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Canada's Mineral Wealth.

The report of the Geological Survey of Canada for 1905 has not been published yet, but the officials have issued a preliminary statement of the mineral production, which is highly encouraging. The value of the yield for the past year was the highest on record, being over \$85,000,000, as compared with \$60,343,165 in 1904. The gold output of the Yukon decreased by \$2,000,000, so that the total increase in the production of other minerals was \$10,000,000, a most substantial showing.

The figures for a series of years demonstrate the wonderful development of the mineral industry in Canada:

1905	 (over) \$85,000,000
1904	 60,343,165
1903	 62,800,421
1902	 63,885,399
1901	 66,339,138
1900	 64,618,268
1899	 49,584,027
1898	 38,697,021
1897	 28,651,420
1896	 22,584,513
1895	 20,648,964
1894	 19,521,153
1893	 20,025,082
1892	 16,628,417
1891	 18,976,616
1890	 16,763,353
1889	 14,013,113
1888	 12,518,894
1887	 11,321,341
1886	 10,221,255

The influence of the Yukon gold discoveries began to be felt in 1897. The output of this region reached its highest point in 1900 or 1901, and has since been declining, owing to the exhaustion of placer mining. It is believed that the decline is only temporary, and that more scientific methods, and the installation of modern machinery, will prove that the Klondike is a permanent producer, on an increasing scale.

Notwithstanding the considerable reduction in the gold output, the aggregate mineral production of the country was greater last year than in the palmiest year of the Klondike. The principal increases in 1905 over the preceding year were: Copper, \$2,117,875; lead, \$1,016,863; nickel, \$3,331,373; silver, \$1,558,862; and corundum, \$1,068,384.

Coal maintains its position as the leading industry, with 25.77 of the total mineral production—a drop, however, from 27.62 in 1904. Gold shows a greater proportional decrease from 27.40 to 21.14, while nickel, which was fifth in 1904, with 7.02 per cent, is now third, with 11.02. Copper remains fourth, but has risen from 8.56 to 10.82, but brick, stone and lime from third on the list have dropped to fifth, the percentage being 9.67 and 8.62.

The Cobalt discoveries account for the large increase in silver, but it is satisfactory to learn that the development is an all-round one, nearly every mineral showing an advance over the previous year. Yet only the surface of Canadian mineral wealth has been scratched. The silver deposits in the Cobalt district were stumbled upon by workers on the new Temiskaming railroad. Great mineral riches may also be brought to light by the construction of the new transcontinental railway which is to traverse thousands of miles of almost unexplored country.

Preference Not a Sham.

The reports on the textile trades of Great Britain, issued by the Chamberlain tariff commission, contain many convincing tributes to the preferential feature of the Canadian tariff. The British preference has been denounced in this country as a sham preference, but the evidence of thousands of British manufacturers, the country is referred to reaches this conclusion:

At largely as the result of keen States and German competition in the Canadian market, the export of British manufactures to Canada declined rapidly and steadily until about 1897, when the Preference was first adopted, and that since 1897 this decline has been turned into a substantial and continuous increase.

Many of the statements handed to the commission by manufacturers were under cover of secrecy, but here are a few specimens of the answers given by firms which had no objection to making public their names:

Mitchell, Ashworth & Co., Ltd., Manchester, cloth manufacturers, "had practically lost all our trade with the colonies. But since Canada adopted preferential duties, we have considerable orders from Canada."

Gascoigne, Bailey & Clark, of Nottingham, hosiery, say they once did \$50,000 a year business with Canada, lost it all prior to 1897, "then the preferential system came in" and they did \$15,000 last year, with more promising.

"Due to nothing but the preferential tariff."

"Canadian preference has materially

increased our trade, which was nearly lost to us for years before the preference commenced," say W. Thompson & Sons, woolens, Leicester.

"The Canadian preference has been most beneficial to our largest customers—the carpet manufacturers," is the verdict of Messrs. Lea, Limited, Kidderminster, yarn spinners.

P. and R. Sanderson, tweed manufacturers, Galashiels, find that "in Canada the preference has done much for us. The export of woolen tissues to British North America in 1890 was 3,800,000 yards. In 1894 it fell to 2,400,000 yards. It had risen in 1903 to 5,200,000 yards. We ascribe that the preference principally."

"We notice a marked improvement in our trade in consequence of the preference,"—A. C. Pearce & Co., silk and cotton netting, Nottingham.

"We have a very large trade to Canada in woolens, and we have done five or six times as much since the tariff was reduced as we ever did before."

... the old preference (it was decreased in 1904), closed the German out of Canada to a great extent, and we are sending goods now to Canada that they used to get from Germany."

Such is the report of Albrecht & Albrecht, Leeds.

F. Heilborn & Co., Bradford, remark that "our Canadian trade has more than trebled since the 33 per cent preference."

Fisher & Co., Huddersfield, assert that "the trade to Canada from the Huddersfield district has been double what it was three or four years ago ... largely owing to the preference."

"We have done five times the amount with Canada since the preference," say Smith & Hutton, woolens, Leeds.

Cartwright & Warners, Limited, hosiery, Loughborough, "exported very few goods to Canada before the preference; now we do a turn-over of \$40,000 to \$45,000 a year, which is increasing annually."

"The preferential tariff has been a distinct advantage to us," report Tomkinson & Adams, carpets, Kidderminster.

Fisher & Co., worsteds, Yorkshire, say: "The preference given by Canada has resulted in an increase in our exports of worsted and woolen goods to her from a value of \$4,000,000 in 1897 to \$7,000,000 in 1903; nearly doubled."

The preferential tariff was a substantial measure of relief to Canadian consumers and its only enemies have been those Canadian manufacturers who object to competition from any country. Great Britain included, and who yet profess undying attachment to the Chamberlain propaganda.

Perhaps Carnegie has been driven to spelling reform by hearing his name pronounced in so many different ways.

By all means move the observatory from Toronto to Ottawa, if it will give us better weather and more reliable forecasts.

The Pall Mall Gazette calls Winston Churchill a "Blenheim pup." The attack is so savage as to convey the inference that the Gazette regards Churchill as being more pup than Blenheim.

Prince Arthur of Connaught's itinerary in Canada omits the choicest part of the country. In Ontario he comes no further west than Hamilton, which he is compelled to touch on his way to Niagara Falls.

Colonel Matheson's first Provincial loan is a sorry failure. Perhaps the British bankers got hold of some of the Colonel's old speeches, in which the finances of Ontario were described as being in a very risky condition.

The water commissioners will find it easier to reduce water rates than to raise them again, if the exigencies of the department ever require it. In our opinion the \$10,000 surplus applied to the reduction of the tax rate is of more benefit to the city, than its return to the water consumers in the form of ten per cent off their water rates. The high tax rate is one of the greatest obstacles this city has to contend with in holding its own industrially.

An Episcopalian Truth.

[Christian Register.]

An Episcopalian rector, traveling in the south, met a native, also, by his own profession, an Episcopalian.

"Who confirmed you?" asked the rector.

"Nobody. What's that?"

"But didn't you tell me you were an Episcopalian?"

"Oh, yes," said the old man, "and I'll tell you how it is. Last spring I went down to New Orleans visitin'. While I was there I went to church, and I heard 'em say that they had left un-gene them things they oughter done, and done them things they hadn't oughter done, and I said to myself, 'That's jest my fix, too.' I found out that was an Episcopal Church, so I've been an Episcopal ever since."

Mistake of a Country Editor.

[Concordia, Kan., Gazette.]

It is hard for us country editors to get the hang of city ways. We slept in a room at the Copeland with a short grass editor man in the morning we noticed him walking around the room in a brand-new nightshirt which we presumed was the first one he ever owned and was anxious that we should appreciate it in

all its glory when he asked him: "Bill, why don't you dress?" He said: "I'm waiting for my clothes to cool off." "Waiting for your clothes to cool off?" said we. "Yep," said Bill. "I put my clothes on that there thing last night and this morning it seems to be red hot." He had put his shirt and his breeches on the steam radiator and had to hang them out of the window to cool them sufficiently to crawl into them.

The Patient Editor.

[Halifax Herald.]

Another death in the family. Last spring we lost a cow, on account of the inviting proposition, in the shape of garbage, that had been dragged forth from the vicinity of some stables. We have today, lost another, on account of several bags of frozen potatoes, being indiscriminately dumped within the reach of any voracious quadruped, on the ice. We expect to suffer, ourselves, but we want to know how long a patient public is going to put up with this state of affairs.

Advice to Bliss Carman.

[Halifax Chronicle.]

Bliss Carman, the noted Canadian poet—of the Fredericton Birch Bark School of Poets—has filed a petition in bankruptcy in New York. He testified that he lived in 1890 per year, which would be equivalent to about 1900 here. His personal property he valued as \$50. For a man of Bliss Carman's cast of mind this is the height of vagabondism, the quintessence of Bohemianism, and we have no doubt that he feels proud of being presented at the bankruptcy court, than he would be to be presented at the Court of St. James. A velvet coat, a lost half-cent and thou beside me singing in the wilderness is Carman's idea of bliss. There is no doubt whatever that if he came down from his high Pegasus to the common shank's mare of newspaper work Bliss Carman could make a good honest living; pay his debts, and perhaps find some time to worship his Muse occasionally in private; but that wouldn't be art with a big A. He would dearly love to die like Chatterton in his garret—if he could only be around in the flesh afterwards to enjoy the sensation he had created. Come home to Canada, Bliss, and start again at fifteen a week and let her rip.

A Generous Wish.

[Ottawa Citizen, Can.]

Mr. Emmerson has taken great personal interest in the improving of the earning power of the road and has shown an honest desire to rescue it from the position of a mere political pawn in the vote-getting game. His speech in the house on Tuesday had the right ring to it, and if he succeeds despite grave handicaps in fulfilling his ambition of making the inter-provincial "a first-class paying proposition" the Citizen will not grudge him the credit of the achievement.

The Idol.

[Exchange.]

The teacher was teaching a class in the infant Sabbath schoolroom and was making her pupils finish each sentence to show that they understood her.

"The idol had eyes," the teacher said, "but it could not—"

"See," cried the children.

"It had ears, but it could not—"

"Hear," was the answer.

"It had lips," she said, "but it could not—"

"Speak," once more replied the children.

"It had a nose, but it could not—"

"Wipe it," shouted the children, and the lesson had to stop a moment.

Expensive Luxuries.

"Are you going away this summer?"

"I don't know. We will either go away, or else stay at home and take tea."

Wise.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

"I got even with Smith for calling me a liar the other day. I told him this morning just what I thought of him."

"Great Scott, man! And he didn't use violence toward you?"

"No I told him over the telephone."

His Idea of a Duet.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"Yes, do professor and me played a duet on de organ wunst."

"You?"

"Yes, me. When I stopped he stopped."

"But you don't know one key from another."

"Sure not. I did de pumpin'."

Flatterer.

[Washington Star.]

"Lady," said Meandering Mike. "I'd like to trust to yer generosity fur somethin' to eat."

"You're the same man that I gave a meal to day before yesterday."

"I am. I couldn't keep away from de cookin'."

Buttons Made From Potatoes.

[London Tit Bits.]

A large number of the buttons now in use, purporting to be made out of horn or bone or ivory, are in reality made out of the common potato, which, when treated with certain acids, becomes almost as hard as stone. This quality of the potato adapts it to button-making, and a very good grade of button is now made from the well-known tuber. The potato button cannot be distinguished from others save by a careful examination, and even then only by an expert, since they are colored to suit the goods on which they are to be used, and are every whit as good looking as a button of bone or ivory.

The Promise of Spoils.

[Hamilton Times.]

W. J. Hanna, speaking on Saturday to a complaining group of London spoliemen angry at the delay in fulfilling the last Grit official and dealing out the jobs to them, said:

Have patience, boys, everything will come out right.

The Toronto World says, "It is understood that he has sympathy for the boys, meaning the workers, and he knows that while no one objects to showing increases on the civil service in general, there is more or less grumbling because some of the 'offen-

sive' ones also come in for the good things. The minister was loudly applauded, and if anything was needed to make him solid in London his speech was it." "There's a real bit of statesmanship for you. The Provincial Secretary enters the very den of the spoils wolves, congratulates them on their excellent appetites, smooths down their erect fur, tells them he enjoys their eagerness, and assures them that he will soon open the Provincial sheepfold to them and enable them to feed at will. Why shouldn't he be solid with the spoils wolves, to whom the days do seem long and to whom it is a severe trial to see 'offensive' ones—which being interpreted, means Liberals—in office while they play the role of wild asses in Jer. xiv. 6, and fall to fatten on wind diet? Great is Hannah, caterer of the spoilsmen!"

An Interesting Talker.

[Puck.]

Anne Teeke—"Mr. Gasser is such an interesting talker! Always saying something you never hear from anyone else."

Hattie Hottewunne—"Has he been proposing to you, too?"

An Excuse.

[Washington Star.]

"We eat entirely too much," said the health expert.

"We're obliged to," answered the gourmet. "Food is adulterated so much that we're obliged to have a greater quantity in order to keep up the average of nourishment."

When You Try On A Suit.

[From the Sartorial Art Journal.]

Trying on is an evidence of trade progress, for it is employed, not so much for the purpose of enabling the cutter to fit his client as to enable the client to have his own individual ideas of grace, appropriateness and beauty embodied and expressed in the garment and to enable the cutter to develop the garment to the nearest possible approximation of his ideal of what it should be in its relation to art, to fashion and to the man.

SINKING CITIES—A MODERN DANGER

[From the Montreal Witness.]

A picture similar to that in Shakespeare's "Tempest," when earth's gorgeous palaces and cloud-capped towers will vanish, is called up by the fears that are beginning to be expressed as to the foundations of perhaps, next to New York, the heaviest city in the world, Chicago. The legendary schoolmaster, who founded an argument for design in nature on the fact that rivers generally ran near cities, to the great convenience of the latter, might, were he living today, be puzzled to account for the unstable nature of the land on which some great cities are built. Take Chicago, for example. It is built on a river of the same name, meaning in the Kickapoo Indian language, skunk or onion, an interchangeable name, probably, in the original, and not odoriferously inappropriate. The feat performed by engineers in turning that river about, and making it flow out instead of into Lake Michigan, as nature planned, may not be the cause of the sinking of many buildings, but, if it is, it would hardly be too dire a punishment for stealing the St. Lawrence water to enrich the Mississippi. When man attempts to improve upon nature, unexpected results often follow. Especially is this the case where there are contributory causes to account for the phenomenon of a sinking city. Chicago is built on a thin crust of earth overlying a substratum of mud of unknown depth. This crust has been overburdened in parts by skyscraper buildings of prodigious proportions, erected on concrete foundations. Recently a tunnel for rapid transit was bored under the streets, and a number of big buildings began to sink, and skyscrapers that, though the level of the central part of the city had been raised ten feet after the great fire, it had settled back to the original low altitude. Recently the sinking has been more rapid. Shop windows are broken by it and several large buildings are cracked from foundations to roofs. Depressions have taken place at twelve great intersections, and as the process is continuing, an extremely serious problem is presented. Chicago is an extreme case. Other big cities have the same problem. The iron pipes of a sinking city are like the cracking of the dome of St. Paul's, and it is said that disaster is inevitable in New York when the earth is honeycombed in the manner of a sponge, and skyscrapers have multiplied and require to an intolerable height. Montreal will have tunnels, no doubt, in time. Fortunately, the city is largely founded on rock, but the quaking and the cracking and stretches as buildings have discovered to their cost. Before we begin tunneling much will have been learned from cities like Chicago, London and New York.

POEMS THAT LIVE

The Ivy Green.

[Charles Dickens.]

Oh, a dainty plant is the Ivy Green,
That creepeth o'er ruins old:
Of right choice food are his meals, I
Weary of the world.

In his cell so lone and cold,
The wall must be crumbled, the stone
decayed.

To pleasure his dainty whim;
And the mouldering dust that years have
made.

Is a merry meal for him.
Creeping, where no life is seen,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

Fast he stooleth on, though he wears no
wing;
And a staunch old heart has he;
How closely he twineeth, how tight he
clings.

To his friend the huge oak tree:
As he traileth along the ground,
And his leaves he gently waves,
As he joyously hugs and claveth around
the roots of his old friend.

Creeping where grim death has been,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

Whole ages have fled and their works
decayed,
And nations have scattered been;
But the stout old Ivy shall never fade
From his hale and hearty green.

The brave old plant, in its lonely days,
Shall fatten upon the past;
For the sturdiest building man can raise
Is the Ivy's food at last.

Creeping on, where time has been,
A rare old plant is the Ivy Green.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

FORMAL

MILLINERY OPENING

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday



The New Hats are ready. Ready by truest expressions to disclose the hat modes for the spring of 1906. Ready to unfold their subtle charms and surprise and delight all with their graceful and becoming beauty.

And these hats are beauties—masterpieces, every one. New York's most fashionable shops will show hats no prettier; and why should they? Their styles are of Parisian origin, and ours are likewise. And in New York you'll pay twice our prices at least.

When you come you will see how diverse are the spring styles. How the little hats and big hats are arranged side by side and vie with each other in beauty and style. You do not have to pin yourself down to a small hat—or to any given size, in fact—but can select the style that satisfies yourself, and it will satisfy the style-demand perfectly.

But a visit here is the best way to learn these things. And we cordially invite you and your friends to visit our millinery Wednesday—opening day.

Imposing array of New Suits, Coats, Skirts, Dress Goods, Silks, Trimmings, Laces. Take a good look around when you come to the Millinery Opening.

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

THE VITAL CENTER

No Man Stronger Than His Stomach—Let Mi-o-na Strengthen Your Digestive System.

The stomach is your vital center. No man is stronger than his stomach. The average man measures his physical vitality by his heart, his kidneys, or his lungs. Yet it is the stomach that should be first considered when you cast up the account of health.

Every organ of the body is sustained and nourished by food which is converted into nutrition in the stomach and conveyed to every part of the system in the form of blood. For this reason, when the stomach is strengthened with Mi-o-na and is able to convert the food into nourishment, all other organs soon become well. This explains many cures of heart, liver or kidney diseases in the cases where Mi-o-na is used. It is the most wonderful health restorer known.

Just one little tablet out of a 50-cent box of Mi-o-na for a few days, and you will soon see a great improvement in your health.

If you cannot obtain Mi-o-na of your druggist, it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Write us for advice on your case from a leading stomach specialist which will be sent free. The R. T. Booth Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

TOO LATE?

and valuable quality. Mama takes the Cascarets, Baby gets the Benefit. Cascarets act like strengthening Exercise on the weak little bowels of the growing babe, and make them better able to get all the Nourishment out of Baby's Natural Food. Larger children cannot always be watched, and will eat unreasonably. The Ready Remedy should ever be at hand—Cascarets—to take care of the trouble when it comes.

No need to Force or Bribe children to take Cascarets. They are always more than ready to eat the sweet little bit of Candy.

Repulsive medicine forced on the little ones, does more harm than good.

Home is not complete without the ever ready Box of Cascarets. Ten cents buys a small one at the Corner Drug Store, but for the family the 50c "reserve box" is more economical.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made only by the Sterling Remedy Company and never sold in bulk. Every tablet stands "CCC."

A sample and the famous booklet, "Cure of Constipation," Free for the asking. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

AMA! Don't be frightened—But be warned! Every Mother knows, or should know, that the terrible Mortality among little children is caused by Stomach and Bowel troubles. Colic, Sour Curd, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Measles, Rash, Scarlet Fever—even Mumps—have their first cause in constipation.

The Delicate Tissues of a Baby's Bowels will not stand rough treatment. Salts are too violent, and Castor Oil will only grease the passages, but will not make and keep them Clean, Healthy and Strong.

There is no other medicine as safe for a child as Cascarets, the fragrant Little Candy Tablet, that has saved thousands of families from unhappiness.

The Nursing Mother even in good health should always keep her own Bowels Loose, and her Milk Mildly Purgative by taking a Cascaret at night before going to bed.

No other medicine has this remarkable

AMA! Don't be frightened—But be warned! Every Mother knows, or should know, that the terrible Mortality among little children is caused by Stomach and Bowel troubles. Colic, Sour Curd, Cholera Infantum, Summer Complaint, Measles, Rash, Scarlet Fever—even Mumps—have their first cause in constipation.

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2 in 1 Shoe Polish

Black, Tan and White
"2 in 1" is a secret scientific preparation for leather only. It is the result of over fifty years of experience in shoe polishes.

An ounce goes further than a pound of ordinary paste. No imitation even half as good.



USE Hunt's Diamond Flour

Better than all Manitoba for general household use, being a blend of Manitoba and Ontario wheat.

Health is an investment that always pays.

Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

Promotes digestion and insures health. Absolutely pure and very economical.

The Cowan Co., Ltd., Toronto

Olympia Candy Co.

Try the Olympia Chocolates and Bonbons, Ice Cream Soda. All kinds of Crushed Fruit Flavors. Hot Chocolate, with Whipped Cream. Special only Saturday, Chocolate Cream Drops, 10c per pound.