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LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

NORTHWARD HO!

The New York Sun, under the heading of Northward Ho! comments on a dispatch from North Portal, Sask., reporting the arrival of 40 carloads of settlers' effects from the United States in one day. The Sun points out that these people who are leaving the "land of the free" for Canada, are not of the class that enters it at New York from Europe with a few dollars and a little baggage, wearing apparel. They are people with money in the bank and carloads of "effects."

"They are a loss to us," says The Sun, "and a gain to Canada. They constitute a large percentage of that industrial host that is converting Canada's vast prairies into fruitful farms and ranches."

The Sun then gives this graphic summary of Canadian development:

"Manitoba became a province in 1870. Its population was 22,250 in 1881, 124,506 in 1891, and 255,211 in 1901. The value of Manitoba's harvest last year was a little short of \$70,000,000. The census of 1906 gave Winnipeg, its capital city, a population of 90,000. There is nothing wild in a guess that is present population is not far from 120,000. Four years ago the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were carved out of a vast area formerly known as the Northwest Territories. Their population at the time of their organization as provinces was probably about 70,000 for Alberta and 90,000 for Saskatchewan. The number today is somewhat problematic, but a guess of more than half a million for the two provinces is quite reasonable. Saskatchewan is now producing crops worth nearly \$40,000,000, and Alberta, which is a cattle country rather than a crop country, values its harvest at \$15,000,000."

"Canada's official census in 1911 will be a collection of vastly interesting documents. It may and probably will be a record of material development more rapid than that shown during any ten years in the history of the United States. It will probably show an increase from 1901 to 1911 of 40 per cent in population and it is not at all improbable that it will show even more than that. Curiously enough, the following comparison may be made: Population of the United States in 1800, 5,308,483; of Canada in 1901, 5,371,315. In 1810 the population of the United States was 7,239,881. What will be the population of Canada in 1911? From lack of records no similar comparison can be made between the Canada of today and the United States of a hundred years ago in the matters of total wealth and social revenue. Upon these points the Canada of today would undoubtedly show up with much the larger bundle."

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

In a speech in the House of Commons a few days ago, Mr. F. D. Monk, member for Jacques Cartier, argued strongly in favor of reform of the electoral law by the adoption of an improved method of proportional representation, whereby, as his resolution put it, "the House of Commons may become the faithful expression of the will of the electors, as manifested by their votes."

The Government, while not committing itself to the principle of proportional representation, considers the subject one worthy of study and investigation, and has consented to the appointment of a select standing committee to inquire into the various systems of voting.

Mr. Monk quoted figures to show that in Great Britain, upon several occasions during the past twenty-five or thirty years, a minority of the electors has secured a majority in the House of Commons. He maintained that the present method almost invariably produced a grave disparity between the popular majority and the parliamentary majority. The question is one which has engaged the attention of public men in every country enjoying representative institutions, and many different plans have been suggested. Cumulative voting, which gives the elector as many votes as there are representatives to be elected, is the system in vogue in Illinois, but while some advantages are claimed for it, it does not give full proportional representation. France has tried the general ticket or scrutin de liste, but abandoned it, and today the method followed in that country is exactly the same as in Canada. But recently a Government commission reported in favor of the adoption of a proportional system similar to that which exists in Belgium, Denmark and Switzerland.

In England an agitation is being carried on by a proportional representation league, which includes in its membership men prominent in both political parties. The scheme favored by the league was outlined in The Advertiser some time ago, and includes the grouping of existing constituencies into larger ones, returning representatives in number proportionate to the electorate, and the deciding of elections by the single transferable vote. This scheme has recently been subjected to two tests in England, where the press has taken a keen interest in it. In a trial election held a few

months ago over 21,000 votes were cast. The system has been put into operation in New Zealand and Queensland, and Tasmania is about to adopt it. The premier of the Australian commonwealth is known to be an advocate of it.

INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

The beneficent principle of insurance is about to be extended in Great Britain into a new field—unemployment. The Government's plan for this purpose has not been divulged, but it will be one of the most remarkable social experiments in many years.

Unemployment is by far the most pressing of the complex problems which face the mother country. It is not one problem, but many. There are the unemployed and the unemployable, and there are very many shades of character between them. There is the problem of the skilled workman and of the unskilled, of cyclical depression and of seasonal depression. Everyone recognizes the fact that at almost regular intervals there come these periods of "dull times" when many men are thrown out of work through no fault of their own, or of their employers. How to tide them over these periods of unemployment until industry becomes normal again, and the full demand for labor is restored, is a question to which statesmen and economists in the old land have addressed themselves with increasing earnestness. It is conceivable that the state can find work for unskilled laborers, who can readily turn from one occupation to another, but it cannot provide employment for the skilled mechanic and the artisan. It is chiefly for the skilled workmen that a state insurance scheme is to be devised.

The fund for such a purpose will probably be provided in equal proportions by the employer, the employed, and the state. The difficulty will be in separating the sheep from the goats among the unemployed; in detecting the men who prefer idleness and a small insurance benefit to employment with regular wages. The most feasible plan is that suggested by the poor law commission, namely, to put upon the trade unions the responsibility of sifting the wheat from the chaff, and keeping the benefits for the honest and industrious men. The trade unions will have a direct interest in defeating the malingers, and adequately superintending the distribution of a fund towards which they will contribute. For skilled workmen outside the trade unions some other method will have to be adopted. The problem is extremely difficult, but if it can be successfully attacked, if only in part, an incalculable amount of misery and suffering will be prevented, and the working classes of Great Britain will be given a permanent uplift.

Gowanda will be a great camp if the price of town lots is any measure of the value of the silver mines.

Ontario has submitted to the duty on soft coal in justice to Nova Scotia, but will not in justice be bound to do so if Nova Scotia coal is to have free entrance to the New England market. An offer from the United States of reciprocity in coal for a reasonable period will be unanimously favored by the people of this Province.

The lumber and coal men of the United States are howling that they will be ruined by Canadian competition if the tariff bill goes through. On this side of the line the lumbermen have been railing against free American lumber for years, and the coal men are also beginning to shout against reciprocity in coal. It is a great game, and it too often hoodwinks the public.

LATEST LACTEAL JEST.

[Judge.]
Milkman—I lost one of my cows yesterday.

S. A. R. Casm—I didn't know you had any.

DELICATE JOB.

[Human Life.]

Doctor—The increasing deafness of your wife is merely an indication of advancing years, and you can tell her that.

Husband—Hum! Would you mind telling her that yourself, doctor?

RARE RELIC.

[Lupinotto's.]

The visitors in the historical museum gazed curiously at a small feather pillow which nestled in a glass case.

"I don't see anything unusual about that pillow," remarked one of the visitors, turning to the guide.

"It is a very valuable pillow," replied the guide. "That is Washington's original headquarters."

ROMANCE-INSPIRING DOLLS.

[The Graphic.]

The love of dolls is as old as the world; it is not only a maternal but a dramatic yearning. Children live in their dolls; their fantasy plays around them; they are perpetual comedy and tragedy their imagination works through them and takes the place of romance in other people's lives.

IT GREW LATE.

[Cleveland Leader.]

"When I leave you tonight," began Mr. Stople.

"Goodness!" interrupted Miss Tersiepp, "are you coming again tonight?"

He glanced at the clock and comprehended her meaning.

THE CARE OF THE EYES.

[Harper's Bazar.]

When one is using "his eyes" for close work, it is wise to change the focus at intervals and gaze off at a distance; if

the distant view is of green mountains and fields it will be most restful. If the air in the room can be frequently changed that will rest the eyes also. One should never use the eyes for study or work before breakfast or after the strength has been reduced by disease or a nervous strain. A book should be held about eighteen inches from the eyes. The light for work should be steady, and for an entire room diffused rather than spotty.

AN IMPOSSIBLE MAN.

[Cleveland Leader.]

"Why did you marry me?"

"Because I thought you were different from other men."

"And now you want a divorce because you were mistaken?"

"No, because I was right."

A RAG, A PUFF AND A HANK OF HAIR.

[Exchange.]

Maud (at reception)—How wonderfully composed Ethel looks this afternoon.

Belle—Naturally. It took her over two hours.

TEST OF BRAVERY.

[Chicago News.]

"Darling," said the lovelorn youth, "can't you suggest some good deed of daring that will enable me to prove my love for you?"

"Well, yes," she replied; "you might speak to papa."

THE SISTER STATES.

[Fairfax (Va.) Forum.]

A curious inquirer wants to know "What are the sister states?"

Judge that they are Missouri, the Mises Sippi, Ida Ho, Mary Land, Call Fornia, Ala Bama, Louisa Anna, Della Ware and Minnie Soso.

ALL HER OWN HAIR.

[Memphis Commercial Appeal.]

It's a good thing for labor is restored, is a question to which statesmen and economists in the old land have addressed themselves with increasing earnestness. It is conceivable that the state can find work for unskilled laborers, who can readily turn from one occupation to another, but it cannot provide employment for the skilled mechanic and the artisan. It is chiefly for the skilled workmen that a state insurance scheme is to be devised.

The fund for such a purpose will probably be provided in equal proportions by the employer, the employed, and the state. The difficulty will be in separating the sheep from the goats among the unemployed; in detecting the men who prefer idleness and a small insurance benefit to employment with regular wages. The most feasible plan is that suggested by the poor law commission, namely, to put upon the trade unions the responsibility of sifting the wheat from the chaff, and keeping the benefits for the honest and industrious men. The trade unions will have a direct interest in defeating the malingers, and adequately superintending the distribution of a fund towards which they will contribute. For skilled workmen outside the trade unions some other method will have to be adopted. The problem is extremely difficult, but if it can be successfully attacked, if only in part, an incalculable amount of misery and suffering will be prevented, and the working classes of Great Britain will be given a permanent uplift.

EVERY DAY.

[Judge.]

Husband—You never kiss me except when you want some money.

Wife—Well, isn't that enough?

WITHOUT THE RIP-SNORT.

[San Francisco Argonaut.]

Taft's politics is Roosevelt's politics, with the rip-snort and the slap-dash cut out.

REAL AND FICTITIOUS MYSTERIES.

[Woodstock Sentinel.]

It is easy enough to solve a complicated mystery in a story book, where the man who makes the complications also works out the solution; but the mysteries of actual life belong to another class.

THE KHAN'S NATIONAL HYMN.

[Simcoe Reformer.]

The Brooklyn Times expresses the opinion that "The Men of the Northern Zone," by the Khan, comes nearest to being a national song of any that Canada has got. Correct, so far as the words go. What is wanted is an inspiring air to sing it to. Our musicians are invited to get to work.

SHE KNEW THAT.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"Henry, sometimes I'm sorry you are not a sailor."

"But sailors are away from home so much of the time."

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

"Madam, do you believe in women's rights?" asked the man standing in the car.

"I do," she replied, shortly.

"Excuse me," he went on. "I am but an ignorant male seeking light. May I ask if you construe these rights to include the privilege of spreading your really becoming skirts over the seats of three seats?"

Thereupon she condensed herself, he took a seat and conversation flagged.

THE BELL TOLD.

[Watford Guide-Advocate.]

A Windsor man has been arrested for stealing the bell of a locomotive. He had no chance of success. The bell tolled on him, and the tongue chimed in with an alarm. The judge remarked that it was the most brazen theft he had ever heard of.

AFTER THE "WASH."

[Success.]

A man purchased some red flannel shirts, guaranteed neither to shrink nor fade. He reminded the clerk forcibly of that guarantee some weeks later.

"Have you had any difficulty with them?" the clerk asked.

"No," replied the customer; "only the morning when I was dressing. May I ask if you construe these rights to include the privilege of spreading your really becoming skirts over the seats of three seats?"

Thereupon she condensed herself, he took a seat and conversation flagged.

LANDED A HARD ONE.

[Philadelphia Inquirer.]

"My mistress isn't at home, ma'am," said a domestic to a caller.

"Oh, indeed," was the sweetly sarcastic response. "Will you please tell her that when I saw her peeping from the front window as I came up I felt very much afraid that she was."

NOT WHAT HE MEANT.

[Town and Country.]

Two friends happened to meet on a stormy winter morning. "Well, how do you like this weather?" asked one, almost out of breath.

"Oh, horrible! How's your wife?" gasped the other.

"Oh, just about the same," was the reply, as a gust of wind turned his umbrella inside out.

FREE TRADE IN COAL.

GOOD FOR ONTARIO

But Miners of Nova Scotia Claim That It Would Ruin Them.

Ottawa, March 18.—There seems to be considerable difference of opinion among the members of the Commons interviewed by your correspondent today with reference to the policy which Canada should adopt in respect to meeting the tariff bill introduced into the United States House of Representatives almost unanimously favor the proposal for reciprocity. The chief market for British Columbia coal is in the United States, and the removal of the present duty would work to the advantage of the coal industry of that province. The practice provinces members are naturally in favor of free coal for Canada. Members from Ontario and all points to the west of Montreal would also like to have coal brought in free. The total duties paid last year amounted to \$2,458,992, and the removal of the duty would be equivalent to that much relief in taxation, the major portion of it benefitting Ontario.

In the Maritime provinces there is a division of opinion among the representatives. The members from the coal mining districts of Nova Scotia believe that the removal of the present protection would imperil their markets as far west as Montreal, and this would hardly be compensated for by free entry to the United States market since they could not depend upon the arrangement being permanent, and adequately exploit the American market would require the investment of large sums on the terminal and storage facilities at American ports, which would not be done unless permanency were assured.

On the other hand, some of the Maritime province members, especially those from New Brunswick, believe that the present Canadian tariff on coal is of no practical benefit and has resulted in the creation of a combine to boost prices and gain extra profits for the coal operators. As the tariff situation now stands, it is claimed that the United States and the Canadian markets can be profitably exploited by the Nova Scotia companies. In any case, however, it is felt that there is no call for any immediate action by the Canadian Government with regard to the offer of reciprocity. Before the new tariff becomes effective in the United States it must pass Congress, and the debate on it will probably last several months. The whole question is one that will be dealt with at the next session of Parliament.

DELEHANTY REINSTATED

Name of Former Washington Player Taken Off Ineligible List.

Cincinnati, March 18.—The National baseball commission today announced its decision in the cases of three players.

Chapman's

Now, Not Later, Is the Time to Choose the Easter Hat and a Smart Easter Costume to Accompany It.

The advantages of selecting the Easter Toilets now are many. No need of later worry—no danger of rushing the work and spoiling what would otherwise be an enviable creation. Shop now for Easter, is the best advice we can give. If you do, you will be ready.

Millinery Opening

Lovely, indeed, are the Hats prepared for fashion-followers to wear this spring. Such a range of shapes, too, that every woman will find one best suited to the contour of her face.

The most remarkable feature of the new Hats is the extravagant use of flowers, some of the models displayed being veritable flower gardens. Then, too, never were flowerers more natural-looking. Particularly interesting are the Directoire styles. See this Spring Millinery Show, whether you are ready to purchase a new Hat or not. You'll find it wonderfully interesting.

New Spring Coats

Ladies' Fawn Coats, made of good quality Covert Cloth, fitting back, in three-button, cutaway style; 30-inch length. This is a new model Coat. Price... \$5.00

THE HIPPLESS FIGURE

That's the fashion requisite. You want a hipless figure Corset before having the new Suit or Gown fitted. Let us show you Crompton C-C a la Grace Corsets, at \$1.50 to \$3.00

BROWNLEE'S Store of Bargains

Mr. Frank Smith will give cooking lessons on Saturday with our new oil stove. Come and have a cup of coffee and biscuit.

Galvanized Washtubs, No. 1. Regular 75c, for... 58c
Galvanized Washtubs, No. 2. Regular 85c, for... 68c
Galvanized Washtubs, No. 3. Regular \$1.00, for... 78c
Wash Boilers, No. 9, copper bottom. Regular \$1.25, for... \$1.10
Wash Boilers, No. 9, all tin... 90c
Wash Boilers, all galvanized iron... \$1.25
Wash Boilers, extra heavy tin, extra heavy copper bottom, our own make. Regular \$2.25, for... \$2.00
Dish Pans, retinned, seamless, 17-quart. Regular 40c, for... 20c
Dish Pans, seamed, 10-quart. Regular 15c, for... 10c
Coffee Pots, blue or gray enamel. Regular 25c, for... 15c
Coffee Pots, blue or gray enamel. Regular 35c, for... 25c
Coffee Pots, blue or gray enamel. Regular 50c, for... 35c
Enamel Ladles. Regular 15c, for... 10c
Soap Dishes, blue enamel. Regular 20c, for... 10c
Soap Dishes, blue enamel, no strainer, 2 for... 5c
Bread Boards. Regular 25c, for... 10c
Butcher Knives. Regular 25c, for... 15c
Epsom Salts, 10 pounds for... 25c
Sulphur, 10 pounds for... 25c
5 gallons best Canadian Coal Oil... 65c

We carry a full line of Stepladders. A full line of Ready Mixed Paints. Paint Brushes from 10 cents up. All colors in Alabaster; Whiting; Boiled or Raw Linseed Oil; White Lead; Turpentine.

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385-387 Talbot Street

ANNUAL MEETING OF THISTLE CLUB

The Thistle Bowling and Curling Club will hold the annual meeting in the rink tonight. To night the numerous tournaments for the coming season will all be discussed and arranged.

The club intends to do good work this year, and if they live up to their expectations, they will exceed their former reputation by a big margin.

A. SHRUBB DOES NOT HOLD 12-MILE RECORD

Deerfoot, the Western Indian, Set the Figures at 1:02 02 1-2 in 1863.

Toronto, March 18.—"I would like to rid the Toronto sporting public of a popular mistake," said Alfred Shrubbs today. "While I am running Fred Simpson at twelve miles, and I like the distance, ten miles is my favorite distance, and I do not hold the record for twelve miles—my records cease at eleven miles. Deerfoot, the famous Canadian Indian runner, holds the twelve-mile record. He made it in 1863. The professional record is 1:02 02 1-2. True, I did eleven miles 1:18 yards in an hour, and might have broken Deerfoot's record if I had continued. I had 2:02 to do the other 624 yards in, but I was a very tired young man, and delighted to be able to pull up with the hour's work done."

The officials for the race will be: Starter—Gen. Cotton. Referee—Col. Sir Henry Pellatt. Timers—Rev. D. Morrow, Louis Scholes, Thomas Flanagan and Sergt. W. H. Grant.

Judges—Major J. A. Currie, M.P., and Controller J. J. Ward. Scorekeepers—Capt. Mitchell, Capt. Darling and Capt. Biggs.

BRANTFORD AMBITIOUS

Wants to Get Into a League With Hamilton and Toronto.

The promoters of the district baseball four-club circuit have evidently abandoned all idea of getting London and Guelph into the league this year, at any rate. A meeting will soon be called in Brantford for the purpose of getting Hamilton, Brantford, Woodstock and Toronto clubs into the deal. A meeting will also be held in Brantford, consisting of Hamilton and Brantford enthusiasts, to try and arrange an inter-city league between the two places.

There is much division of opinion, however, as to the success of this venture. Brantford was never a drawing card in Hamilton, as far as gate receipts were concerned, so its more than probable that the proposition will be short-lived at the best. The four-club circuit has a slight chance of establishment, as Toronto has an abundance of good ball players in her city league.

FAST SAWING CONTEST

Kimball Brothers, of St. Thomas, Win Test at Parkhill.

Parkhill, March 18.—Messrs. Kimball and Kimball, of St. Thomas, captured the stellar honors in the St. Patrick's Day sawing match, held at the Franklin House here yesterday. They made an unusually fine record by sawing a 20-inch hard maple log in 35 seconds. The affair was a success, being well attended, and creating great excitement. Mr. Givens, of Galt, who is the inventor of the lance-tooth saw,

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