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LONDON, SATURDAY, OCT. 27, 1906.

THE MUCK RAKE.

"More witnesses have been summoned in the London election case—and all on the Hyman side of politics it is presumed. When is the muck rake going to stir up things a little on the Conservative side?"—British Whig.

The Whig is too innocent to mix in politics if it thinks the present wielders of the muck rake are desirous of stirring up the muck on both sides of the fence. It is only fair to say that it is not their legal duty to elicit evidence which would disclose corrupt election methods practiced in behalf of the Conservative party. The crown attorneys, however, have no right to suppress evidence pertinent to the charge upon which the prosecution is based, merely because a witness may in cross-examination reveal facts discreditable to "the other party." It would be a denial of justice and fair play if the prosecution entertained these motives in refusing to make use of the testimony of Frank Hutchinson, who has told his story to The Advertiser. He got money from Jeremiah Collins after the Hyman-Gray bye-election, although no one had approached him before the election with regard to his vote. Hutchinson was plainly a crown witness, as his evidence would add to the accumulated proofs that Collins had spent money for election purposes. Other witnesses have been placed in the box whose evidence was less useful to the crown than Hutchinson's. He was served with a subpoena, and obeyed it by appearing at the court room at Toronto, but was told that his testimony was not required. If he had been called upon he would have sworn that he was offered bribes to vote for Mr. Beck and Mr. Gray in three different elections. Some of those who approached him were strangers, but others were known to him, and his wife was present on two occasions when corrupt offers were made. Hutchinson made known these facts to the lawyers for the prosecution after he had been summoned as a witness.

The attorneys acting for the crown are public representatives, and are required to know no political party. They are "standing up" the case at this end of the line are active Conservative workers, but it is to be hoped they have thrown aside all party feeling for the time being, and are showing a perfect and serene judicial detachment. They have missed an opportunity to prove this to the satisfaction of the public by keeping Hutchinson out of the box, but perhaps the omission will be repaired.

THE DUST NUISANCE.

The elimination of the dust nuisance on public highways, especially where there is a large population, is not the least of municipal problems. The increase in automobile traffic has added greatly to the difficulty. Some road experts allege that the heavy rubber tires of the motor cars not only raise all the dust in their immediate neighborhood, but suck the finer binding out of the macadam, loosening the small stones, and otherwise helping to use up the highway. This seems to be an extreme view, but no one can deny that as a dust raiser the new vehicle easily takes first place. How to minimize the nuisance without harassing the motorists is the practical question. They are facing it in the old world. At the fashionable watering place of St. Andrews, the dust nuisance last summer was so great that the town council took heroic measures, and now all the main streets of the ancient university town are covered with a mixture of tar and sand, and dust has practically disappeared. No doubt the system will be generally adopted if it is found practical and not too expensive for urban highways. But it may be that for dust on rural highways there is no apparent remedy except improvement in roadmaking. The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, at a recent gathering in London, recognized that there was justice in the suggestion of the royal commission for the special taxation of motors, provided the imposition is reasonable. Last year the special motor tax yielded \$500,000. Under the proposed new tax, the sum collected on motors would be \$1,500,000 yearly. As the amount spent annually on British public highways is about \$1,000,000, it is claimed that the extra tax on motors would be sufficient to provide practically dustless surfaces over all those portions of the trunk roads which are subject to any considerable amount of traffic.

What has to be borne in mind is that the main use of the public highway everywhere is to be a means of rapid and safe communication between one place and another, and as the introduction of the bill to provide a special tax on motors for the betterment of roads has put it, the roads must adapt themselves to the traffic that comes on them. It will never do to reverse it, and say the traffic must be governed by the condition of the highway. But motor cars cannot be permitted to injure the roads without providing for their mending, nor can they be allowed to cause a nuisance to the public by adopting reasonable precautions their owners can avoid it.

MR. BORDEN'S INCONSISTENCY.

Mr. Borden, in his speech at Kincardine yesterday had something to say about political purity. His assertion that "no such corruption had been revealed in any other country as had been exposed in Canada in the past ten years," is a wild exaggeration, unworthy of a man of Mr. Borden's reputation and public position. With his denunciation of crookedness in politics all Canadians should sympathize, but when he professes to find all the evil in one party he seriously discounts his plea for an improvement in public morals, and impairs his influence in the country.

Mr. Borden, himself, is a clean man, but recent disclosures have shown that he is surrounded by sharks and grafters. A cloud of scandal has settled down upon a group of Conservative members of Parliament, some of them Mr. Borden's lieutenants. Mr. Borden has been placed in a very delicate position by the revelation of the character of the men with whom he has been keeping company. To denounce and disown them might disrupt the Opposition in the Federal House, but Mr. Borden's admirers and well-wishers were grieved and amazed when he went to the other extreme of defending their shady transactions. It is a pity that the leader of a great party, who has kept his own hands clean, has allowed himself to be so compromised by his amiability and the sentiments of personal friendship. To be a great force for good he must convince the public of his sincerity by purifying his own party household.

There is a large-sized beam in Mr. Borden's eye.

The idea of a board of trade aldermanic ticket for the council is a good one, but the state should be limited to six or eight candidates, so that the city cannot be raised that the board is attempting to fill the council with representatives of one class of the community.

Frank Hutchinson's story involves two men high in the ranks of the Conservative party. They are protected by keeping Hutchinson out of the box, but the prosecution shows no squeamishness about dragging the names of prominent Liberals in the mud.

Formerly Sir Wilfrid Laurier used to be taken to task by the Conservative party for the vagaries of Mr. Tarte. Later he was held responsible for the pro-Boer and ultra-sectarian views of Mr. Bourassa. Mr. Tarte left the Liberal party and was almost canonized by his old enemies. Mr. Bourassa has left the Liberal party, and the Conservative press is singing his praises.

"One of the maddening crowd" has been reading Lord Rosebery's recent speech on the causes of insanity. He sends the following to the London Daily News:

Lord Rosebery declares it's plain that motorists become insane. If so, 'tis really evident The age of sanity is spent; For motors also make—how sad!—Non-motorists extremely mad.

Canada leads in railway development in recent years, but South Africa is a good second among British countries. In the Transvaal and Orange River colonies alone the railway mileage open at the end of this year will be more than double what it was when the late war began in 1899. Rhodesia, but the other day brought under British rule, now has 2,000 miles of railway, while the Cape to Cairo line is being steadily pushed northward into Uganda. The railway is the all-conqueror.

A Toronto young man, whose father left him so much money that he had nothing to do but spend it, has committed suicide in Chicago. Every young man who has been left nothing but a good education and an invitation to make his way in the world by honest endeavor is the real favorite of fortune in this land of opportunity. This Toronto young man was really handicapped.

MADAM BUSYBODY.

[Belfast Northern Whig.]

There is no greater pest in the place where she resides, be it in town or country, than the woman who cannot keep her foot from her neighbor's house, who will know all about the personal affairs of her acquaintances, and who is to be found in season and out of season on every one's doorstep but her own.

Men Only.

Sixty-five Men's Twentieth Century Sample Suits; 21 overcoats and 15 raincoats. No reasonable offer refused. Open all next week, day and night. Walter Bartlett, 109 Masonic Temple.

Board of Trade Decides Banquet Will Be "Wet"

Lively Discussion on Liquors at Spread at Its Meeting Last Night.

The "wets" and the "drys" fought it out to a finish at the meeting of the board of trade last night, and at the end the wets won by three votes. Consequently, at the banquet which will be held by the board in November, there will be champagne and other peculiarly wet drinks.

On motion of Mr. Philip Pocock, seconded by Mr. A. E. Welch, it was decided to hold a banquet shortly. The committee appointed at the last meeting to report on the matter, was authorized to go ahead and make arrangements for the big spread.

President White said that the date will largely depend on when speakers can be secured. An effort has been made to have General Manager Hays present, but he will be out of the country when the affair is held.

Then the argument arose as to whether there should be liquor at the banquet.

"If you have champagne and all that kind of stuff, I, for one, will not go," said Mr. Edward Towe.

"And if we don't have it, some won't go," Mr. John Weldon remarked. (Laughter.)

It's Mode Now.

"It appears to be the fashion to taboo liquors at these sort of functions," Mr. Welch said. "Anybody who wants liquor ought to get it without us having it at the banquet."

"Not after 11 o'clock," said Mr. Greer, who knows, as he is chairman of the license commission.

"We're not going to make pigs of ourselves if we do have liquor," Mr. White said.

"A pig wouldn't drink whisky," Mr. Towe retorted.

"That's all you know about pigs," Mr. Greer broke in. "A pig will drink whisky with the greatest satisfaction." (Laughter.)

Mr. Welch then moved, seconded by Mr. Towe, that there be no liquor at the banquet.

BOARD REAFFIRMS PREVIOUS ACTION

Wants Commission to Proceed in the Matter of Increasing Supply.

A fairly well-attended meeting of the board of trade last night listened to a report of the special committee appointed to go down the river with the water commissioners and view the springs in the neighborhood of Komoka.

Mr. A. B. Greer read the report, and it proved to be a layman's indorsement of the stand taken by the commissioners, that there is plenty of water to be had—enough, in fact, to supply the city for the next 25 years.

The report was received and filed, and Mr. Greer was thanked for the trouble he had gone to in preparing it.

Mr. Greer stated in the paper that it appeared to the committee that there was no exaggeration in the statements made by the commissioners and engineers that there are about 1,000,000 gallons of water to be had per day from the James springs, and between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 gallons per day from the Wishing Well, Parsons' and Weeks' springs, which, if added to the present supply, would be sufficient for a city of 75,000.

Engineer Moore estimated that it would cost \$470,000 to collect this water, build a pumping station and lay a main, so that it could be pumped direct to the city—that is from Komoka to East London, where the new main would end.

Doubted Big Proposition.

Mr. Greer doubted if the city is willing or able to finance such a big proposition, however, and he thought that the difficulty might be overcome by collecting a portion of the water in the neighborhood and allowing it to gravitate to the pump-house, where it could be pumped to the city. This could be done from year to year as the demand for water increased, and the cost could be taken out of current expenditure, so that it would not be necessary to float a big debenture issue, which is simply a mortgage on the city.

A less expensive scheme was also proposed by the chairman of the water commission, Mr. Greer said, and that was to allow the water from the Redmond Pond, if it can be proven fit for use, to gravitate to a well or reservoir, where it could be pumped to the city. By this scheme about 500,000 gallons per day could be added to the supply at a cost of about \$20,000.

Commissioner Saunders, when Mr. Greer had concluded, addressed the meeting. He said the matter had now got down to be simply one of expense. He did not think the average city was greatly concerned about the expenditure if it could be shown that the waterworks is able to handle the debt without raising rates or calling upon the city for money. He could give figures which would show that the commission could do this. In this year's estimates of waterworks expenditure there is to be found an item of \$14,000 charged to capital account. This amount will be available next year, as there will not be the necessity for spending it this year. But to be on the safe side, he would estimate that of the amount mentioned the commission will have but \$12,000 to spend next year.

Revenue is Increasing.

Mr. Saunders then showed that the last two years the increase in revenue has been over \$6,000, so that in two years there will be a revenue increase over the present of \$12,000. This, added to the \$12,000 mentioned above, would make a total of \$24,000 available to pay off the debt charges on a debenture issue to improve the water supply. On

Mr. Greer objected to anyone barring liquor from the banquet simply because he was personally opposed to it. "All this talk about bad example for the young is all twaddle," Mr. Greer declared. "There is nothing wrong about liquor at a banquet where there is no liquor."

Mr. Towe disputed this. He had often been enthused, and he had not drunk liquor.

"We can hold a splendid banquet without it," he said.

Mr. W. H. Winnett spoke in favor of a dry banquet. He had attended a dry spread in the spring and Americans who were present declared it to have been the finest they had ever sat down to.

Mr. W. D. G. Wright thought a vote of all the members of the board should be taken before the matter was decided.

A Protest.

Mr. Philip Pocock protested against any action being taken which would result in any man who attended the banquet being deprived of a glass of ale or anything else if he wanted it.

Ex-Ald. Stevely explained that a price of \$2 a plate had been secured for the banquet, but no large amount of liquors had been specified.

A Matter of Principle.

Mr. Welch said that as a matter of principle the public men of the board of trade should show a manly spirit and give up the liquor at functions for the sake of the young men of London.

"Such action will have its influence," he concluded.

"Surely if we meet together as men," Mr. Geo. B. Gerrard said, "we can act as men. I think any move to debar liquor from the banquet savors of coercion. I don't like the principle."

Mr. Wright moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Greer, that a vote of the members be taken by postcard on the question.

Mr. Gammage moved in amendment to the amendment, seconded by Mr. Welch, that the matter be left in the hands of the committee.

Mr. Towe, that there be no liquor at the banquet.

The latter motion carried, the vote standing 9 to 6.

Disputed Analysts' Reports. Speaking of the Redmond pond, Mr. Saunders disputed the reports of the public analyst, who declared that it contained sewage. But even if this water was secured, it only amounts to half a million gallons daily, and this would not commence to supply the city's needs. As regards meters, Mr. Saunders said, it would cost \$200,000 to install them, and it would mean something of an annual charge to maintain and read them.

All things considered, Mr. Saunders stood in favor of the expenditure of \$470,000 for the acquiring of an adequate supply and the erection of a new dam and pump-house, and the running of another main to the city. He again declared that at the end of three years, the waterworks could finance the scheme without raising the rates and without financial help from anyone.

The members of the board then took up the discussion.

Big Saving in Insurance.

Mr. Towe said London could save enough in insurance in one year to pay for half the cost of increasing the water supply. He declared the city should have an extra main to Springbank.

Some question was raised as to whether the city could float a debenture issue of nearly \$500,000, but ex-Ald. Stevely said he did not anticipate any difficulty on this score. Debentures are being retired from year to year, and the city's assessment is growing annually, so that the sanction of the Legislature for the loan could be secured.

Ex-Ald. Winnett wanted to know what guarantee there is that the quantity of water stated by Mr. Greer is to be had.

Mr. Greer replied that expert engineers have reported the water is there and the springs certainly, in flow, appear to back up the figures submitted. Residents of the neighborhood declare that the springs are practically the same year round.

Mr. Winnett said he feared that if a proposal to spend \$470,000 is placed before the people in January next they will defeat it, unless they are positive that sufficient water is there for fifty years to come. He didn't think there was time to go into the matter properly before January. A special vote should be taken.

"Well, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Chipman and Mr. Moore have all declared the water is there," Commissioner Saunders said.

"Well, we once thought there was plenty of water at the Pond Mills," Mr. Winnett replied, "but we found things different when the ponds were tested."

The report made by Mr. Greer was then adopted, and the board's former decision was reaffirmed. It was to the effect that the commissioners go ahead and do something to increase the water supply.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

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Money Savers for Thrifty Buyers. All departments Going in This Bargain Offering for Tonight.

Cups and Saucers

Fancy Decorated China Cups and Saucers. Special tonight.....10c

Fancy China Cups and Saucers, Dresden rosebud decoration. Special tonight.....15c

Dollar Gloves

Ladies' Unlined Mocha Gloves, tans and browns, 2-clasp; good wearing. Special.....\$1

Ladies' English Kid Walking Gloves; strong, serviceable glove for present wearing. Special.....\$1

Hosiery for Tonight

Ladies' Fleece-Lined Black Cotton Hose, all sizes. Real 25c value, tonight.....19c

Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose, 2x1 and 1x1 rib with double heels and knees; all sizes.....25c

Pads, Envelopes

Unruled Writing Tablets. Special tonight, at, each.....5c

Long Envelopes, good quality. Tonight, 2 packages for.....5c

German Steins

Pewter Top German Steins, artistically decorated. These are some of our Christmas novelties. Price from.....25c to \$2.75

Veiling and Handkerchiefs

Several pieces of Black Fish-Net Veiling with chenille spots. 50c Black Veiling, yard.....25c

40c Black Veiling, yard.....20c

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25c Black Veiling, yard.....12½c

Pure White Silkline Handkerchiefs, each.....8c

The same with colored border, each.....12½c

Shakespeare's

Plays

Handy volumes Shakespeare's plays, including The Tempest and Macbeth. Special at.....

.....15c and 35c

Memorial edition of Dwight L. Moody, cloth bound, at.....35c

Life and Sermons of Talmage, cloth bound. Special.....35c

Webster's Dictionary, library edition, for schools, home and office, cloth binding.....65c

"Johnny Courteau," "The Voyageur," "The Habitant," by W. H. Drummond, cloth binding. At.....\$1

Scotch, Irish and English Wit and Humor, separate volumes. Each.....40c

Christmas Gift Books are arriving daily.

A Fine Showing of Combs Tonight

We have just received a large shipment of Ladies' Back and Side Combs, in sets of amber, gray and shell. A great variety of plain and fancy styles—the newest American goods. No two sets are alike. See them tonight, a set.....\$1 to \$7.50

Barrettes, for keeping up short ends of hair, each.....5c to 65c

Table of Ladies' Coats

Ladies' 42 to 48 inch loose and half fitting coats, made of fancy tweed mixtures and plain cloths. Regular values \$9 to \$10.50, clearing several odd lines today and tonight.....\$7.50

Ladies' Cloth Shirts, big variety of styles and colorings, plain and fancy goods, full sleeves; some are lined. Worth \$4.50 and \$5.50, at.....69c

Women's Hats

Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Ready-to-Wear Hats, high-back rolling felts, in smart styles, black, navy, white and brown. Were \$1.50, on sale today and tonight.....98c

Soft Felts with crushed crown, trimmed with velvet and wings; also trimmed turbans and rolling sailors; colors are in black, brown, castor, rose, white and purple. Were \$1.50 and \$2.50, at.....\$1.45

Boys' Three-Piece Suits, nice dark colors, well made and thoroughly lined, sizes 9 to 16 years. Were \$5.50 to \$4.50, reduced to.....\$2.95

A free mask for Halloween fun with every suit.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½, Dundas St.

All the Wheat Is Good to Eat

if properly prepared for the human stomach. Professor Harcourt says that whole wheat is the best food, but that ordinary cereal foods are not fit to eat because insufficiently cooked.

SHREDDED WHEAT

is thoroughly steam-cooked, then drawn out into fine, porous shreds and thoroughly baked. It is the cleanest, purest, best-cooked cereal food on the market, and it is MADE IN CANADA OF CANADIAN WHEAT.

A breakfast of Shredded Wheat with hot milk or cream supplies the energy for a whole day's work. Try it.

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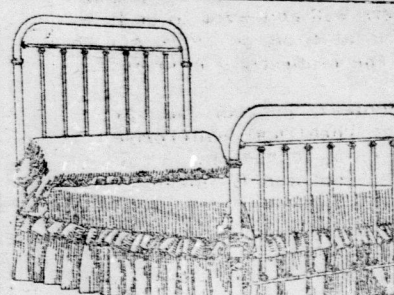
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Colored Shirts (No Staroh), 5c.	Books, per pair, 3c.	Table Covers, 3c.
Ladies' Shirts, 5c.	Hdkfs, silk, 3c.	Table Covers, large, 5c.
Boys' Shirts, 5c.	Cotton Undershirt, 3c.	Sheets, 2c.
Night Shirts, 4c.	Wool Undershirt, 4c.	Pillow Slips, 1½c.
Child's Night Dress, 2c.	Cotton Undershirt, 4c.	Towels, hand, 1c.
Child's Dress, 2c.	Wool Undershirt, 4c.	Towels, roller, 2c.
Child's Night Shirt, 3c.	Undervests, 2c.	Bed Spreads, 6c.
Union Suits, 6c.	Wrappers, 2c.	Hdkfs, 1c.
Drawers, 3c.	Chemises, 3c.	Boiler Covers, 3c.
Ladies' White Skirt, 5c.	Pyjama Suits, 8c.	Dresser Covers, 3c.
Ladies' Overskirt, 10c.	Child's Pants, 2c.	Doilies, 1c.
Child's Skirt, 3c.	Kimono, 5c.	Rags, 1c.
Aprons, 2c.	Towels, bath, 3c.	Tray Cloths, 1c.
Corset Cover, 2c.	Child's Skirt, 3c.	Stair Cover, a yard, 5c.
	Aprons, 2c.	Quilts, 25c.
	Corset Cover, 2c.	

We have gone to a large expense fixing up our plant for this kind of work. We can now take your washing and return it to you already starched and ready to iron. We also iron the flat-work and return with shortest notice. Ask the drivers for lists for use when sending bundles. Telephone No. 559.



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Beauty and elegance of "Quality" Beds is of the permanent kind. Handsome brass finish is there to stay—will never fade. Corner sockets are unbreakable, and every other part is very strongly constructed. Easy to clean and keep clean, and more stylish than other beds.

THE CANADIAN BARCALO MFG. CO.

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World's Fair, 1912

Berlin, Germany, to be favored. Already gigantic preparations are being made in Berlin for this world-wide event.

Everything in connection with the construction of the necessary buildings and decorations is to tend to massiveness combined with art. Berlin may be justly compared to Paris, France, as holding second place in all things concerning music, as well as many other branches of art.

At the World's Fair, Paris, in 1900, over 300 different manufacturing manufacturers had plans on exhibition, as well as in severe competition.

Canada received the high distinction of having a Canadian pianoforte firm receive the Gold Medal, the highest award possible. The Newcombe Piano Company, Toronto, have the honor of being this firm, and have the greatest of confidence in their beautiful piano, especially when we consider the fact that the judges numbered twenty and were picked from among the best experts and musicians in the world.

The year 1912 will mark the time of the third World's Fair in the old land. In 1886 at London, England, the first was held, at which time the Newcombe Piano Company received the medal and diploma and had the honor of supplying Her Majesty Queen Victoria with an instrument chosen by the world-renowned Sir Arthur Sullivan.

A piano firm manufacturing pianos of such a high standard of quality well deserve the patronage they now enjoy. A large and extensive stock of these instruments may at any time be seen in their modern parlors at Haver's Music Emporium, 226 Dundas street, London. Anyone desirous of hearing and seeing one of those marvelous Electric pianos are invited to call at any time convenient and have it explained.

Being aggressive is fun for the aggressor only when he is the biggest. It is not hard to have a good opinion of a man who keeps his opinion of himself to himself.