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LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

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In the Dominion House of Commons they have been discussing once more the question of providing Government buildings in villages, towns and cities throughout the Dominion.

Public Buildings and the Boycott.

The Opposition leaders have taken the ground that there is something inconsistent about the Government policy because the buildings recently deemed necessary in the public interest have been erected in constituencies represented by supporters of the Gov-

These critics are not very far-seeing, or they purposely refuse to take into account the cause of this alleged discrimination.

For many years, the Conservatives were in power at Ottawa. While they held the reins of government, they purposely refrained from granting public buildings, even when urgently required, in important towns throughout the Dominion, because the constituencies in which they were situated persisted in supporting the Liberal party. The discrimination was flagrantly unjust, and many examples of it might be given. For example, the small village of Cayuga, with about 700 inhabitants, was given a handsome stone government building, because Haldimand, after it was gerrymandered, and the Indians were given votes, was induced to elect a Conservative candidate. On the other hand, the large county towns of Woodstock and Sarnla, with from 6,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, having declined to return Conservatives, had a deaf ear turned to their undoubted urgent requirements,

as centers of population. With such a record, it ill becomes Mr. Borden and his friends now to indulge in factious criticism because from time to time, the present Government is endeavoring to remedy the inequalities caused by the unfair discrimination-boycotting would be a better word-of important centers of population, merely because their electors had the independence to vote as they believed to be in the best interests of the

In remedying these inequalities, we are sure that the Government will see to it that no place with the requisite public revenue and importance is unfairly treated, and that the interests

Fall Fairs.

The fall fairs last year, in various parts of the Province, were subject to no small amount of criticism from varlous quarters. Criticism, if it be the proper kind, that is, of a sort that defects and suggests improvements, is of great importance to any organization. The pros and contras of the amusement question have been again and again set forth in the newspapers of the Province. Methods for improving the attractions of fairs have been discussed, and emphasis has been placed upon what were legitimate and what were improper attractions. At the time, the subject was red-hot

and discussion was free. However, the most opportune time for dealing with the subject of improving our fall fairs is not immediately after the exhibitions have taken place; the subject should engage the attention of the public before they ment should be laid beforehand, and at the annual meeting of the Canadian Fairs Association, held recently in Tojonto, one of the principal topics under discussion was that concerning the instilling into our agricultural societies such life and vigor as will make them of greater interest and of greater value to the agricultural interests of the set in for the agricultural societies of the fairs. Fairs should have an educational value, which should never be lost sight of. The moment they fail degenerate into mere places of amusement-and often amusement of the baser sort-then is their utility doomprogressive element of the Province.

It is not altogether a matter of con-

judges, the question of special attrac- his hire, and a man who undertakes tions, the relegation of fakirs and gam- the highest and hardest work should bling practices, and the emisting of at least have a living in reality as

Smallpox.

The Ottawa Citizen, speaking on the

subject of smallpox, goes on to state that "the remarkable feature of the present epidemic is that it is gradually extending over the whole world. In many sections of the United States the scourge has obtained so firm a foothold that public schools and theaters have been closed. Yellow quarantine flags have been flying from the houses in every block in certain towns and villages of New Jersey, Connecticut and portions of Pennsylvania and the Southern and Western States. In some localities whole communities have become all but panic-stricken, and disorderly and riotous acts have been a not infrequent consequence. So serious is the scourge in London, England, that temporary barracks have been erected along the banks of the Thames to accommodate 800 patients, the plague ships anchored fifteen miles down the river having become over-crowded. In the English metropolis there were 3,723 cases between May 1, 1901, and Jan. 10, 1902, and 897 were under treatment on the latter date. The death rate there is 14 per cent among persons vaccinated, 65 per cent in cases of doubtful vaccination

and 501/2 per cent in cases where there has been no vaccination at all." There is little doubt but that the disease is increasing in virulence. Where it has appeared, in sections, in Canada it has been of a comparatively mild type, and by exercising the utmost precaution it has been possible to either stamp it out entirely, or keep it within bounds. The old maxim, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, should never for one moment be disregarded. By co-operating with medical health officers, civic authorities can greatly assist in annihilating the scourge. It is also a matter of individual concern. Smallpox thrives amidst filthy and unsanitary surroundings. Now that spring is almost upon us, efforts should be put forth to destroy all miasma-producing garbage that may have collected during the winter.

Control of Trusts. Germany, the home of much positive legislation, has what on this side of the Atlantic would be looked upon as a novel way of dealing with the trust problem. Her methods of regulating combinations consists largely in letting the light of publicity shine on them. The promoters of the German corporation must report full information regarding the circumstances under which the corporation was promoted. In special cases the report must be prepared by independent auditors. The law in Germany requires also that the capital stock must be paid up in full, of immigration that has been sent out and allows no provision for a future increase in the original number of shares. Furthermore, the law compels publicity through regular reports to

There is in Germany a strong party opposed to trusts, which is urging that all German monopolistic combinations be forced to incorporate under law, and to report every year, complete data concerning their operation, setting forth a statement of wages paid and of prices maintained.

A Sad State of Things.

About three weeks since, Dr. Ryle, Bishop of Exeter, preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, in connection with the Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, before an influential congregation. In the course of his sermon he made this clergy work with a more devoted energy, yet never were they sent to work amid similar trial and destitution. To build up again the living rampart of defense, was an effort demanding was urgent, the suffering cruel, and the peril to the church unquestionable very few months. The suggestion made and most grave. He could point to to me clergymen's homes where a few extra shillings of livelihood were earned by duce in the garden; where all the housework was done by members of I do not think that there will be any the family; where the girls had gone ground for such excuse in future for into business, and taken up teaching, Ontario, and higher ideals will doubt- in order to help the father to mainless prevail in regard to conducting tain a curate for the proper working of the parish. He could take them to parsonages where there was a constant bitter struggle to maintain decent apto fulfill this important function and pearances of respectability; where the inmates shrink from leaving the house lest their poor, worn clothing should come under observation to the detried, and then will they cease to have ment of the church, etc." "Could they the patronage of the better and more wonder that despair sometimes threatened to corrode the spiritual fibre of A superintendent of fairs was ap- the parson's life?" This led patrons pointed at the annual meeting, in the to look out for a man who had most person of Mr. G. C. Creelman. As in means, instead of the man who was the case of almost every enterprise of spiritually most fitted for the work. any scope, a central organization is This is surely a sad wail from an esnecessary. Without organization we tablished church, and one that concannot hope to obtain the best results. I tains within its ample folds "the aris-The idea of the Department of Agricul- tocracy" of a wealthy country. If the ture in bringing all the local exhibi- country can spend so much money in tions of Ontario under a single head, war, and on strong drink, and leave is, we think, very commendable. But hardworking clergy in this condition, there is semething wrong. Never had trol; the idea should rather be co-op- the Church of England more faithful eration. The boards of local agricul- ministers than today, and yet we doubt tural societies should co-operate with whether such a statement as Dr. Ryle's could be made of the poorest Nonconformist "sect" in the country. tions is a large one; it involves among There is evidently something wrong other things the selection of competent somewhere; the laborer is worthy of

well as in name.

IMMIGRATION FROM BRITAIN

Views of the Deputy Minister of the Interior.

Substantial Returns Should Be the Result of Up-to-Date Methods of Work.

Ottawa, March 7 .- Mr. J. A. Smart, deputy minister of the interior, who, with Mr. W. J. White, inspector of im-migration agencies, returned yesterday from a visit to Great Britain, made for the purpose of improving and strengthto this country, was interviewed by the Globe correspondent today in regard to his mission. Mr. Smart said: "The direction of immigration, both in the United Kingdom and on the continent, is now under Mr. W. T. R. Preston's direct supervision, and is entirely separated from all the other work of the high commissioner, although Mr. Preston's office remains for the present in the same building. As soon as we reached London our first effort was to see what arrangement could be made for leasing more centrally located premises for the purposes of a permanent exhibit, combined with the immigration offices, and although numerous places were offered they were not deemed sufficiently satisfactory. I felt it better, therefore, that the offices should remain for a while longer at Victoria street, although it is not, of course, what is known as a thoroughfare, and for advertising purposes could not be considered a very good location. I expect however, that further offers will be made, which will doubtless include what we desire, and where the great crowds that come and go out of London will see the exhibit. The new plans of work arranged for are very different from anything that has been adopted in the old country in the past. instance, our agents will now have certain specified districts to operate in instead of doing work of a general character, and they have been authorized to appoint active local agents in every center of population, who will give special attention to Canada and to a thorough distribution of literature bearing on its resources. Under the arrangement they will, of course, be personally interested in sending for-ward as many settlers as possible. This will give the department in the dis-tricts to which the arrangement applies hundreds of agents in practically every center. These agents can be corresponded with, and reports will be received from them from time to time as to the movement of population. I am convinced that the rearrangement of agencies will give great satisfaction and lead to results which it would be difficult at present to estimate. Another advantage resulting from this change is that the department will be in a position to advertise the names of its local agents in various districts throughout the country. This in the old country means very much. again, our general system of advertising has been very carefully gone into, and such papers have been selected as will reach the class of people that we are anxious to secure. During

under Mr. Sifton's authority. hundred thousand copies of this were published, of which about 350,000 were posted separately to farmers and farm laborers in the United Kingdom. Then, again, we arranged for specially conducted parties by government repre-sentatives. It was simply wonderfu to see the effect that this had on many people who were talking of moving but who either on their own account or on behalf of their friends were a little timid about starting out without some guiding hand. Needless to say, wherever we could do so we took advantage of any circumstance likely to influence immigration. The one which probably created the greatest interest was the extent of the migration of Americans to the Canadian west. This movement seemed to be practically

unknown on the other side, and was made the subject of much comment by the newspapers, it being pointed out that if Americans saw th advantages of settling in Canada, there was no reason why Englishmen should not be even more ready to take up they could make a good livelihood and remain British subjects. I also examis being carried on in the interests of Canada on the continent. Under our present arrangements there, Canada is being advertised as well as can be expected, especially in view of the

fact that there is hardly an European country where an open emigration propaganda is permitted. I am very well satisfied, however, with the prospects for a large movement of most desirable in almost every quarter, both in the United Kingdom and on the continent, was that the people were entire-Canada, and that what was necessary was a proper system of furnishing in-

THE PATAGONIA COLONY. "What about Mr. Chamberlain's reply to the Welsh-Patagonia delega-

Mr. Chamberlain was not at all satisfactory to the delegation that waited upon him, nor, indeed, was it very satisfactory to Canadians generally must be remembered, however, that Canada, but were simply a committee of Welshmen who were desirous of relieving their fellow-countrymen from distress in Patagonia. It was neither an unnatural nor an unreasonable thing for the committee to make the request which they did of the imperial government. It must be remembered, too, that these Welsh residents in Patagonia, although they have lived in South America for from fifteen to thirty-five years, had not renounced their allegiance to the British crown, and might have been regarded by the imperial government as British suband therefore entitled to every reasonable consideration. made representations to Mr. Chamber Africa. Africa. Now, this might have accounted in a measure for his reply, the object of the meeting of the deputation with himself. His reference, however, to the climate of Canada was a most uncalled-for thing, and I think it was quite proper for Canadians to resent it. As to the general policy of assisted emigration by the imperial government to South Africa, which has been suggested, and by which English farmers will be located on lands and supplied with complete outfits, I have

no doubt that if such a policy is car-

ried out it will have a tendency to check our work in England, although I believe that if the people so assisted took time to consider the agricultural advatages of Canada as compared with those of South Africa, from an agricultural standpoint, they would hesitate before accepting any offers to locate in the Transvaal or the Orange River Colony. Possibly, too, the com-River Colony. Possibly, too, the competition will not be as keen as would appear on the face of it. I do not know that any fault could be found with the imperial government for undertaking to locate a number of regiments of to locate a number of regiments of yeomanry in their newly-acquired territory in Africa, as, perhaps, the Brit-ish residents in the country would feel that they ought to be given a certain amount of protection, but I do think Canada might very properly complain, after the large amount of money that has been spent in encouraging British immigration to this country, against the harmonic process of the country of the country. the home government discriminating in favor of another colony. Until, how-ever, the policy of Mr. Chamberlain is definitely announced, I am disposed to think that he will not be likely to undertake a course which will be so un-Mr. Smart stated that after popular." five years of experience in immigration work, Mr. White and himself had come to the conclusion that the field for work in Great Britain is one that will, by employing up-to-date methods, bring large returns, and they look forward with confidence to good results from their mission, even during the

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Discussion on the Manhood Suffrage Bill.

Honorarium for Temiskaming Railway Commissioners-Referendum Bill Comes Up Again Wednesday.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Toronto, March 7. - The legislature settled down again to routine business this afternoon, and a large number of bills were passed or advanced an addi-

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE. Hon. Mr. Gibson's measure to amend the manhood suffrage act was objected to on trivial grounds by the opposition. It proposes to do away with the formal oath, which may be applied when persons have their names placed on the voters' list, and Col. Matheson held it to be a necessary safeguard.

Mr. Gibson asked why they should wish people to take the oath when it was recognized to be simply a cumbrous form, and Mr. Wardell thereupon threw out several dark hints.

The attorney-general naturally grew indignant at this, and stated that if would withdraw the clause altogether. He decided a moment later, however, to let the bill stand till the gentlemen our stay in London we prepared an edition of a special newspaper called they seemed to fear. He did not think it right that respectable people think it right that respectable people opposite had time to look it over, and and be required to swear that they had not had their traveling expenses pair or been bribed in other Mr. Wardell insisted that the present provision was a good one. In his opinion, indeed, they could not protect the voters' lists too carefully. TEMISKAMING RAILWAY COM-

MISSIONERS. It was decided in committee on resolutions that the honorarium of the commissioners of the Temiskaming Railway should be \$1,000 a year each. Hon. Mr. Latchford said they did not propose to offer them large salaries, and \$1,000, he thought, would be a sufficient honorarium.

In answer to Mr. Matheson, he said that there would be three commission.

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specially today some worthy ranges.

Special line Art Muslin, cream grounds, with floral designs, in blue, gold, helio, cardinal and green, at, per yard...... 5c

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Special line Art Muslin and Scrims, in plain and fancy lattice work, blue, gold, green, helio, cardinal, pink, 36 inches wide, washing material, at, per yard......10c

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Special line Draperies, in tinsel effect, green, blue, gold grounds, with colored sprays, in assorted shades, at, per yard...... 10c

Art Draperies at 10c, 15c, 20c

sinister motives were to be inferred he Special line Art Draperies, in all the new shades; the 10c lineis 28 inches wide, and the 15e and 20c is 36 inches wide; nice silk effects, both sides alike, special, per yard......10c, 15c, 20c Art Sateens, 121c.

Special line Art Sateens, in cardinal, turquoise, green, rose and fawn, fancy Grecian and floral effects, at, per yard.. 121/2c

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Two special lines Art Sateens, 32 and 36 inches wide, large range, in all the new shades and designs, at, per yard...... 20c

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Special line Art Denims, in green, garnet, blue, bronze, fawns, floral and heraldic designs, 33 inches wide, at, per yard 15c

Tapestry and Repp Coverings.

We are showing for upholstering purposes a fine range of Tapestries, Repps and Brocatelles, in all wanted shades, at, per yard40c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

TO AMEND THE ESTATES LAW.

A considerable discussion took place on Hon. Mr. Gibson's bill to amend the statute law. The opposition found fault with the clauses respecting the estates of infants, and Mr. Marshall wanted a provision inserted making it obligatory en

the part of guardians to submit a statement of the affairs of the estate intrusted to them to a county judge on the youngest of their wards coming of The bill was advanced a stage. A BONUS BILL. On motion of Mr. Gibson a bill was

introduced and referred directly to of any land to kill cotton-tail rabbits, committee authorizing the village of or license others to kill them, when introduced and referred directly

ers, and not more than five at the New Hamburg to grant a \$10,000 bonus to the Hamburg Manufacturing Company, whose buildings and plant were burned down a short time ago. GAME PROTECTION.

Art Draperies

As housecleaning season approaches the thoughts of

Denims, Counterpanes, etc. We are exceptionally well pre-

pared to fill your wants along these lines, and mention

Mr. Latchford moved the second reading of his bill to amend the On-tario game protection act. Some of its provisions are: An open season for moose, reindeer, caribou, south of the C. P. R. main line between Mattawa and Port Arthur, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 15, both days inclusive, and from Oct. 16 to Nov. 15, north and west of the main line; an open season for quail cr wild turkeys from Oct. 15 to Dec. 1; permission to the owner or occupant

damage to trees or shrubs has been proved. Permission to owners of deer preserves to kill deer on such preserves between Oct. 1 and Nov. 15 upon proof that the deer were put, bred or imported by the person killing the

THE REFERENDUM. The resolution arranging the fees for allowances and disbursements for the

vote on the referendum was passed without objection. The referendum bill will come up for third reading on Monday.

Mr. Stratton informed Mr. Carscallen that the output of the Central Prison last year was \$95,936 97, and the per diem cost per prisoner 46.47 cents. MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Mr. Carscallen's amendment to the factories act was lost in division. Mr. Harcourt introduced his high school act, which provides that county councils shall contribute to the maintenance of constituent pupils attending the high schools separate municipalities.

A second reading was given Mr. Dryden's bill, which provides for the extermination of the barberry shrub.

PASSED COMMITTEE. The legal committee of the legislature discussed the bill introduced by Mr. Dickenson (Con.), South Wentworth, to amend the toll roads expro-

Col. Leys' bill, giving power to private individuals or companies to lay pipes or conduits for the transmission power along streets was passed by the municipal committee. Attorney-General Gibson took the ground that they already had that power, although it seems that the city solicitor of London has advised his clients otherwise. Mr. J. K. Kerr opposed the bill, saying that it was an evasion of the Conmee act, an argument combatted by Mr. James Conmee himself, because it was never intended to prevent competition. Mr. John Farley, of the St. Thomas Electric Light Company, and Mr. Henry O'Brien also opposed the bill. Mr. Kerr wanted compensation.

The private bills committee approved of the bill authorizing the Royal Trust Company, incorporated in Quebec, to do business in Ontario. It provides that the company shall do only a trust business. An agency and a manager must be maintained in Ontario.

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Sweet Home Soap

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Your clothes will be cleaner than any "cold water" soap can make

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Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is the most effective remedy for Stubborn Coughs and Colds. It is equally good for the Cough of Chronic Bronchitis, with profuse expectoration, the Dry, Harsh Throat Cough, the Irritating Cough of Influenza, and for Whooping Cough and Croupy Coughs of Children. The cough is stopped and the breathing made easier almost immediately; the irritation in the throat and bronchial tubes is soothed; the character of the expectoration is altered, and a general improvement effected in all the symptoms.

Promotes appetite and stimulates the digestive organs to greater activity. Nature is, therefore, assisted to assimilate a greater amount of nourishment, and a gain in health, weight and strength is a quick result.

BRONCHITIS AND HARSH HACKING COUGH :- My little girl has been troubled with Bronchitis, and a harsh hacking cough almost since birth, and though I tried almost everything, she derived no benefit whatever. My druggist gave me a bottle of Angier's Emulsion to try, which I did, and as a result my child was in a marvellously short time free from all coughing, and almost immediately began to gain flesh and a healthy color. Today she is as strong and robust as can be. You will appreciate what the above means to a parent, and I feel constrained to write and thank you. A. PUDSEY, Toronto, Ontario.

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YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS on a postal card will bring you a free copy of a valuable booklet entitled, "ABOUT YOUR THROAT AND LUNGS." It tells how to care for the Throat, Lungs, and Digestive Organs. It gives good advice as to Diet and Hygiene, also Exercises, which are

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