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 LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15.

Why Sugar Is Dear.

The rise in the price of sugar during the past two or three years has been resented by Canadian housekeepers, but it is not peculiar to this country. The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says that the American people paid \$80,000,000 more for their sugar last year than in 1902. In England sugar today is between 5 and 6 cents per pound, compared with 3 cents in 1902. According to the London Times the world's supply for the past few years has been as follows:

Tons.	
1901-02	12,950,000
1902-03	11,568,000
1903-04	12,446,000

These are the figures of annual supply, not of annual crop. The figures of 1901-02 include the crop of the year, and the supply carried over from preceding years. At the close of the season of 1902-03 the market held a surplus stock of a little more than 2,000,000 tons. Owing to the glut prices fell to figures which benefited consumers, but left growers little or no profit. Then came the Brussels treaty, by which the sugar-producing countries of Europe agreed to abolish the bounty on exported sugar. The withdrawal of the bounty naturally cheapened the price of sugar in these countries, thereby increasing the consumption, while at the same time reducing the area of planting. The crop conditions were also adverse in 1903-04. As a result the consumption absorbed the crop of 1903-04, and the accumulated surplus as well. The price has risen because of the shortage, and will fall if the crop this year is a good one.

The present increase in the price of sugar has greatly injured the confectionery business in England. Under the bounty system, Germany, France and Belgium taxed themselves to provide Great Britain with cheap sugar. The British sugar refining industry and the sugar planters of the British West Indies suffered from this bounty-fed competition, but cheap sugar built up a great British confectionery and jam trade. To protect the British sugar refineries and West Indian planters, the British Government threatened to impose countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar, and succeeded in inducing Germany, France and Belgium to abandon the bounties on exports. The Government is now being held responsible for sacrificing the British confectionery and jam-making business in the interests of a handful of planters in the British West Indies.

A New Grand Trunk Depot.

The people of London will hear with pleasure that the Grand Trunk Railway Company has decided to replace its present depot by a new one. It is said the building will cost a quarter of a million dollars, but whether the figure is exaggerated or not, the new depot will be worthy of the commercial importance of the city, and will be a grand advertisement. The travelling public is apt to form its impressions of a place by the railway depot and its surroundings. A railway passenger's outlook in traversing a city is bounded for the most part by backyards, and the station is regarded as the city's show window or front street. The present Grand Trunk depot was adequate for many years, but it does an injustice to the London of today. It is to be hoped the design of the new building will be attractive and some attention paid to beautifying the immediate surroundings. The present site is probably the most convenient for the company and the public, the only drawback being the shortness of the distance from Richmond to Clarence streets, which makes it difficult to handle long trains without blocking the crossings. No doubt the city council will do all that is reasonable to facilitate the project. The company is to be congratulated upon its enterprise, and the people of London may be congratulated upon this fresh proof that the Grand Trunk is well-disposed towards the city, and recognizes the claims, the inter-switching arrangement and a new Grand Trunk depot will enhance London's reputation for unrivalled railway facilities.

Chamberlain's Threat.

A fuller account of the debate on the fiscal question in the British House of Commons confirms the impression that Chamberlain and Balfour are at the parting of the ways. The Manchester Guardian, in its report of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, says: "He soon took occasion to remind Mr. Balfour of his veiled power. Bending forward, and enunciating his words with that curiously accented emphasis which is one of the most effective of his oratorical resources, the great man let fall a remarkable warning. 'After all, there is something more important than what the Prime Minister thinks of my proposals, and that is—here Mr. Chamberlain paused for a second, as if to accelerate the momentum of the thrust—'what I think of the proposals of the Prime Minister.' Under the volleying cheers with which this shrewd stroke was acclaimed, Mr. Balfour winced visibly, and as the cheering rose higher and yet higher he betrayed his self-consciousness by turning to Mr. Lyttleton and engaging in a sort of stage conversation."

No wonder this threat excited the House of Commons. Probably over half of Mr. Balfour's supporters in the House are Chamberlain's disciples. It is within Chamberlain's power to overturn the Government at any moment, or wreck the Unionist party. He is the sword of Damocles dangling over the head of the Premier. It has been supposed that Chamberlain and Balfour understood each other from the beginning and have been acting in con-

cert, but the recent utterances of Mr. Balfour would indicate that he is working back to the orthodox free trade position. Chamberlain is reported to be angry at the subservience of the Government to the free food Unionists, hence his warning to the Premier on the floor of the House. A disruption of the party cannot be postponed beyond the next general election.

No Fraud in Manitoba.

The Manitoba election scandal has petered out. There is strong evidence that some enemies of the Liberal party have been more anxious to make party capital than serve the ends of justice by bringing charges against the Liberal organizer in that Province, Mr. Leech, and a number of returning officers in the late Dominion election. The Manitoba voters' lists having been revised under a provincial law it became necessary to adapt them to the Dominion constituencies, which do not correspond with the provincial ones. The names of many voters in several provincial ridings had to be transferred to the lists for Dominion ridings, owing to the overlapping of boundaries, and those who performed this work were accused of deliberately disfranchising Conservatives by dropping their names, or removing them to unaccustomed polling divisions. Mr. Leech was in the east when these accusations were flourished in the Conservative press, and at once returned to Manitoba and courted full inquiry. He was committed for trial along with several other returning officers, by a magistrate who is a strong Conservative. Yesterday the case came up at the assizes, and the grand jury reported no bill. In fairness the London Free Press and other Conservative papers which have been manufacturing scandal out of these trumped-up charges, ought to give some prominence to the exonerations of the parties accused.

If the Czar wants more war, the Japs are likely to give it to him.

The Russian and Japanese commanders are so busy that they haven't had time to send in the butchers' bill.

Members of the new Ontario Government say they haven't found the surplus yet. This means that the surplus is safe, at any rate.

The death of a score of people in a railway collision, a fire or any other accident causes more emotion than the butchery of 100,000 men on the battle field. That's because we do not see war as it really is.

Ontario election protests have been entered in Port Arthur, Kingston, North Norfolk, South Norfolk, Sault Ste. Marie, West Huron, South Renfrew, Prince Edward and Monck—nine in all. If there has been any crooked work done by all means show it up.

According to our Ottawa correspondent, the British ambassador at Washington has advised that Canada renounce all seal fishing rights in the Bering Sea in return for a cash indemnity from the United States. The British ambassador is not working in the interests of this country if he has made this recommendation without consulting the feelings or wishes of Canada.

Who is Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick? A zealot on the lines of race and creed prejudice; a narrow, embittered reactionary. — Toronto Telegram, yesterday.

Three weeks before the school question cropped up the Toronto Telegram had this to say about the prison reform work carried out under the direction of this "embittered reactionary": "The good work done by Brigadier Archibald must have remained undone but for the kindly help of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick. No differences of creed have prevented them from seeing virtue in the genuine operative religions of deeds, deeds that help the fallen to rise and the weak to stand."

The "Missus" Tasts.

["New York Tribune."]
 "When Sir Henry Irving was in New York last year," said a press agent, "he had the same cabmen to drive him to and from the theater every night."
 "One night the coachman told Sir Henry that the next day was his day off. At this the actor put his hand in his pocket for some pence. He had no pence, he found; so he gave the man 3s instead."
 "If you are off tomorrow night," he said, "come and see me—you and your wife. Come and see me in the 'Merchant of Venice.' It is considered one of my best parts."
 "Oh, thank you, sir," said the cabman. "That will be a treat for me and my wife. Thank you from the bottom of my heart, sir."
 "The next night, of course, Sir Henry did not see the cabman. But the night after he was at his post as usual and Sir Henry said to him, as he prepared to enter the cab:
 "Well, how did you and your wife like me as Shylock?"
 "Why, the fact is, sir," said the coachman, "we didn't go."
 "You didn't go? Why not?" said Sir Henry.
 "On account of the missus," said the cabman, gently, "the missus, sir, preferred 'Venice'."

His Bonnie Bride.

["Cincinnati Commercial."]
 City Editor—Here, cub, what's this stuff you just turned in? Cub—A very swell Scotch wedding. City Editor—Well, you want to learn how to spell it first. You say here, "The groom entered with his bonny bride." I suppose you mean "bride."

Dinkelspieler.

["George V. Hobart."]
 It was a wise child that goes out of der room to laugh ven Fats beats his lumb mit der tack hammer.

Der more dot a man learns about his neighbors der less polite he was ven dey meets.

Every woman in die world was a mystery because no woman wishes to be plain.

Some poor mens spend an awful lot

Sunlight Soap

A soap of doubt is a destroyer of clothes. There is no doubt about Sunlight Soap. We back its purity with a \$5000 guarantee. Why do not you wash your clothes the easy Sunlight way? Equally as good with hard or soft water. 1110 Buy Sunlight—Give it a trial. Your money back for any cause of complaint. Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto



of money to keep their throats damp while they are eggshooting about der extravagances of der rich.

No matter how much we luff our neighbor we don't hesitate to laugh at him ven a smooth place on der side-walk induces him to sit down in public.

High and Low.

["Exchange."]
 Irving Grinnell, treasurer of the Church Temperance Society, of New York, was talking about the difference between high and low church among Episcopalians.
 "I heard two boys a-talking on der street der other day," he said. "The first said in a boasting way: 'Our church is awful high. We have matins.'"
 "That's nothing," said der other boy. "We have carpets."

Best Way Out of Trouble.

["Houston Post."]
 "I wish Will Saphed would hurry up his proposal."
 "But you aren't going to accept him?"
 "I know it. I want him to propose so I can get rid of him."

A Notable Importation.

["Toronto Star."]
 If the canned canned brought to Canada by tourists returning from England were included in our imports at the valuation those who bring it out would attach to it, an equality of trade would be established with the mother country.

Gentlemen's Digestion.

["Sydney Smith's Confession."]
 All people above the condition of laborers are ruined by excess of stimulus and nourishment, clergy included. I never yet saw any gentleman who ate and drank as little as was reasonable.
 Looking back on my past life I find that all my miseries of body and mind have proceeded from indigestion.

Puzzles.

["Brooklyn Eagle."]
 An Irishman, returning to his village from a first visit to Dublin, where the electric lights much impressed him, remarked: "It do beat me how they make a hairpin burn in a bottle."

Bill's Board.

["Yale Expositor."]
 Bill had a billboard. Bill also had a board bill. The board bill bored Bill so that Bill sold the billboard to pay his board bill. So after Bill sold his billboard to pay his board bill the board bill no longer bored Bill.

Oh, the Chorus Girl.

["Ottawa Free Press."]
 It has begun to leak out that all the talk about uselessness after sixty was only intended to apply to chorus girls, but Dr. Osier hated to make the remark personal.

SUING FOR EXTRAS

J. A. Matthews Brings Action Against Nathan Linder For \$200.

A session of the high court of Ontario is being held by His Honor Judge Macbeth today for the purpose of hearing the case of a suit which was beyond the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. J. A. Matthews, contractor, who is suing Mr. Nathan Linder for \$200, who he claims is due him on the price of a house which he built for



You are Judge & Jury

We present our case to you in all fairness. Our arguments are born out by facts. Our testimony is confirmed by unimpeachable witnesses. We know that Gin Pills cure all Kidney Troubles. We know that Gin Pills cured hundreds whom nothing else could relieve.

Canadians are our judge and jury. Such confidence have we in the strength of our case, that we make this sweeping offer:

Money Back if GIN PILLS Fail.

If you have sharp, shooting pains in the back and through the hips—if the hands and feet swell—if the urine is highly colored and offensive, scanty or too profuse—if you are compelled to get up during the night—if the stomach is bad, the bowels irregular, and the appetite poor—get GIN PILLS. They will cure the sick kidneys, take away the pain, make you eat and sleep, and build up the whole system.

Remember our guarantee: GIN PILLS CURE or your money back.

Get a box. At your druggist's, or from us direct.

THE BOLE DRUG CO., Dept. v., Winnipeg, Man.

Kingsmill's Kingsmill's



Carpet House: 128 and 130 Carling Street, London.

Carpet House: 128 and 130 Carling Street, London.

NEW CARPETS ARRIVE.

There is nothing that gives the home such an air of refinement and attractiveness as well-chosen carpets. First consignment of new carpets have arrived. The effects produced this season surpass all previous efforts in style, richness and beauty. We have the rare and beautiful imported productions in excellent variety. Let us show you the new designs. They are here in unexcelled variety, a display that will far exceed your expectations.

200 Rolls of Brussels Carpet.

Large consignment of new Brussels Carpet just received. Our range is, without exception, the largest shown in Canada, and contains many exclusive novelties in newest designs and colorings. Superb quality and absolute perfection in Brussels Carpets.

75 Rolls Velvet Carpet.

Our most unprecedented selection of new Velvet Carpets contain many new and varied designs. The patterns of our Velvet Carpets are all the newest and most original that can be obtained in any carpet house in Canada.

85 Rolls of Wilton Carpet.

To beautify the interior of your home there must be the handsome carpet. In this new selection of Royal Wiltons is included the handsomest designs and color combinations—beautiful two-tone effects. Wearing qualities unsurpassed.

English Axminster Carpet.

The predominance of latest colorings and designs place our Carpets far in the lead for quality, style and price. The largest stock from which to make selection, consisting of shades of two-tone reds, greens, blues, fawns, etc. Eighteen designs to make your selection from.

Largest Carpet House in Canada

Carpet House: 128 and 130 Carling Street, London.

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WHY CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN, THE

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DOES THE BUSINESS

Between Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys, with connection for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

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Its dining and sleeping car service is unequalled.

THAT IS WHY.

Write for timetables, fares, etc., to TORONTO TICKET OFFICE, 51 KING STREET EAST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

SETTLERS' TRAINS

Will leave Toronto every Tuesday during March and April at 9 p.m. for Manitoba and the Northwest

and run via Grand Trunk, North Bay and Canadian Pacific. A colonist sleeper will be attached to each train. Passengers traveling without live stock cabin, \$7.50. The train leaving Toronto 1:45 p.m. Train leaving Toronto at 9 p.m. is for passengers traveling with stock. For full particulars and copy of Settlers' Guide, and "Western" from F.V. FULTON, Canadian Pacific agent, London, or C. B. FOSTER, D.P.A., Toronto.

WABASH RAILROAD SYSTEM.

During the months of March, April and May the Wabash will make sweeping reductions in the one-way colonist rates from Canada to Texas, Old Mexico, California, Nevada, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Arizona, Utah, Washington and British Columbia. Also round trip tickets on sale daily at greatly reduced rates to the South and West. There is nothing more assuring to the traveler than his knowledge of the fact that he is traveling over the Wabash system, the great winter tourist route to the South and West. For full particulars address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northeast corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

From Montreal and Quebec, every Friday, to Liverpool, via Havre. First cabin, \$50 and upwards. Second cabin, \$30 and upwards. Glasgow service—First cabin, \$40; second cabin, \$25. Third class, to or from Liverpool, Derry, Belfast and Glasgow at lowest fares. E. De La Haye, W. Walton, F. B. Clarke, agents.