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LONDON, FRIDAY, MAY 13.

The Cost of Carrying Grain.

A return was brought down in the House the other day by Hon. James Sutherland, which is a very interesting and practical contribution to the study of the railway problem.

Mr. Kemp asked how many bushels of grain had been hauled by the Intercolonial railway during the six months ending March 1, 1904, for delivery at Halifax for export; also the cost per bushel for the service performed by the Intercolonial.

Mr. Sutherland's return showed that in the period mentioned 87,826½ bushels of wheat and 55,611 bushels of corn had been shipped from Depot Harbor, Georgian Bay, to Halifax, the Canadian Atlantic Railway carrying the grain 346 miles, the Grand Trunk 34 miles and the Intercolonial 828 miles. The following were the earnings of the Intercolonial on each bushel of grain:

Cents.
 16,000 bushels of wheat at 2.27½
 31,836 bushels of wheat at 2.15
 29,990½ bushels of wheat at 2.40
 25,718½ bushels of corn at 1.19
 22,892½ bushels of corn at 2.22

This is an average of 2.25 cents earned on each bushel of grain for a haul of 828 miles. The cost of carriage was 2.27 cents per bushel, so that the Intercolonial lost .02 cents per bushel; but having regard to the inward cargo and passengers obtained for the road the business was not unprofitable.

If the Intercolonial can haul grain a distance of 828 miles for 2.27 cents a bushel, the cost of hauling from Winnipeg to Moncton, 1,800 miles, would be less than 4.93 cents per bushel, other things being equal. But the Intercolonial, though it has been wonderfully improved and modernized in the past few years is still far behind the proposed standard of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The latter will have easier grades and curves, will be laid with heavier rails, and will be equipped with the biggest cars and best motive power. The unit of the cost of carriage will be lower on such a road than it can be on the Intercolonial, constructed at a time when grades and curves were secondary considerations in railroad building. Some of the advocates of the Grand Trunk Pacific have figured out that 5.53 cents per bushel would be a profitable rate on wheat from Winnipeg to Moncton. The lowest rate from Winnipeg to Port Arthur, 400 miles, is 10 cents per hundred weight, or 6 cents per bushel. It is doubtful whether grain has ever been carried from Manitoba to tidewater, except during a short period of cut rates, for less than 10 cents per bushel by the lake and rail route. There is nothing absurd or extravagant, therefore, in the statement that the Grand Trunk Pacific will be able to haul grain the year round by the all-rail route.

The lowest combination of rates known from Chicago to New York, normal tariff, is 10½ cents, the distance being about 900 miles. Applying the Intercolonial tests to this haul, the cost would be about 2.47 cents per bushel. Present rates on wheat all rail from Chicago to New York are 16.5 a bushel on domestic and 8.1 cents on grain for export. Before the spring reductions the rates were 14 and 9 cents. Recently testimony was given before the interstate commerce commission to show that the profit on an average carload of grain from Chicago to Buffalo was between \$2,700 and \$3,000. The facts are of the greatest significance, having regard to the attacks on the policy of the Dominion Government in insisting on the construction of the eastern division of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

South Carolina's Experiment.
 If state control of the liquor traffic becomes a question of practical politics in Ontario, the experience of the system in other states and countries will be consulted as a matter of course. It is eleven years since South Carolina tried to solve the liquor problem in this way, and there is no notion of abandoning the experiment. A statement of the working of the scheme has just been issued by W. O. Tatum, the commissioner of the state dispensary. The so-called dispensary system was adopted as a kind of compromise between the ideas of the prohibitionists and those of the advocates of a license system in 1892 the prohibitionists were strong enough to require the state Democratic committee to provide boxes at the primary election in which the voters of that party could express their preference for prohibition or license. In this election there were more votes for prohibition than for license, but there were more persons who did not vote at all on the questions than the number of those who voted for prohibition. It seemed, therefore, that only about one-third of the voters were prohibitionists. The Governor believed that no law could be enforced that was not supported by a majority of the people and he decided upon state control.

A fundamental condition of the law is its recognition that men who desire to drink cannot be prevented from drinking by any statute laws, but that the liquor traffic may be controlled in a way to eliminate a large part of its evils. Admitting that men will drink, the state undertakes to control the sale of liquor by monopolizing the business and carrying it on through its own salaried officers, who have no motive of profit to induce persons to

drink. The liquor that is provided by the state is of good quality. Liquor can only be sold between sunrise and sunset, and only in sealed packages of not less than half a pint nor more than four and seven-eighths gallons. It cannot be drunk on the premises where sold. It is sold only for cash, and is not sold to drunkards or minors.

All supplies for the dispensaries are purchased by a state board of three members. They are shipped to and stored in the state dispensary in Columbia. A state commissioner has oversight of the whole business. The county dispensaries are under the supervision of county boards of three members, who select the retailing agents. The state dispensary sells to these retailers at a profit, which must not exceed 10 per cent and which has amounted to \$125,000 annually. The money being turned into the state treasury to support the schools. The retailers sell at a price fixed by the state board of directors, and a net profit of about 16 per cent is realized. For the whole state it amounts to about \$500,000. These retail profits are divided between the county and the town or city in which the dispensary is located. Any county may by vote refuse to have a dispensary established in it.

In South Carolina, with a population of 1,340,216, there are only 113 retail dispensaries, but it is admitted that there are 387 illicit dealers, showing some laxity in the enforcement of the law. In Maine (population 694,468), under a prohibitory law, there are, according to the last report of the internal revenue bureau of the treasury department at Washington, 368 retail liquor dealers, 14 wholesale liquor dealers, 408 retail and 37 wholesale dealers in malt liquors. In Kansas (prohibitory law), population 1,476,495, there are 2,822 retail and 22 wholesale liquor dealers, with 194 retail and 402 wholesale dealers in malt liquors.

Mr. Tatum superintends the system which he writes about and naturally puts it in the most favorable light. But it will be worth an independent investigation if state control should become an issue in this Province.

The Japs have cut off Port Arthur like a snowstorm on a branch line.

Mr. Chamberlain has returned to the fiscal fight, but somehow the old excitement hasn't returned with him.

The difference seems to be that the Japs began working out their plan of campaign before the Russians began thinking out theirs.

Public interest in the Trent Valley Canal project was not apparent until Port Hope and Trenton began to fight over the terminus question.

Many a man who shows a fierce interest in the war news is too tender-hearted to beat a carpet at his wife's request.

Chauncey M. Depew, in reply to the charge that the Western Union Telegraph Company is helping the pool-rooms, says that if the statement can be proved, he, as a director, will insist that it be stopped, and if it is not stopped he will resign from the board.

The London Times lectures the King for his cordiality toward the Irish people. That a British sovereign should be popular in Ireland is contrary to precedent, and the Times represents the national prejudice against innovations.

MAKING THE ROUND TRIP.

[Toronto Telegram.]
 At the pace he is going, Kurapatkin will beat Jules Verne all hollow in his trip around the world to sign the treaty of peace at Tokio.

GREAT NATIONS OF HISTORY.

[Collier's Weekly.]
 Only three great nations in all of history have stood out from the rest for their ability to rule, and each of those three has been distinguished also by its instinct for stable law. The two qualities are inseparable. Roman law was the first triumph of jurisprudence and Rome was the first nation to show a genius for government abroad and at home. Rome lived for centuries and felt, leaving many lessons to succeeding nations. The one great contribution to law since that day has been made by England, which also has been the one country to give a genius for self-government and for the government of others. We have inherited English law, and in spite of the opposition as mixed as any in the world, we have had the power to govern ourselves and to reduce the heterogeneous masses to the Anglo-Saxon rule.

In governing dependencies we are untested, but the first experiments give promise. The important thing, however, is the ability to keep a stable and free government at home. When we see a faction basing its agitation on impatience of the law, we feel a possible danger to this sure-footed inheritance from the country of political freedom and perennial vigor.

THE BUD AND THE PROFIT.

[New York Sun.]
 Elijah was being fed by the raven. "The beauty of it," said he, "is that you don't have to tip the waiter."

A FEW INTERROGATIONS.

[Hamilton Times.]

What the Tories expect to gain by exhibiting Games in Massey Hall, unless it be his silence on certain matters that it would be inconvenient to have made public, is hard to imagine. Those who are thus bent on forcing him upon public notice should get him to tell his audience what he did with the missing deposit slips; why he told two different stories about the money he said Frank Sullivan gave him; why he put in his private business the money he said Stratton tried to bribe him with, and a few other things we believe he knows, but refuses to tell.

HELPFUL PAPA.

[New York Weekly.]

He (after the honeymoon)—Has your father said anything about helping to provide a home for us?
 She—Oh, yes, indeed! He said that when we had a home of our own he would buy me a cook book and allow mother to come and teach me how to use it, even if it took a year.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

[Chicago News.]

A photograph repeats everything that is told to it—just like a woman. What this country needs is fewer laws and more enforcement thereof. Courtship is a two-sided game in which each player tries to fool the other.

Occasionally men die of thirst, but more often they drink themselves to death. Every man imagines he has a lot of friends until he has occasion to use them. Never tell a girl you love the ground she walks on unless she owns the real estate. Usually when a woman's voice is

Lame Back for Four Months.

Was Unable to Turn in Bed Without Help.

Plasters and Liniments No Good.

This was the experience of Mr. Benjamin Stewart, Zionsville, N.B.

TWO-THIRDS OF A BOX OF

Doan's Kidney Pills CURED HIM.

He tells of his experience in the following words: "For four months I was troubled with a lame back and all this time was unable to turn in bed without help. I tried plasters and liniments of all kinds but with no effect. At last I was induced to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and by the time I had used two-thirds of a box my back was as well and as strong as ever and has kept so ever since."

Backache, Frequent Thirst, Scanty Urine, Cloudy or Highly Coloured Urine, Puffing under the Eyes, Swelling of the Feet and Ankles, are all symptoms of kidney trouble that Doan's Kidney Pills will cure.
 Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, at dealers, or
THE DOAN KIDNEY PILL CO. TORONTO, ONT.

tried by a professor of music it is found guilty. A man occasionally takes his pen in hand, but the umbrella he takes in hand usually belongs to another. Any man who has to get up and get his own breakfast while his wife lies in bed is likely to feel like turning the "God Bless Our Home" motto to the wall.

THE GOLFER'S EXCUSE.

[Same Klier.]
 He played the game for exercise. And not for fun at all. Yet little exercise he got. While hunting for the ball.

He played the game to help his nerves. Or so, at least, he thought. But when he topped a drive, alas! His nerves went all to naught.

He played the game to make him feel more eager for his work. And that he might play off, he thought. Of many ways to shirk.

He played the game for many things. Each splendid in its way. Why is it golfers never golf. Because they like to play?

CANADIANS NOT AFFECTED

Tie-Up U. S. Lake Craft Will Not Reduce Our Tonnage.

Toronto, May 12.—The trouble between the Masters and Pilots' Association at Cleveland, which has resulted in an almost complete tie-up of large freighters in the upper lakes, will have no effect on Canadian tonnage plying out of Lake Superior ports. A representative of a fleet of Canadian boats, all of which are in commission, stated yesterday that Canadian tonnage will not be disturbed as they cannot take any one from American ports. Then, again, things are exceedingly quiet at Chicago and Duluth, and few cargoes of grain are moving, due to

NEWEST AND MOST STYLISH SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

"Costume Lengths Only—No Two Alike."



Our exquisite display of the newest and most stylish Dress Goods represent the intelligent interpretation of prevailing dictates. The great attractiveness of Kingsmill's Summer Dress Goods is, in fact, doubled when price is considered. You'll find the greatest variety of textures and colorings "the newest of the new."

COIN SPOT VOILES

One of the latest and most stylish productions of French manufacture, light, sheer and dressy, in shades of champagne, biscuit, reseda, pink and sky. Selling the yard at..... **\$1.50**

COIN SPOT VOILES

With hair-line stripe of white, a light sheer fabric, in shades of champagne, sky and cardinal. Price, the yard at..... **\$1.50**

FANCY STRIPED VOILE

With silk spot, heavier than the above lines, in rich shades of French gray, new navy, golden brown and cardinal. Price, the yard..... **\$1.50**

FANCY VOILE

Excellent selections of pearl gray, with small dash of black and fawn, with small dash of black. Price, the yard..... **\$1.50**

Stylish Trimmings, New Appliques and Insertions

The finest and largest range in Canada. Large range of most desirable shades for handsome dress trimmings.

Cream and Champagne Silk Insertions.

All widths, ¼ inch to 3 inches wide; price..... **10c to 15c**

What We Advertise Is So.

Kingsmill's

Delineator For June On Sale.

the fact that the rates are low. At present the visible supply of wheat at Chicago does not exceed 10,000,000 bushels, whereas a year ago there was something over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat brought down the lakes. As a result, the majority of the Canadian boats are carrying coal. There is a Canadian association of masters and mates, but it is not affiliated with the American association.

Company have decided to make a substantial call upon the shareholders of the company who so far paid up only 20 per cent of their stock. "The call," said A. Deane, manager of the company, "is not being made for the purpose of securing money to pay our losses in the recent conflagration. We have lots of money in the bank to meet all the claims, and they are all being paid just as fast as they can be adjusted. We have paid out over \$100,000 already. The call will, however, strengthen the position of our company, and will really place it in a stronger position than it was before the conflagration, despite our heavy loss there." Mr. Deane said that he could not as yet announce the amount of the call.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. Don't put all your allowance outside. A shabby petticoat kills the smartest gown.

Overworked Women.

The Suffering and Pain Endured by Many Working Women is Almost Beyond Belief.

How distressing to see a woman struggling to earn a livelihood, or perform her household duties when her back and head are aching! She is so tired she can hardly drag about, and every movement causes pain, the origin of which is quickly traced to some derangement of the female organism.

When the monthly periods are painful or irregular, when backaches and headaches drive out all ambition, when "I-can-hardly-drag-about" sensation attacks you, when you are "so-nervous-it-seems-as-though-you-would-fly," it is certain that some female derangement is fastening itself upon you. Do not let the disease make headway; write your symptoms to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for her free advice, and begin at once the use of the medicine that has restored a million women to health—

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Profit by the Experience of the Women Whose Letters Follow:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your medicine has done so much for me I want to tell everyone how it absolutely cured me. Three years ago, when my dear husband was sick in his last illness, I lifted him and hurt myself. I felt the strain, then I felt him inside. Afterwards I found it was my womb, and I suffered the most dreadful agonies from falling of the womb. I began dressing, but could not do my work for pain and nervousness. Trying to sit still and sew seemed to drive me nearly crazy, and I did not seem able to get any help from doctors or medicine. I was so unstrung and nervous I hardly dared to go out in the street, for fear I would not get home safely. It would make me scream to see a car coming even, and I was so terribly run down I did not know what would happen."

"A friend suggested I take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and on her advice I bought a bottle. It did me so much good I bought more and kept on taking it, and when I had taken eight bottles I was entirely cured."

"Whenever I hear of a woman suffering I tell her about my cure, for your medicine has helped me so much I knew it would help all suffering women. Women need not get so discouraged over their health, if they would take your advice and medicine."—Mrs. BERTHA HEMMERS, 224 East 96th St., New York, N. Y.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot tell you with pen and ink what good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me, when suffering from the ill peculiar to the sex, extreme lassitude and that all-gone feeling. I would rise from my bed in the morning feeling more tired than when I went to bed, but before I had used two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I began to feel the buoyancy of my younger days returning, became regular, could do more work and not feel tired than I had ever been able to do before, so I continued to use it until I was restored to perfect health. It is indeed a boon to sick women and I heartily recommend it. Yours very truly, Mrs. ROSA ADAMS, 819 12th St., Louisville, Ky."—Niece of the late General Roger Hanson, U. S. A.

\$5000 REWARD if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
 Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.