

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office107
Editorial Department134
Job Department175The London Advertiser Company,
Limited, 151-153 Dundas street, Lon-
don, Ont.

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Niagara Power.

A meeting of municipal representa-
tives at Galt last week adopted a reso-
lution calling for government develop-
ment and transmission, and municipal
distribution, of Niagara power. It was
the feeling of the meeting, however,
that government development should
be resorted to only in the event of
unjustifiable exactions by the power
companies, or their inability or unwill-
ingness to furnish an adequate sup-
ply of electrical energy within the area
in which it may be profitably transmit-
ted.

The statement is made, though the
authority is not given, that Niagara
power generated on the Canadian side
has been sold or contracted for across
the line at \$12 per horse power per
annum. The Canadian companies, by
the terms of their charters, are obliged
to reserve half their output for the re-
quirements of the Canadian market,
and to charge no more than their
lowest rates to consumers in the
United States. If they will deliver
power in sufficient quantity at the
Falls at \$12, it is not likely that any-
thing more will be heard of public
competition, but there is no hint of
any such good fortune in the contracts
already entered into by these com-
panies with customers at Toronto, or
in the prices charged in Hamilton by
the Cataract Power Company. The
Toronto Street Railway Company will
pay \$40 for Niagara power delivered
at Toronto, which is very little im-
provement on existing conditions. It
is said that the Toronto Street Rail-
way Company is controlled by the
group of capitalists behind the To-
ronto and Niagara Power Company, so
that the \$40 rate may be an artificial
one, designed to promote some finan-
cial scheme. The report of the munic-
ipal power commission, which is
promised for this week, and later the
report of the Ontario hydro-electric
commission, may give the public reli-
able data as to the cost of producing
and transmitting Niagara energy, and
until the fullest information is forth-
coming the Government and the
municipalities will do well to move
slowly.

The municipal meeting at Galt
declared in favor of government own-
ership and control of transmission lines,
failing which the municipalities should
build and maintain the lines, and dis-
tribute the power within their own
boundaries. The distribution, which is
the last link in the chain between the
producer and consumer, is the least
difficult factor in the prob-
lem. If the electricity is delivered at
its doors a municipality should be
able to deliver it to local customers. It
is one of those public utilities most
adapted to municipal ownership, be-
cause it involves comparatively little
employment of labor, the bulk of the
expenditure being for plant and equip-
ment. Whether any municipality could
undertake the reduction and distribu-
tion of Niagara power without first
acquiring existing power plants, under
the provisions of the Connece act, is a
point that will be raised.

A combination of municipalities,
however, to build and maintain trans-
mission lines from the Falls, would
seem to be impracticable. Municipal-
ities are not so successful in governing
themselves as to warrant the belief
that a number of them could conduct
a great enterprise in common. Obvi-
ously government control of transmis-
sion, as distinguished from production
and distribution, would be more feasi-
ble than joint municipal control, but
even government control would be a
serious undertaking—perhaps more
serious from a political than a com-
mercial standpoint. Every municipali-
ty within the reach of Niagara power
would clamor for the same privilege as
its neighbor. The rush for normal
schools would not be a circumstance
to the scramble for transmission lines.
Those portions of the Province outside
the favored region might also object
to the expenditure of provincial funds
for the advantage of one section of
Ontario. Another difficulty would be
the fixing of rates for the various
municipalities.

Despite the resolutions passed by
municipal conventions and boards of
trade, and the speeches of a member
of the ministry, it will be a surprise if
the Government, in view of the many
difficulties it would be required to face,
decides to enter the field except as an
extreme or last resort. However,
the agitation may have a moral effect
upon the Niagara power companies.
They may be more disposed to be
reasonable in their dealings, and to
meet Canadian requirements, if they

realize that a strong public feeling has
been aroused, which may force the
Government's hand if the people of
Western Ontario are convinced that
they are not reaping the full advan-
tage of Niagara power, because of
corporate rapacity.

Travelers and Local Option

The Travelers' Club of this city has
been making strong representations
upon the local option question, claim-
ing that the traveling fraternity has
been put to great inconvenience in
some municipalities which have voted
no-license, because many of the
licensees have given up hotel-keeping,
or are not providing decent accom-
modation. They ask for some statutory
protection against this state of affairs.
It is a difficult matter, and while the
Government may be excused for not
attempting to deal with it in the new
license bill, some responsibility rests
upon the no-license municipalities or
the temperance people. The Christian
Guardian says the matter must be
faced, seriously and promptly, by the
temperance advocates and organiza-
tions. In many of the smaller places
the hotels hitherto received most of
their support from the sale of liquor.
They gave accommodation to travelers
somewhat as a side line, but in the
main such accommodation was fairly
satisfactory. With the cutting off of
the revenue from liquor sales many of
these houses cannot live, and yet the
traveling public must be fed and
housed. The Guardian adds:

"The problem may not be as serious
as some would have us believe,
and we doubt not that the liquor in-
terests will throw as many obstacles
in the way as possible. But in all
those localities where local option
is coming into force the temperance
people have a duty to see that the
wants of the traveling public are
provided for, even though it may
take a sacrifice to do it. And the
entertainment should not only be as
good as, but better than, under the
old conditions. This means thor-
oughly organized and well-planned
work in some localities, but it will
pay many times over.

Temperance people have duties as
well as rights, and it is well the re-
minder should come from an influen-
tial and friendly quarter.

Our local contemporary is excited
over some alleged story of corruption
in the Dominion bye-election, involv-
ing a large sum of money. No facts
and no names are mentioned. Stories
of this character, when traced to their
source, are usually found to be wind
and whisky in equal parts.

Hon. Richard Harcourt is criticized
for speaking four hours on the budget.
Mr. Harcourt is one of the handful of
public men in this country who can be
excused for consuming four hours in
making a speech. The wonder is that
so talented a speaker has been so dif-
fident about exercising his gift.

A peripatetic preacher delivered a
tirade in the city yesterday against
newspaper men. Some newspaper men
are known to be kind fathers and hus-
bands, and they pay their rent and
grocery bills. They even take up the
church collection, and occasionally get
elected to Parliament. Sometimes,
however, they use the blue pencil on
peripatetic preachers.

One of the Niagara power companies
has built transmission lines to Toron-
to, and another company intends build-
ing lines through Western Ontario.
The idea of government ownership of
transmission lines has been sprung
somewhat late in the day, but it may
be a case of better late than never if
the power companies show themselves
too greedy.

Every Ontario farmer will feel hon-
ored by the honor conferred upon Hon.
John Dryden, who has been chosen by
the Imperial Government as a member
of a royal commission to investigate
agricultural problems in Ireland. Mr.
Dryden has done a great work in his
native province, and is, perhaps, the
most representative farmer in the
Dominion. Irish agriculture, from all
accounts, would profit by following
some of the methods of education and
organization introduced in Ontario by
Mr. Dryden.

The Soul of Life.

[Bishop Spaulding.]

To live for common ends is to be com-
mon. The highest faith makes still the highest
man. For we grow like the things our souls
believe. And rise of sing as we aim high or low. No mirror shows such likeness of the
face. As faith we live by of the heart and
mind. We are in very truth that which we love:
And love, like noblest deeds, is born of
faith. The lover and the hero reason not.
But they believe in what they love and
do. All else is accident—this is the soul
of life, and lifts the whole man to itself.
Like a keynote which, running through
appears them all in perfect harmony.

Jefferson's Idea.

[Everybody's Magazine.]

Joseph Jefferson was a strong be-
liever in early marriages, and he
never missed an opportunity to im-
press his convictions upon young men.
In an address at Yale, he said:
"I abominate bachelors. The older
they grow the more congested they be-

come. I was talking to one and I
asked him why he did not marry. He
parried the question by telling about
different young women he had known,
finding some fault with each one. But
it appeared that all of them had mar-
ried.

"You are in danger of getting left,"
I said to him. "You had better hurry
up before it is too late."
"Oh," said the bachelor, "there are
just as good fish left in the sea."
"I know that," I said, "but the bait
—lent the danger of the bait be-
coming stale?"

Manners in Modern Babylon.

[Saturday Review.]

There is nothing specially wicked
about modern London. The fashion of
vice has passed away, and monogamy
is the vagaries of the talk, first on
one transitory fad, and next season on
another. The upper class are losing
their hold on the mind of the nation
through sheer frivolity and lack of
purpose.

The Barmid.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

Hon. Mr. Hanna's liquor license bill
forbids the employment of barmids
in Canada. Barmids have been im-
ported into Canada from England on
several occasions, but, unlike the Eng-
lish sparrow, they never seemed to
thrive in this country. If they were
not good looking they were away cus-
tomers married them. For these
reasons we believe the barmid is ex-
tinct in Ontario.

The Donkey Vindicated.

[New York Tribune.]

The donkey has just been vindicated
in the French courts, according to the
London Tribune. It has been decided
that it is not libelous to call anyone
an ass. The case came from the de-
partment of the Ardege, where a school
master, after one supposes, years of
patient suffering, was driven in a mo-
ment of fury to write on the copybook
of one of his pupils, "This boy is an
ass." The boy took the book home
to his father, who seems to have re-
sembled him in some respects, for he
promptly began an action for libel
against the schoolmaster. What is
more, the won in the local courts, and
the asses of France suffered under the
wrongful imputation until the school-
master, who evidently possesses a cer-
tain obstinacy of his own, carried his
appeal to Paris, where the slur and the
damages were alike quashed.

The Reporter Excluded.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

A gentleman of Cincinnati called
her cook one morning and said:
"Mary, come and take the parrot out
of the bedroom at once. The master
has lost his collar button."

No Apprentices.

[Ironmonger.]

In such centers of industry as Shel-
field, Leeds, Birmingham and Man-
chester complaints of poverty and work-
men are constantly heard. There is,
it is true, a surplus of unskilled
laborers and incompetents, but the
supply of skilled and first-rate men is
below the demand. A short while ago
1,700 persons applied for work to the
Shelfield relief committee, and that
large number did not include a single
trained mechanic. Should the en-
gineering and metal trades continue to
expand, the shortage of skilled work-
men is likely to be a matter of seri-
ousness. The difficulty appears to have
risen through the decline of the ap-
prentice system.

An Assisted Proposal.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

"You are a coward," said the man's
wife. "You are afraid to venture any-
thing without somebody at hand to
help you along."
"Pooh, pooh," said the man. "I
guess I had courage enough to pro-
pose to you."
"Yes," said the wife, "and wasn't I
there to help you along?"

Mining For Fish.

[Spare Moments.]

The natives of India are in the habit
every year, in the summer, of digging
the dry river banks for fish, which
they dig out by hundreds, just as they
would potatoes. The mud lumps are
broken open, and the fish, perhaps 8
or 10 inches long, will always be found
alive, and often very frisky, as if just
removed from its supposedly native ele-
ment—the water.

Good Neighbors.

[Buffalo News.]

It is unmistakable that no two na-
tions in the world are more friendly
in their feeling toward each other than
the American and the Canadian. While
there is no talk or suggestion of
hostility, or of conquest, on the very fact
that that entire movement is dead is
leading to a recognition of each other's
merits as neighbors, and of such inter-
change of courtesies, social and other-
wise, as are promising the happiest re-
sults in each country.

Familiar Humbug.

[Ottawa Journal.]

"The very wealthy," says Mr. Car-
negie, "are not happy."—Exchange.
No end of stuff of this kind is talked
by some rich men and by some men
who are not rich. Some of the very
wealthy are not happy. Some of the
very poor are not happy. Some who
are neither rich nor the reverse are
not happy either. Money does not
necessitate either happiness or un-
happiness. But the cold fact which
every sensible person knows in his
heart is that most people have a much
better chance for happiness with a fat
purse than a lean one.

John Bright and the Queen.

[From London Letter.]

Lord Granville himself, in a letter to
Mr. Gladstone, gave a most amusing
account of Bright's first visit to the
queen at Osborne. Bright's first ob-
jection arose when his carpetbag was
transferred by the footman at the door
to a man in an apron. "If I had known
the fellow was too fine to take it I
would have carried it myself." Then

comes a very human touch. "He told
me only informed his wife two
days ago of his visit here, and of his
almost reproachful answer. It seems
strange to me that he was going where I
could not follow." At dinner the queen
was very shy at first, until Lord Gran-
ville helped Bright to break the ice by
repeating to the queen a remark of
his brother's: "Where, considering
what charming things children were,
all the queer old men came from." Af-
ter that the queen got on famously
with Bright, and she asked to see him
again next morning. So the Tadpoles
and Tapers turned out to be very
much off the scent that time!

ARE THE RICH

UNHAPPY?

[From the Montreal Star.]

The poor man could stand his pov-
erty better if he were not compelled to
listen perpetually to the lachrymose
maunderings of certain rich men, with
a tendency to talk about the sorrows
of wealth and the joys of poverty. Mr.
Andrew Carnegie, who always has a
very large megaphone at his disposal
when he desires to say anything, has
contributed one of the latest of these
"pin pricks" to poverty by telling us
scientifically that "wealth lessens rather
than increases human happiness."

Then, in the name of all conscience,
why doesn't Andrew dump his sadden-
ing burden? There is this great differ-
ence between the rich man and the
poor man—the rich man has constantly
the choice of becoming poor at any
moment, while the poor man seldom
has any choice but to remain as he is.
Now the poor man is usually perfectly
willing to change his condition; and
he says so frankly. When the rich
man professes a similar willingness,
and yet does not make the change
which is so ridiculously easy for him,
cynics must be pardoned if they doubt
his entire sincerity.

The simple truth is that the banish-
ment of poverty does banish many
causes of unhappiness. Mr. Carnegie
mentions that wealth provides a com-
petence for old age. How many poor
men feel that their greatest
worry was dispelled if they could be
certain of just this one thing: Insure
a poor man against want when old age
or sickness shall have slackened his
power to work, and he will see more
brightness in the sunshine and lean
back to a far greater enjoyment of the
passing hour. The rich man has prob-
ably been free from the wearing pres-
sure of this trouble for so long that he
has forgotten the relief that came when
it was lifted.

Then there is the shadow of sick-
ness. Ill-health will come, of course,
to the rich as well as to the poor; but
with what a difference? The rich man
can afford the best physicians and the
kindest climate; while the poor man
may be hard put to it to get her
the sort of food that the "general doc-
tor" recommends. The multiplication of pleasures
Then the last word on sanitation is at
the disposal of wealth; while poverty
men are cramped quarters and
doubtful plumbing.

These instances are only the removal
of causes of pain; but wealth opens
many of the doors of pleasure. Here
we are, perhaps, on less certain
ground. Man cannot live by pleasure
alone. "around the corner has certain-
ly been automatically at a certain
point; and the wealthiest man cannot
go beyond that limit. But the major-
ity of poor people are far below it. If
the rich man forces himself so far be-
yond it as to blunt his own sense of
pleasure, he is a fool; and rich men are
no more likely to be fools than poor
men. Still it is probable that the pleas-
ures of the poor bring nearly as much
enjoyment as those of the rich. The
holidays in the country—the long
anticipated visit to the great city—are
the emotion than the costliest pleasures of the rich.

Then there are the enjoyments to be
gained from the exercise of the nobler
sentiments of man. The millionaire
can obtain for himself the double bless-
ing which falls upon him who gives;
while the poor man must at times
suffer the real pain of receiving. The
rich and poor alike have their high
ideas and their winged plans for the
betterment of mankind. The rich man
can do much to make his effective,
while the poor man finds his agitation
limited by the carrying power of his
own voice. This is a point which a
man like Mr. Carnegie, who has ideas
in plenty, ought to appreciate.

Wealth may have disappointed many
a man; but that is no good reason for
imagining that he would have found
poverty any more satisfying.

POEMS THAT LIVE

The Homes of England.

[Pellola Dorothea Hemans.]

The stately homes of England,
How beautiful they stand!
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,
O'er all the pleasant land.
The deer across the greenward bound,
Through shade and sunny gleam,
And the swan glides past them with the
sound
Of some rejoicing stream.

The merry homes of England!
Around their hearths by night
What gladness looks of household love
Meet in the ruddy light!
There woman's voice flows forth in song,
Or childhood's tale is told,
Or some merry tale of old.

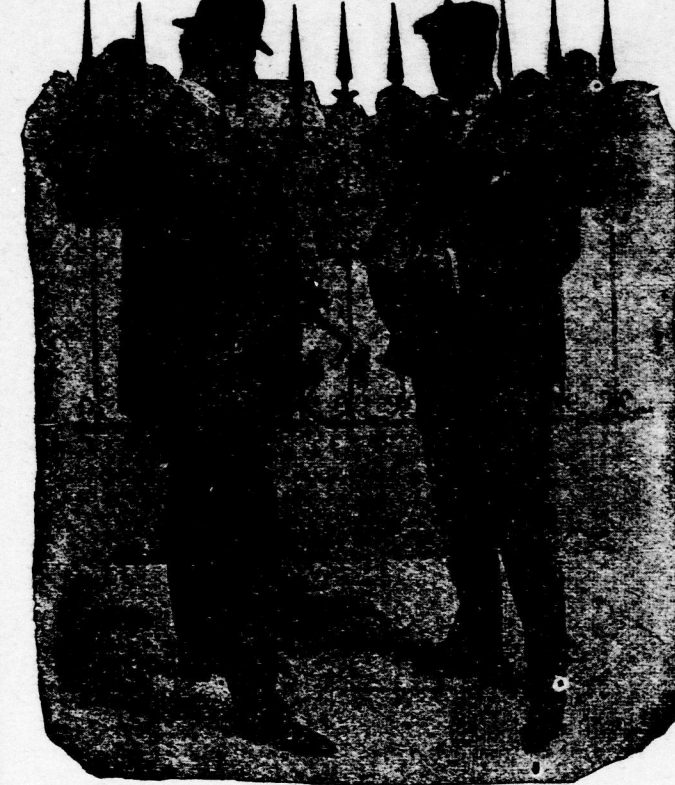
The blessed homes of England!
How softly on their bowers
Is laid the holy quietness
Of happy domestic hours!
Solemn, yet sweet, the church-bell's
chime
Floats through their woods at morn;
All other sounds, in that still time,
Of breeze and leaf are born.

The cottage homes of England!
By thousands on her plains,
They are smiling over the silvery brooks,
And round the hamlet-fanes,
Through glowing orchards forth they
peep.

Each from his nook of leaves,
And fearless there the lowly sheep
As the bird beneath the eaves.
The free, fair homes of England!
Long, long, in hut and hall,
May hearts of native proof be reared
To guard each honored wall,
And green forever be the groves,
And bright the flowery sod,
Where first the glad spirit loves
Its country and its God.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO

New Spring Styles in Men's Suits and Topcoats



Are arriving daily. While the stock is
not as yet complete, it is sufficiently
broad and varied to meet the tastes and
requirements of any who may elect to
buy now. Even those men who are the
staunchest adherents of the custom-
tailor idea will be surprised at the
character, tone, individuality and excel-
lent fit of our new spring garments.

The most exclusive knacks and
innovations are incorporated, and
those elements that give distinction
and expression to the high-class custom
product are so pleasingly blended that
one is impelled to ask—is it possible to
touch a higher standard in the making
of men's clothing?

Six Different Makers Are Represented in Our Suit Showing

These are new weaves and in-
numerable new patterns and color effects
that you will want to see. Coats are
cut a trifle longer and lapels a trifle
wider, shoulders wide and graceful; fit
as perfect as a tailor can give. Let us
introduce you to our famous lines.
Our prices give promise of greatest value
ever known. Prices...\$7.50 to \$18

Spring Style Top Coats and Overcoats.

The major portion of our stock of
new Topcoats and Overcoats, purchased
for the coming season's selling, is now
on our tables. It's your best time to
look them over carefully. Drop in and
see them.

Short three-quarter and full drape
lengths in Topcoats and rain-or-shine
Overcoats. All the newest material.
Prices.....\$8.50 to \$15

"Progress Brand" the Most Prominent

"Progress Brand" is the most widely known clothing in Canada, and its
popularity is increasing at a phenomenal rate. Men who buy this clothing are our
most satisfied customers. The new spring stock should be inspected.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128 1/2 Dundas St.

A Domestic Treasure.

Sir Squire Bancroft, in proposing the
health of the Bishop of London, told a
story in his inimitable way. A char-
ming young damsel came to London to
visit an aunt, who probably came origi-
nally from Scotland, for when the young
lady was leaving in a cab for an evening
party she said: "Now, mind, don't you
pay him more than one shilling; it's his
legal fare." Arrived at her destination
the young lady started out handed cabby
the shilling, and bounded up the steps
of the house.
"Ere, I say," called cabby, "kin
I ask you a question?"
"Yes, you may."
"Well, are you married?"
"Well, she cried, indignantly, "I'm not."
"Well, well, somebody's agoin' to get a
treasure, for I never seen a gal as could
make a bob go further or do more hard
work nor you, miss!"—London Mail.

About Entering "Journalism."

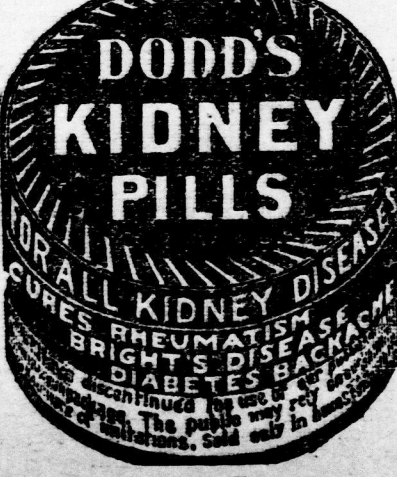
Almost every day some person comes
to the editor or writes to him asking
what is necessary in the way of prepara-
tion to "become a Journalist."

Everything is necessary.
The newspaper business is the most ex-
acting on earth. It requires the exercise
of faculties that will make a man suc-
cessful in any other line of business—and
more. First, the beginner must have a
strong body. He must have a reservoir
of vitality to stand the killing strain of
intense labors squeezed into a short com-
pass of time.

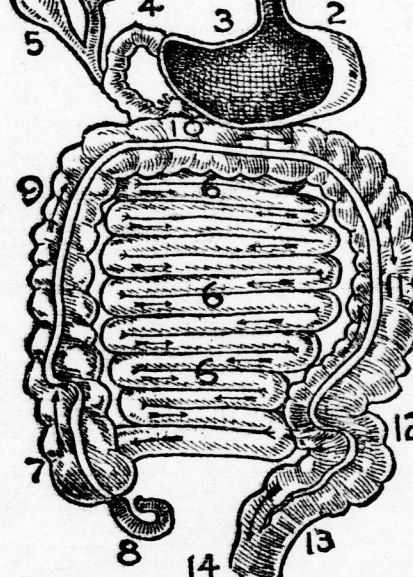
Second, the beginner must have what is
known as "the nose for news." It is dif-
ficult to describe this faculty—usually
born in one. It is the ability to see "a
story" where other stumble over the op-
portunity, unseeing. These are fundamen-
tal to those must be added untiring
industry, the tenacity of a sleuth to fol-
low a lead, accuracy in judgment, ability
to make and keep friends, patience, in-
fluential, polite, a personality that begets
confidence, unswerving loyalty to orders.
What? you say. What about the ability
to write?

Any graduate of the schools can write.
It would be easy to get on if one needed
only that accomplishment.
Of course, if one has the writer's tem-
perament, so much the better. By this is
not meant literary genius, but the ability
to write plain, strong English on the
run. And these things are necessary.
mind you, if you would get your foot on
the first rung of the ladder. They must
be backed up by years of experience and
trial under daily difficulties.
Is it to be wondered at that the veteran
warms the unknown from the field?

Young man! Don't try to be a news-
paper man unless you feel that you were pre-
destined from all eternity to fill the place, or
unless you will never be satisfied until
you try it out, or
Unless the stern requirements are like
a bugle call or challenge to your best
endeavor.—Des Moines News.



Your Thirty Feet of Bowels



is simply Weakness, or Laziness of the
Bowel-Muscles.

Want of Exercise, Indoor Employment,
weakens these Bowel-Muscles, just as it
weakens Arm and Leg Muscles.

Caster Oil, or Glycerine, will grease the
passages for one load of Food at a time,
but these lubricants can't help the Cause
of Delay.

"Physic" like Salts, Calomel, Jalap,
Phosphate of Soda, Mineral Waters, simply
flush-out the Bowels for the one occa-
sion only.

They do not remove the Cause of Con-
stipation.

Moreover, they waste so much of the
precious Digestive Fluids, in the flushing
process, that it takes a bigger dose every
succeeding time to move the Bowel load.

But it is different with Cascarets.

Cascarets act on the Muscles of the
Bowels and Intestines. They act just as
Cold Water, or Exercise act on a Lazy
man.

They act like exercise.

A Cascaret produces the same sort of
Natural result that a Six Mile walk in the
country would produce.

The Vest Pocket Box is sold by all
Druggists, at Ten Cents.

It should be carried constantly, be-
cause a Cascaret should be eaten when
you first suspect you need one.

Be very careful to get the genuine, made
only by the Sterling Remedy Co., and
never sold in bulk. Every tablet stamped
"COC."

A sample and the famous booklet "Cause
of Constipation" Free for the asking. Ad-
dress Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or
New York.

Bank of Nova Scotia

Incorporated 1832.

CAPITAL, - - \$2,500,000

RESERVE, - - \$4,200,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Deposits
upwards are received, repayable

LONDON OFFICE—Cor. Richmond

R. B. ROSSBORO