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London, Tuesday, March 4.

The Temiscamingue Railway.

The provincial railway project continues to be a subject of paramount importance in the legislative discussions. The Opposition tried last week to stir up feeling and to elicit sympathy from some of the business men of Ottawa, who would naturally prefer that Mettaw be the southern terminus of the new railroad. With Mettaw as the terminus, the tendency would be to turn the trade of Northern Ontario in the direction of the Dominion capital. However, in the event of North Bay, as at first proposed, being chosen as the southern terminus, the route will not be greatly averse to the interests of the city of Ottawa, as there is already a branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, some 40 miles in length, running from Mettaw to Lake Keewau, which is near the New Ontario regions. To run another railway line northward from Mettaw would be to parallel the lines for a considerable distance, and this seems to us quite unnecessary. The North Bay terminus will of course divert much of the northern trade directly south over the Canadian Pacific Railway line running from Toronto to North Bay. It would cost the Province a great deal more to construct a road from Mettaw than from North Bay, owing to the unevenness of the territory through which it would have to pass.

A proposal from the Conservative side of the House has been advanced that it would be better to place the construction of the Temiscamingue Railway in the hands of Mackenzie & Mann, who already hold a charter from the Dominion Government for the construction of the James Bay Railway. Frenier Ross, however, assured the House that it was the intention of the Government to begin the construction of the railway as soon as possible, and that the road, when built, would be suitable for heavy traffic, and would be in all respects as good as the Canadian Northern or the Canada Atlantic. He rightly opposed the idea of placing the route into the hands of a private corporation, which would mean the surrendering of the key to the railway situation in New Ontario.

Whitney's Attitude.

The Montreal Witness expresses itself in accord with the attitude of the prohibitionists of this city who approached Mr. Whitney on the subject, asking him what his party would promise them in the matter of prohibition of the liquor traffic. The Witness says: "Mr. Whitney's reply was that the matter was under advisement with his party, and he was not yet prepared to say what he would promise. This is certainly to begin with a very different reply from the frank, unreserved promise given five years ago by Sir Oliver Mowat, with his two successors present and consenting. Whether a greater or less assurance of performance is a matter for debate, but it is a matter that should be hoped for from the promises of members of an Opposition, promises of the latter class being proverbial for their pie-crust character. We can hardly look for a very outspoken promise from a party which, after all that has passed, has yet to consult as to where it stands on the question."

Russia's Expansive Policy.

The past decade has been for Russia a period of territorial expansion, and that without encountering hostile armies on the battlefield. On the 19th of May, 1911, the first stone, so to speak, of the "uninterrupted line of railway across the whole of Siberia," was laid. The object was primarily to connect Siberia with the rest of Russia's domains. But the railway has not stopped at further and further towards the Pacific coast. Its former terminus was Vladivostok, on Russian territory. Now the terminus is Port Arthur, and the railway passes through Manchuria, in the northern part of China. The permission to extend the railway straight across the middle of Manchuria was granted Russia by the Chinese, largely as a matter of gratitude for the position she assumed as a negotiator of peace in the Chinese-Japanese war. The circumstance also demonstrated China's helplessness. Of course, along with the right of way went concessions in mining rights. Port Arthur has been in the hands of the Russians since 1897. She is supposed to hold the harbor and adjacent territory by a treaty signed in 1898. But the possession of Port Arthur means more than is implied in the treaty. It being the only stronghold capable of dominating the southern half of Manchuria, virtually places that portion of the province in Russian hands. Russia is assured of the control of railway commerce throughout Manchuria, and when the projected lines are built, her political control will doubtless be felt. Thus Manchuria will become a province of Russia through the agency of the trans-Siberian Railway and its branch lines.

Prince Henry's Visit to Ontario.

It was proper and graceful on the part of the Ontario Government and a unanimous Legislature, to prepare an address of cordial and dignified greeting to Prince Henry, brother of the Emperor of Germany, on the occasion of his expected visit to the Canadian side of Niagara Falls. It was fitting, too, that the deputation should show the unanimity of the welcome in being composed of prominent Members from both sides of the House. The Germans, like the rest of us, have their faults; but they are nevertheless a very great people, "long in the forefront of intellectual movement," men with "keen eye, patient mind, and tireless energy." The citizens of German birth in Canada are among our best citizens.

Sugar.

The United States consul at Bremen has drawn up a report upon the sugar production of Europe, which has recently been issued by the United States Government. The report is based upon returns supplied by the International Union for Sugar Statistics, which the consul explains is a combination of manufacturers of sugar in all continental countries. In October of each year, every sugar refiner sends to the headquarters of this union all the information obtained during a given week as to the amount and condition of the beet sugar crop, etc. This process is repeated during another week in December when the season is practically over. The consul holds that this system of collecting the sugar statistics is almost perfect, and that its results must be trustworthy. The following tables set forth both the returns and the estimates:

PRODUCTION OF BEETS.		
Country.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany	15,820,410	19,061,100
Austria	8,847,500	12,352,200
France	9,278,400	7,408,000
Russia	8,201,545	8,717,439
Belgium	2,540,000	6,436,000
Holland	1,432,000	2,483,000
Sweden	874,000	1,225,000
Denmark	443,000	825,000
Other countries	443,000	398,233

The consul is of the opinion that the overproduction of sugar in Europe now amounts to a million tons a year, and that the stock to be carried over next season may be half as much again. He also gives some attention to the competition of Cuba, which he says, is generally feared on the continent, because of the fact that the United States rate of duty on Cuban sugar has not yet been fixed. Further discussing the effect which this may have on the sugar market, he says that as early as 1893 Cuba produced not less than 1,150,172 tons of sugar, which is about half the amount consumed by the people of the United States today. The trouble was times reduced the sugar crop to 251,420 tons in 1899, but it has risen in the face of financial difficulties to almost treble that quantity within two years, and at the end of another year it is possible it may reach again one million tons. With plenty of capital and labor, and with improved machinery, in the consul's opinion, there is every reason for the German fear that Cuba will become the largest producer of sugar in the world.

These facts are of great moment to Canadians at the present time when the question of starting beet sugar factories is up for serious discussion. It has been suggested that a special import duty of one cent a pound should be imposed on all sugar coming from countries that give a bounty to their sugar producers on all sugar exported to other countries. This was the proposal made to the government the other day, but it is a somewhat serious matter to ask the Finance Minister to put this impost on sugar, and to tax the consumer to prevent his getting this necessary commodity at a low price. Already the government have given the beet sugar industry special consideration by permitting the importation, free of tax, of all machinery required for the refining of beet sugar. And though the beet sugar factory proprietors promise after they get their business well started that sugar of home production will be as cheap here as is now the case when it is imported, the experience of European countries is against the assumption that bounty-fed sugar producers are ever willing to give up the privileges that they obtain. For years, Great Britain has been complaining of the unfair competition of Germany, France and other continental nations who, while granting bounties on all sugar exported, keep the price of the home-produced commodity much higher. Lately, the British Government have been demanding that these sugar bounties should be abolished, under threat that unless this is done, countervailing duties will be collected on all sugar imported into Great Britain from the countries granting these bounties. It is interesting to learn from the Vienna Neue Freie Presse that the Austrian and German Governments have agreed to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards Great Britain, and to agree to the abolition of the bounty system. This agreement, if carried out, may solve the sugar question, and somewhat steady the market. Though it may somewhat increase the price to the consumer, it may make it easier for our beet sugar factory promoters to begin operations on a non-bounty basis, and to that extent make it easier to establish the industry on a permanent foundation.

Africa's Resources.

The British-Boer war has had the effect of turning the eyes of the world to what has been hitherto the Dark Continent. Under the searchlight of civilization Africa, that vast, compact continent, the "graveyard of reputations," is being opened up with great rapidity. From travelers and explorers we learn of the existence of valuable mineral deposits and of precious metals. There is an abundance of forest wealth and large areas of fertile soil. Of course, the great drawback to the possibility of making the best of these vast natural resources, is the difficulty of European races to become acclimated to tropical conditions. Of course, the final result of the Boer war will be the transference of a large portion of the southern part of the continent to the possession of the British. Grand opportunities will be afforded for the most daring Britishers of the Empire to go in as pioneers of this new country. A valuable copper field has been discovered about 150 miles north of the Victoria Falls, and it is stated that the new Cape-to-Cairo Railroad, which is to be completed in 1903, will pass through it. A few railways, together with the vast navigable rivers of Africa, which are the grandest in the world, would make the resources of the continent easily accessible.

Right You Are.

[Montreal Herald.]

There is only one safe rule to follow and that is to make our tariff to suit our own interests, without regard to the tariff of other countries.

LEGISLATORS
WORK BY RULE.

And Rules Everywhere Confront the Ottawa Visitor.

How the Men of the Press Are Treated—Radical Change of the Past Few Years.

Had the gentleman who observed that "of the making of books there is no end" been able to project himself down through the intervening ages, and lodged in the capital of Canada, "rules" would probably be included in his sententious remark. Or he might have changed it still further and said that of the meeting with rules there is no end. As becomes the dignified and important institution within which the law-making of a state is conducted, there is nothing haphazard in the management of the parliament buildings, for in the vocabularies of the speaker of the house and the sergeant-at-arms, there is no such word as chance. It is the business of a prospering nation which is being transacted. And as in every busy business, time is money, and irregularity is the thief of time. To those whose daily duties are associated with the house, its etiquette has become a part of them, and they a part of it, so that they hardly realize, so smoothly and decorously does everything run, that all about them is a nicely adjusted system, the result of which is order. It is not for these that rules are made, or printed; but for the new-comer, the visitor, who, like the poor, is never exactly non-existent. He may be French or English, so the rules are printed in both languages. He usually comes in the morning, seeking most effect of member for his constituency, who at that hour is probably sleeping the sleep of the man whose waking hours are spent in dodging office-hunters, and his sleeping hours in dreaming of departmental seekers after salary increases. The stranger inspects the building at will, walks across the floor of the house, goes over to the senate, admires its voluptuous-colored chamber, and wonders who were the old members in oils, who look down upon him from the walls of the corridor. He invariably finishes his tour in the reading-room, and is delighted to find a copy from the press on the table. But it is here that his freedom is restricted, and the rules, which were never made to be broken in the parliament buildings, become operative. There is a low-voiced conversation of a half-minute's length between him and an attendant, in which the words, "allowed in here," are barely heard, and the man who so unexpectedly bumped against him, resumes his search for his member.

But it is in the library that the pleasantest evidence is given of a great change which has been the gradual growth of many decades. The rules here say that all the privileges which are enjoyed by a member of the house are also allowed to a member of the press gallery. He may enter and leave the reading-room at his pleasure, use it as much as he likes, and as many times in the day as he may choose. He may pass within to the magnificent abode of books, a treasure house laid in year by year, fortified by the works of the world's writers, and if he desires, he may have any book he names, to use there or take away to read at leisure. This is only one instance, but as has been said, the most appreciated of the privileges which the government has granted to the press is the right that a member has which is not enjoyed by the members of the press gallery, is the right to be upon the floor of the house when it is in session. In this there is no denial, as they have their own gallery with an attendant at the door to guard it from the truders, and pages whose services will be secured by the touch of a bell-button. One has only to read the books of history that are upon the shelves to know how different this all is to the treatment that was meted out even in very recent times, to the representatives of newspapers. The object of the present rule is to place the press on a level with the House of Parliament, and to that extent make it easier to establish the industry on a permanent foundation.

MUNYON'S
RHEUMATISM
CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism there isn't any guess-work about it—there isn't any far-fetched statement about it. It cures without leaving any ill effects. It is a splendid stomach and nerve tonic, as well as a positive cure for rheumatism.

All the Munyon remedies are just as reliable, specific. The Guide to Health is free. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

Just at the present time the citizens of the capital have equal rights with members of both the commons and the press gallery in the disagreeable privilege of experiencing Ottawa's peculiarities during a time of thaw. When snow falls and the cold winds cease, the streets and hyperborean winds keep it crisp and dazzling, Ottawa is exceedingly beautiful, and visitors burst into spontaneous admiration of the scene and the climate, and the lovely snow. Then a meandering warm spell wanders along, and dabs slush and sloppiness all over the pretty scene. An ever-shaw, working eight hours a day, can spoil Ottawa's appearance in a remarkable degree. Londoners are habitually grinning at the condition of their sidewalks when the snow begins to melt, but one experience of a healthy Ottawa thaw would make them think that London never saw slush. Even the main streets are uncleared, and when the snow on the road melts, the capital's reputation as a city in away in streams of slushy water. And yet, with extreme fidelity, the good citizen of Ottawa has an unshaken belief that his snow is not deserving of criticism. Besides, he asks, what can be done since they get so much snow that it is impossible to clear it away?

Ottawa is more metropolitan in its boarding-house system. Here it does not let circumstances count, but considers the plan as to live in the extremely large boarding population in the city, especially during the parliamentary session, and the view of the boarding-house keepers are peculiar to Ottawa. Only rarely is a house found in which one may board entirely. The rule which is invariably followed, and as may be judged, it has unpleasant possibilities, is to provide a room only, and let the boarder get his meals elsewhere. In the course of the year, with other boarding-room intimacy, with other continually leaning things. The women are able to retain enough hairpins to keep their hair from falling out, and if the men's razor-strops are slashed down the side, they will know that it is they themselves who should not have stayed so late. These are merely negative advantages to rush for a breakfast into the cold, cold world, like Japhet in search of his father.

ECHOES OF THE
CONVENTION

Which Has Just Closed Its Sessions at Toronto.

Interesting Facts Brought Out and Practical Suggestions Made at the Great Gathering of Students.

Toronto, March 4.—Inspiring meetings, morning, afternoon and evening, in Massey Hall, the Metropolitan Church and Cook's Church and eight conferences held in different churches and halls in the afternoon practically completed the business sessions of the most successful convention ever held by the Students' Volunteer movement.

At one of the sessions Mr. Michener directed the attention of his hearers to the magnitude and importance of the Students' Volunteer Movement. The immense body of students at present assembled in Toronto, he said, is a significant demonstration of the greatness of the movement. Less than twenty years ago, he pointed out, this movement, the influence of which was being felt the world over, had been started by D. L. Moody.

And a small band of students from the United States, at the home of the great evangelist, at Northfield. So rapidly had the movement spread that the present

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42-inch Voile, very sheer finish, in reseda, bluet, pearl gray, biscuit, black, per yard, 45c and..... 50c
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48-inch Crepe de Chene, silk and wool mixed, in pearl gray, bluet, castor, reseda, navy, brown, black, soft draping goods..... \$1.00
40-inch Silk Gloria, a silk warp goods, wool mixed, in bluet, sky, biscuit, gray, mile black, cream, per yard..... \$1.00

See Our New Dress Goods.

SPECIAL BLACKS.

56-inch All-Wool Cheviot, heavy, regular 75c, special for..... 50c
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56-inch All-Wool Heavy Black and Oxford Gray for Unlined Skirts, special value..... \$1.00
Priestley's Black Box Cloth, pile finish, will not spot, all wool, 52 inches wide, smooth venetian finish, at 85c, \$1.00 and..... \$1.25
60-inch English Worsted Suiting, all wool, special goods for spring wear (NOTE THE WIDTH), per yard, 75c and..... \$1.00

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SKIRTS MADE TO MEASURE AND FITTED FOR 50c.



Great Blouse Special

LOT 1.—36 only Ladies' blouses, in fancy silk, assorted shades, well made, Bishop sleeve, this season's make, worth regularly \$2, special to clear..... 75c

208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 Dundas St.

The Runians

convention had brought together the largest gathering of Christian university students that was ever held in the world. The delegates included leading pastors of nearly every denomination, from nearly every province of Canada and state of the union, as well as prominent divines and mission workers from England and other lands across the sea. Mr. Michener contradicted the generally accepted idea that there were more volunteers than the missionary societies could send out to the foreign fields. At the present time there were 200 men needed who could not be sent.

A DEAD CHURCH.

Rev. Dr. Julius W. Millard, of Baltimore, wanted co-operation in which the pastor would supply facts and force and the laymen would supply the means. The church had been dead for 600 years, should be raising ten times that amount for the conversion of the heathen. He enforced his remarks by an ironical description of the dead church, which he never gave any thing to home or foreign missions, never had any new members, and which always wound up its annual report with the words, "Pray for us, O Lord, that we may continue faithful unto the end." (Laughter.) This picture, he said, fitted too many churches, the members of which he believed that their only duty was to themselves.

STOP SQUABBLING ABOUT NON-ESSENTIALS.

At Jarvis Street Baptist Church, where four sections of the Baptist Church met, a very enthusiastic meeting was held. One returned missionary, Rev. Geo. Brock, of India, caused a smile by urging the young men and women present not to stop in small towns and villages in this country, squabbling with Presbyterians and Methodists, but to come out to where God had great fields waiting for them. At the close of the meeting those willing to go to the foreign field were asked to stand, and between 60 and 70 rose.

185 VOLUNTEER MISSIONARIES.

An impressive feature of one session was a general profession by those who intend leaving for the mission fields within the next twelve months. They numbered about 135, and were mostly young men and young women. On the instance of the chairman they arose, and each mentioned briefly the country in which they intended laboring and the reasons which prompted them to go in to the work. At the conclusion the great audience bowed in prayer for the success of the intending missionaries.

MATERIAL SUPPORT.

A striking thing about the student convention was the rapidity with which the sum of \$60,000 was pledged to carry on the work for the next four years. At Massey Hall the amount was \$13,323 75 per year for the next

Our buyer, while on a visit to the Eastern markets, came across a Shirt Waist manufacturer anxious to clear out the balance of the season's output, and wanting money as well. Result, we offer today Silk and Satana Blouses at about half regular prices. They are divided into three lots as follows:

LOT 1.—36 only Ladies' blouses, in fancy silk, assorted shades, well made, Bishop sleeve, this season's make, worth regularly \$2, special to clear..... 75c
LOT 2.—144 Ladies' Blouses, in black satana, all sizes, bishop sleeve, nicely tucked, this season's goods, worth regularly \$1.50, special to clear..... 75c
LOT 3.—48 only Ladies' Blouses, in black satana, all sizes, very handsomely tucked, new sleeve, this season's goods, worth regularly \$2, special to clear..... 99c

208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 Dundas St.

The Runians

four years, which Chairman Mott said was "the most generous offering which the movement had received at any convention." There was no announcement of any collection, but within a few minutes after the cards were distributed, Chairman Mott began to read off pledges for \$500, for \$1,000, and for \$2,000, with hundreds of smaller ones. At the Metropolitan Church \$1,250 in pledges and \$80 in cash was raised in an equally short time, totaling over \$15,000 per year for the next four years.

CONVENTION STATISTICS.

Mr. C. C. Michener announced certain statistics as to the convention, as follows: Delegates had been present from 22 countries. The number of delegates represented was 217; registered student delegates, 1,688; registered faculty delegates, 121. The number of medical colleges represented was 21; registered student delegates, 150; registered faculty delegates, 26. The number of theological seminaries represented was 57; registered student delegates, 2,232; the number of registered faculty delegates, 150. The total number of institutions represented thus was 445; the registered student delegates numbered 2,232; the number of registered faculty delegates, 150. The number of representatives of young people's societies, 15; graduate volunteers, 42; not otherwise classified, 57. Thus the grand total of registered delegates, so far as known at present, is 2,355.

CLOSING REMARKS.

Bishop Gallaway addressed the closing meeting of the convention at the Metropolitan Church. He took as his subject, "The Supreme Lordship of the Son of God, as taught in the Epistle to the Colossians." He said there were no vice-royalties in the Kingdom of us, Christ; he was pre-eminent. This pre-eminence was shown in the fact that he was the one universal character in the world's history, the friend of man, the contemporary of all ages. He was the world's conscience and had inspired all movements for the alleviation of the suffering of mankind. He had founded all schools and colleges and built all orphanages and homes.

THE GREATEST HERO.

No hero of the battlefield in the excitement of battle nor pursuit of glory had displayed such sublime courage

Doctors Like It.

For over twenty years Vapo-Cresole has received the unqualified support of the medical profession; we feel very proud of this. Physicians everywhere realize the importance of this direct way of treating all throat affections. Put some Cresole in the vaporizer, light lamp beneath, and then breathe in the healing and germ destroying vapor. It is the doctor's prescription now for whooping cough, frequently curing it in a few days.

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as the missionary or the Christian worker who went into a fever-stricken district to rescue the fallen or unlighted.

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