RUSHING OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

APPETITE WAS GONE.

TRIED MANY DIFFERENT REMEDIES BUT

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

CURED

MRS. WALTER MANTHORNE, BROOKLYN, N.S.

She says: "I suffered for three years with terrible headaches and rushing of blood to my head. I lost my appetite and became very thin and weak. I tried many different remedies and consulted doctors, but all in vain until I started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. I had not taken more than two bottles when I began to feel better, my appetite improved wonderfully and I increased rapidly in weight. I took altogether four bottles and am now as well as can be, for which I owe my thanks to Burdock Blood Bitters. I can recommend it to all those suffering as I did."

Twelve thousand people were arrested in Glasgow last year for using obscene language.

IT IS ONLY necessary to read the testimonials to be convinced that Holloway's Corn Cure is unequalled for the removal of corns, warts, etc. It is a complete extingisher.

The deaths from pneumonia in Chicago have averaged over 500 a month this year.

WEAK AND EXHAUSTED.

"Though weak and exhausted I was often unable to eat. After taking Angier's Petroleum Emulsion for two weeks I was able to eat and enjoy three hearty meals a day, and the nervousness left me entirely."—M. E. Nesbitt, Toronto, Canada.

HOUSEHOLD PACKAGES DYES.

The latest and most improved dye in the world. Have no equal for strength, simplicity, penetration or fastness. In thirty minutes they make suits, dresses, blouses, ribbons, etc., like new. All colors at Cairncross & Lawrence's, 216 Dundas street; H. J. Childs', 632 Dundas street; T. H. James', Wortley road.

Wisconsin has paid its state debt, which was but two and a half millions, in full.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Want swell harness for the horse? See our superb stock in road and track harness. Tackaberry & Co., Richmond street.

Cleaning of Mattresses and Feather Pillows and Beds. Woven Wire Springs repaired. Furniture recovered; also new Mattresses, Feather Pillows and Cushions. Goose Feathers sold by the pound at the Feather Bed and Mattress Factory, 533 Richmond street north. Telephone 997. James F. Hunt & Sons.

At 10 Next Morning.

If you leave London at 7:15 p.m., via Michigan Central and New York Central Roads, you will reach New York 10 a.m. next day. See Michigan Central agent.

Wonderful Resources of the West.

If you are looking for a home and want to visit the West, you can do so with very little expense, as the UNION PACIFIC will sell One-Way Colonist Tickets EVERY DAY at the following rates from Missouri River terminals:

UNTIL JUNE 15.

\$25 00 to San Francisco, Los Angeles and many other California points.

UNTIL APRIL 30.

\$20 00 to Ogden, Salt Lake City, Butte, Anaconda and Helena.

\$22 50 to Spokane and Wenatchee.

\$25 00 to Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and many other Oregon and Washington points.

From Chicago and St. Louis proportionately low rates are in effect by lines connecting with the Union Pacific.

The UNION PACIFIC has also extended territory to which round trip tickets are sold. Excursion tickets will be sold, as follows:

From Missouri River Terminals:
 To many points in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

To many points in Wyoming, Utah, Montana and Idaho.

To many points in Oregon and Washington.

One fare plus \$2 00 for the round trip. Tickets for sale March 17, April 7 and 21, May 15 and 19, June 2 and 16, 1903.

For full particulars, call on or address:

H. F. Carter, T. P. A., 14 James building, Toronto, Canada; or
 F. B. Choate, G. A., 126 Wood Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

The range in weight of the jewels in watches is from one hundred and fifty thousandths to one two hundred and fifty-six thousandths of a pound.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Extremator has the largest sale of any similar preparation sold in Canada. It always gives satisfaction by restoring health to the little ones.

The population of Ireland, which 50 years ago was over 8,000,000, is now less than 4,500,000.

A PURELY VEGETABLE PILL—Parmedee's Vegetable Pills are compounded from roots, herbs and solid extracts of known virtue in the treatment of liver and kidney complaints, and in giving tone to the system, whether enfeebled by work or dragged through excesses in living. They require no testimonial. Their excellent qualities are well known by those who have used them, and they commend themselves to dyspeptics and those subject to biliousness who are in quest of a beneficial medicine.

The New York postoffice receives 3,500 letters a day which are known to be misdirected.