

## London Advertiser.

(Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1868.)  
LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.  
Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application.  
THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY  
(Limited)  
LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Saturday, March 1.

## The Prohibition Discussion.

All those who work to check intemperance deserve great credit, as they render both a patriotic and a religious service. But since all human service is imperfect, even the wisest need to take care lest by their temper and action they injure the cause they have at heart. Using the term prohibitionists in the narrowest sense of those who believe that the liquor traffic can and should be crushed out by a law at any moment, we venture to point out that the claims made by this section of the community are not tenable. The country cannot be divided into prohibitionists and liquor men. The country is composed of citizens representing a great variety of views and interests. Hence the Government cannot be directed by any one section of the community. Apart from the question of elections and votes, it is the duty of any government to take a broad view and to harmonize as far as possible conflicting interests. Neither will the people be dictated to. A democracy is jealous of dictation from any man or party of men. We wish to see the men who have worked hard for temperance have due weight in the settlement of a great cause, but we are afraid that some of them are acting in a way that can only lessen their own influence. To talk as if they ought to be allowed to dictate the exact terms of the Government bill, to claim that all advance in temperance sentiment is due alone to their particular form of advocacy, to suggest that sober men, and even total abstainers who differ from them, are in league with the devil—all this may seem to be only justifiable vigor, but it may do harm to a good cause. Of course, this is only true of some temperance leaders, but all may get the credit or blame for it. The fact is that the next few months will be a test of our democratic temper and capacity. Have we really reached a state of self-government? Can we discuss a matter intelligently, allowing freedom to others that we claim for ourselves, and when the will of the people is declared, can we loyally make the best of it, doing our duty as citizens in a noble temper? That is the broad question now before us.

## White Slavery.

There is a system of slavery in vogue in the State of Alabama, in which white children and women are the victims. Child labor is employed in the cotton mills, where children of 8 to 10 years of age, both sexes, work for twelve hours a day, and at wages ranging from 10 to 12 cents. The children are, of course, employed at an age when they should be in school, and consequently grow to manhood and womanhood in total darkness, so far as knowledge is concerned. Women employed are paid at the rate of 35 cents a day—barely enough to supply them with any kind of nourishing food, not to mention the provision of housing and shelter.

For a parallel to such circumstances as these, we must revert to the industrial situation in Great Britain nearly a century ago, before any laws were enacted prohibiting the employment of children in coal mines, cotton mills and other places of industrial activity. Owing to the power of the capitalist of the South, it has been impossible for reformers and philanthropists to bring about a more humane state of affairs. Wage slavery, for that is the best name we know for it, is really the worst kind of slavery. After the employer has discharged his indebtedness to the employee, he has, so far as his conscience is concerned, freed himself of all responsibility; under the old form of servitude the slave was the property of his master, and the master was responsible for his care and treatment. The master had to provide a physician if the slave was sick; he had to also supply him with a certain amount of nourishing food, for, in order to get the greatest possible amount of work out of a slave, an adequate amount of food and shelter is necessary.

Under a system of wage slavery, the so-called alternative that is left the worker of accepting or rejecting the employer's terms really amounts to nothing, since the desire to escape starvation compels him to accept anything he can get. Such circumstances as that related of Alabama should humble a nation's pride and put to flight the boast of "the land of the free."

"Princes and lords are but the breath of kings," yet they seem to be in great demand among our neighbors of the United States. Mr. E. W. Cox, son of Hon. Senator George A. Cox, has been promoted from the position of Assistant General Manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company to the position of General Manager. He has had a valuable training in the office of the great company with which he is connected, and under his father, who is president of the company. The Canada Life is a grand institution, and the new manager will not suffer its laurels to be dimmed.

## Advantages of New Ontario.

The excellent pamphlet issued to enforce the advantages of New Ontario as a field of colonization, puts the claim strongly. One of the most important of these considerations is the diversity of industries established or in the course of establishment. Although, as has been stated, parts of the country are unsuitable for agriculture, its mineral wealth is destined to be one of the great sources of its future prosperity and development. Gold has been discovered in paying quantities in the Rainy River district at the extreme west of the territory, where a number of mines are in active operation. Copper, silver and iron ore are found along the north shore of Lake Superior, and extensive works for the reduction of these ores and the carrying on of a group of industries, for which the mineral and timber resources of the country furnish the raw material, have been established at Sault Ste. Marie, which is rapidly becoming a flourishing manufacturing city. In a few years to rival in importance many long-established eastern industrial centers. At Sudbury and farther to the east in the district of Nipissing are found the largest nickel deposits in the world, which are being extensively worked, and here also large reduction works are established. The growing demand for nickel for a variety of purposes, more especially for armor plating, and the scarcity with which this metal is distributed in the few countries where it has so far been discovered, is causing a very rapid development of the localities where it is produced, and furnishes an increasing source of employment to those who may settle in the neighborhood of the mines and smelting works. There is only one other extensive deposit of nickel now known, that of New Caledonia.

Many parts of the country are rich in timber, and the growing demand throughout the world for paper renders extremely valuable the spruce forests with which large areas are covered. The spruce and other pulpwood timber growing on the portion of the territory explored in 1900 was estimated by the exploration parties at 288,000,000 cords. For the purpose of utilizing this timber to the best advantage in the manufacture of pulp and paper, mills have been started at several points distributed throughout the region, each of which gives employment to a large number of people, whose presence creates a demand for all manner of supplies, and stimulates the growth of subsidiary industries.

The building of railroads and wagon roads as an aid to settlement is being actively carried on, creating a demand for well-paid labor and the rapid exhaustion of the supply of lumber and the woods of all kinds in the older portion of the Province and in the United States, in the face of a steadily increasing demand, renders lumbering operations in the new districts continually active and profitable.

All these varied industries make the conditions of life for the agricultural settler considerably easier than is usually the case in a new country, certainly much more so than in the early days of settlement in Ontario. Hitherto almost the only opportunity presented to the settler in the backwoods of obtaining any employment whereby he could subsist until his farm became productive, was that offered by the lumber camps. In localities where no work of this nature was in progress the man who took up land was obliged to provide in advance for the maintenance of himself and family during the time he was occupied in clearing sufficient land to produce a crop, and waiting for it to mature. Few industries of any kind made their appearance until the country was well settled, and the pioneers had to look to agriculture alone as a means of support. In many localities of New Ontario these conditions are reversed, and the mechanical industries are the first to occupy the ground. Everyone familiar with the difficulties of colonizing a new country can realize what a great advantage this is to the settler without capital or the man of limited means. Many laborers who, under ordinary conditions, would have had no opportunity of acquiring a homestead, simply because they could not afford to wait for a crop and leave their families lacking bread, can obtain work in connection with some of the numerous industrial enterprises for a longer or shorter term, and take up a farm in the neighborhood as soon as they have saved sufficient money to live on until they can depend on their produce. The growing settlements afford them a steady and remunerative market, not merely for their crops, live stock and farm produce, but for the timber, such as in former days was burned off in order to clear the land.

As compared with the prairie lands of the West the balance is altogether in favor of the well-timbered farms of New Ontario, although the prairie settler has not the labor of clearing his land, he is under the serious disability of having to pay high prices for building materials, fencing and fuel, which in Ontario are all to be had for the cutting, and he lacks the shelter afforded by the surrounding woods to growing crops.

Five Southern students, who are in attendance at Nebraska State University, have become indignant at the authorities for, as they allege, insulting them by inviting Booker T. Washington to address the student body at the closing of the present session. It is almost needless to say that, if the governors of the college do the proper thing, they will permit these fastidious gentlemen to pack their trunks and go home, rather than revoke the invitation to the "great benefactor of his race."

## TENDERS AND ESTIMATES

Were the Chief Items in Board of Works' Business.

No Action in Regard to Stanley Street Matter—Estimates Higher Than in 1901.

Much important business was on the slate at the regular meeting of the board of works last night, including the consideration of estimates and tenders and the important question of whether or not double tracks should be laid on Stanley street. It took the committee a great length of time to dispose of these matters.

All the members of the committee, including the mayor, were present. A deputation of twenty citizens, representing the residents of Stanley street, were present to oppose the proposed laying of double street railway tracks on the street. Manager Carr was present for his company.

Chairman Cooper first read the city solicitor's opinion in the matter. The letter advised the committee to observe that, even assuming there existed the right to lay a switch on Stanley street, the position and location of the switches must be subject to the approval of the city engineer; and also asked them to observe that the council has the power to change any route adopted by the street railway company; that for six months after the latter shall run their cars according to the route so changed or varied by the council, and that no more switches, side tracks or turn-outs than are necessary shall be laid.

Manager Carr stated that the Springfield railway was regulated by an agreement with the water commissioners. The company had the right, he said, to place a switch at any point in their lines, if at a distance of 1,500 feet from another switch. The company intended to put a double track for a short space on the Wharncliffe road and a switch near the bottom of the Stanley street hill, if possible.

To Mr. Cooper's question as to whether the company would run along Beaconsfield avenue or not, Mr. Carr said this would be too expensive and that some of the property which would be wanted could not be obtained.

Ald. Gerry asked whether the laying of a double track or switches would interfere with the traveling public, to which the manager replied that he knew many cases in Montreal and Quebec where the tracks ran far closer to the curb with no accidents.

The mayor asked Manager Carr whether the company would run down from Askin street into the Wortley road and that way into the city.

The reply was that very little time would be saved by that system. Mr. R. J. Blackwell said he did not think the double tracking or switching was a necessity for the belt line.

Mr. Hugh McLean suggested that the proposed scheme would injure the value of property and that several tenants said they would move if the double tracks were laid.

The matter was referred to the chairman and engineer, who will try to discover a solution of the perplexing problem.

## THE ESTIMATES.

The year's estimates are larger than last year's expenditure, though not by a very large sum. The following is an itemized account of them:

	1901.	1902.
Streets.....	\$17,536 57	\$17,536 57
Street cleaning.....	6,500 00	6,500 00
Town Hall.....	37 85	50 00
City Hall.....	1,684 59	8,000 00
Exhibition buildings.....	730 00	730 00
City parks.....	1,507 14	1,900 00
Bridges.....	232 71	1,500 00
Sewers and culverts.....	2,732 45	4,000 00
Registry office.....	321 61	500 00
Militia camp.....	202 00	135 00
City pound.....	14 45	25 00
Storage buildings.....	10 10	25 00
Breakwater.....	1,035 83	.....
Painting fair buildings.....	959 00	.....
Totals.....	\$34,735 62	\$35,495 00

The year's "extraordinary expenditure" included Newmarket across Richmond street, at Carling's Creek, \$500; new culvert across Carling's Creek at St. George street, \$350; and repairs to a brick culvert at the corner, which is now in a bad condition, \$300, making a total of \$1,150. The expenditure on the London West breakwater is \$18,000 on the total assessment of West London, which amounts to about \$1,200, bringing the sum required up to \$23,840. Added to this is \$1,600 for the completion of the bacilla beds at the sewage farm, raising the grand total to \$25,440. The item of \$6,400 for the building of the bacilla beds was dropped. Ald. Jolly objected to the West London estimate. "They estimated \$1,800 and for the last four years had spent \$1,400, he said.

## TENDERS.

The tenders were awarded as follows: Nails, Cowan Hardware Company; iron castings, Wortman & Ward; iron corners, Gleeson Bros.; sweeping pavement, James McAuley; cement walks, Wm. Taylor, at 9 1/2 cents per foot for all walks north of Dundas and east of Wellington streets; Forest City Paving Company, 9 1/2 cents per foot for all walks north of Dundas and west of Wellington streets; Silicia-Baryte Company, 9 1/2 cents for all walks south of Dundas street.

The city hall improvement work was given to Jones Bros. for carpenter and brick work at \$1,535; William Smith & Company, for plumbing and heating, \$133; and the London Electric Company, for all electric wiring and fixtures, at \$84.

The gravel tenders of Henry Griffiths for ward 1, Boss & Alexander for wards 2 and 4, and J. McAuley for ward 3 were accepted.

J. W. Cawley, received the tender for glazed sewer pipe: W. J. Element for Portland cement; Dymont & Baker for lumber and cedar curbs; W. J. Anthony for concrete pipe; and Wm. Wallace for cleaning asphalt pavement at \$500 for season.

## MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Olympia Candy Company's request for permission to erect a plant in front of their store on Dundas street was granted.

At the request of Engineer Graydon, the sheriff will be asked to permit the prisoners in the county jail to break 25 cords of stone for the new driveway at the court house.

The petition against the laying of a pavement on Talbot street was sufficiently signed, but was received too late and was submitted to the council.

Ald. Dreaney moved that \$5,000 be placed in the estimates for the opening of Dorinda street. Carried. The pay sheet amounted to \$381 61.



## Piles Cured After 30 Years

Thos. E. Wood, 313 Seventeenth street, Sacramento, Cal.: "On 50 cent box of Pyramid Pile Cure permanently cured me of piles. For 30 years I suffered; underwent a frightful operation, nearly died, but failed to cure. I was unable to walk when I tried Pyramid Pile Cure. The first application relieved me." All druggists sell it. Quickly cures every form of piles. Book free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

## GOVERNMENT WILL

## GO ON WITH THE ROAD

What Premier, Ross Says Regarding the Temiskaming Railway.

Toronto, Feb. 28.—In the legislature yesterday, when the house was discussing the item in the estimates re the Temiskaming Railway survey, Premier Ross said he hoped there would be no misunderstanding as to the intention of the government regarding the early construction of the road.

Part of the route would have to be changed. The government proposed to give as good a railway as the Canadian Northern and the Canada Atlantic, which were up to the generally accepted standards of colonization railways when first built. Care would be taken to make it serviceable for heavier traffic as the country developed. No proposition made by the government in recent years had been better received by the country. There had been some complaint from Ottawa, but on second consideration they had expressed their complete satisfaction with the scheme proposed by the government.

They had benefited largely by the Canada Atlantic and other railways subsidized by the province. To put that route in the hands of a private corporation would be to surrender the key to the railway situation in New Ontario. Having entered upon the work, they would push it with all convenient speed.

W. H. Russell, chief surveyor of the Temiskaming Railway, was at the public works department today making a report. He stated that 50 miles of the line from North Bay has been finally located, and now ready for construction. There is no serious engineering difficulty in the whole length of the road.

The private bills committee this morning passed the Town of Warton bill, including a bonus for the proposed beet sugar factory and a fixed assessment of \$800,000 for nine years. This assures the operation of the factory.

## WALT WHITMAN AND COL. INGERSOLL.

In the last year of his life Walt Whitman, the peculiar Camden poet and seer, was surrounded by a galaxy of admirers, some of whom encouraged his poetic genius in more substantial ways than by wordy strife, and were admitted into his friendship on terms of great intimacy.

On one occasion the gathering at the hermitage included Col. Robert C. Ingersoll and a distinguished professor

of English literature at one of our institutions of higher learning. Ingersoll's magnificent flow of conversation was stimulated by Whitman's table, and after a brilliant analysis of the philosophy of Shakespeare, he began a long monologue upon the subject of the soul's immortality. With his usual keen sarcasm he ridiculed the commonly accepted ideas of the Christian, and in a manner surpassing even his lecture style, because the eloquence was unconscious, he set forth his own well-known doctrines.

Walt Whitman, as described by the professor of literature, sat silent in his chair throughout the entrancing recital. He was at this time far along

in years, and his long, uncombed white hair and beard, with the loose and picturesque clothing which he affected, gave him a strikingly venerable appearance. When the distinguished agnostic had concluded, Whitman raised his head and slowly answered:

"Yes, Bob, that all sounds very well, but when a man gets so near to the end as I am he begins to have different ideas about those things."

It was Ingersoll's turn to be thoughtful.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mr. Marconi states that his company has a fifteen years' contract with the British Government for a wireless naval service, at £10,000 a year.

BETTER THAN COD LIVER OIL  
PHYSICIANS SAY SO

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion not only quickly relieves the most obstinate cough, and soothes and heals the throat and lungs, but at the same time it promotes appetite, aids digestion, and greatly improves the general health.

## Angier's Petroleum Emulsion

Is equally good for the cough of chronic bronchitis, with profuse expectoration, the dry harsh throat cough, the irritating cough of influenza, and for whooping cough and croupy coughs of children. To those who are subject to bronchial attack it is an especial boon. The cough and breathing are made easier almost immediately, the irritation in throat and bronchial tubes is soothed, the character of the expectoration is altered and a general improvement effected in all the symptoms. We have hundreds of reports from all parts of the English-speaking world attesting its remarkable power to relieve and cure troublesome coughs.

**BRONCHITIS:**—I have used Angier's Petroleum Emulsion in my own family, and find it is without an equal in either acute or chronic diseases of the air passages. I also find it has a beneficial action on the digestive organs. I have a case now in this city of bronchitis with profuse and fetid expectoration, and he had, previous to my being called, tried various preparations of cod liver oil and creosote without avail. I put him on your Emulsion, and his improvement was apparent from the beginning. He is now able to attend to his duties. I will continue to recommend Angier's Emulsion, as I deem it a very valuable preparation.

R. F. BROWN, M.D., New Britain, Conn.

**CAUTION:**—The phenomenal success of ANGIER'S PETROLEUM EMULSION has been the means of producing many untried and worthless imitations. Always be sure you get the genuine ANGIER'S Petroleum Emulsion, as imitations made with the ordinary Petroleum do not have the same effect. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is made from oil obtained from particular wells and refined by a peculiar process, which is known only to the manufacturers of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. All druggists sell it. Two sizes, 50 cents and \$1.00 a bottle.

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

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.

208, 210,  
210 1/2 and 212  
Dundas St.The  
Runions  
Carson  
McKee  
Co.208, 210,  
210 1/2 and 212  
Dundas St.

## NEW WASH FABRICS.

This is to be a great Muslin Season. Dame Fashion has so decreed. We have anticipated this and generously made provision. Piles on piles of new goods of the Muslin Family, such as Dimities, Organdies, Fancy Swiss and Tambour Muslin, Batistes, Linens, Zephyrs, Chambrays, Sateens, Merlowns, Percales, Lawns, etc., crowd our Wash Goods section. We mention below a few specially interesting lines.

Special Line Batiste Muslins, in linen shade, with fancy stripes of cardinal and blue, at per yard.....20c

Special line Swiss Tambour Muslins, in pearl gray, rose, helio, green, sky and turquoise, new designs, fast colors, at per yard.....20c

Special line Irish Dimities, in plain pink, sky, yellow, gray and black; also in fancy stripes; an exceptionally fine range, at per yard.....20c

Special line Fine Organdies, in ox-blood, green, linen, black, cadet, rose, with satin stripes and white figures, at only, per yard.....25c

Special Line Scotch Chambray, in pink, cadet and sky, with cluster fine white stripes; fast colors; good cloth, at per yard.....12 1/2c

Special Line Fine Zephyrs, in ox-blood, linen, pink, navy and cadet, with fancy stripes, at per yard.....10c

Special Line Delainettes, in black grounds with fancy sprays and designs, also colored ground, with fancy Paisley effects, special, per yard.....12 1/2c

Special Line Linen Batiste, with silk stripes, in cream, yellow, green, blue, black, pink, helio, at per yard.....12 1/2c

Special lines fine English Merlowns, in turquoise, cadet, sky, rose, cardinal, with sprays, fancy Persian effects, at per yard.....18c and 25c

Special lines fine Mercerized Sateen, in dots, Paisley effects, figures, etc., in all the leading shades, at per yard.....20c and 25c

## White Goods.

White India Linens, at per yard, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 17c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c and 60c.

White Persian Lawns, beautiful sheer goods, at per yard, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c.

VICTORIA LAWNS, all qualities, special values, at per yard, 10c, 12 1/2c, 15c, 20c, and 25c.

White Dimities, large range, at per yard, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c and 35c.

## SPECIAL COUNTERPANE SALE.

18 only, navy, cardinal and navy and cardinal mixed Counterpanes, 10-4 size, regular price \$1.10. Special Sale price

85c.

27 only, navy, cardinal, and cardinal and navy mixed Counterpanes, 11-4 size, regular price \$1.50. Special sale price

\$1.10.

15 only, navy, cardinal, and navy and cardinal mixed Counterpanes, 12-4 size, regular price \$1.75. Special sale price

\$1.25.

12 only, white Counterpanes, heavy quality, 10-4 size, suitable for single beds, regular price 80c. Special sale price

60c.

25 only, white Honeycomb Counterpanes, large size, neat designs, fine close quality, regular price \$1. Special sale price

83c.

17 White Counterpanes, embossed and honeycomb designs, extra large size, fine quality, regular price \$2.50. Special sale price

\$1.89.

## A Flower Garden Free

We want 50,000 new customers to use our seeds. Send your name with Ten Cents, and state where you saw this advertisement, we will mail our Handsome Catalogue for 1902, and include, Free of Charge, our Special 50c. Flower Seed Collection—Asters, Gladioli, Camellias, Morning Glories, new Japanese Sweet Peas, large flowering Peppys, new double Verbena, Mammoth, enclosed in a Coupon Envelope.

Envelope Worth 25 Cents.

The empty envelope, when returned, will be accepted as 25 Cents cash payment on any order amounting to one dollar or upwards, for Seeds selected from our catalogue. Your opportunity for a pretty garden without cost.

The STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., TORONTO, ONT. Limited

"Canada's Greatest Seed House"

If you are particular about your washing use

Sweet Home Soap

And HOT Water.

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