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LONDON, TUESDAY APRIL 30.

THE MOVEMENT CANADAWARD.

It is estimated that an average of 1,000 persons a month pass through Omaha on their way north to Canada. These people are described as of the best class—farmers of Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska, who are in search of homes in the Dominion. After looking about for the cause of this continued movement Canadaward, the Boston Herald comes to the conclusion that it is found in the fact that in the Western States farming is a business and not a matter of sentiment. When, therefore, a farmer who is a good man of business can sell his land at a good profit, and with only a part of the price buy as much land equally fertile, he naturally does so. The fact that his new home is in a foreign country cuts no figure with him, and, being a man of affairs, he goes where the greater profits are. Besides, in Canada, the promise is most attractive. Millions of acres are to be had in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at from \$5 to \$10 an acre. On the other hand, agricultural land in the prairie states of the republic has about reached its possible limit in price, and in the face of such opportunities as Canada offers it is little wonder that people over there are so willing to throw in their lot with us. The Herald finds comfort in the belief that the American takes his characteristics with him wherever he goes, and that the natural tendency must be to strengthen the ties that bind Canada and the United States. Our contemporary is further consoled by the thought that in exchange for those who leave Uncle Sam's domains, are many more who go there to live. Each year sees hundreds of thousands of people pour into the neighboring republic from all parts of the world. But in the past few years the people of European countries, especially of Great Britain, like those of the United States, have been looking to Canada for homes, while Canadians themselves, who have been wont to regard the great cities to the south of us as offering the best prospect, are now realizing that in their own country are opportunities at least equal those held out by any country the world over. Therein lies the reason why the annual exodus southward which has drained Canada for years, is now steadily diminishing.

PENSIONS FOR THE AGED.

The royal commission appointed by the Government of the Australian Commonwealth in 1905 to investigate existing systems of old-age pensions in operation in Victoria, New South Wales and New Zealand, and suggest one for adoption by the whole commonwealth, has made a report which is of much interest just now when the subject is engaging attention both in this country and England.

It has been contended by opponents of old-age pensions that such a system would tend to discourage thrift. The commissioners do not agree with this, but suggest that the Government should encourage a spirit of independence by establishing an assurance system in order to enable those desirous of providing for old age to do so, with the certainty afforded by a government guarantee. They further propose that persons of drunken or dissolute habits should be ineligible, and that the allowances might in certain cases be suspended. The imposition of a penalty for supplying a pensioner with intoxicating drink is also suggested.

According to the report in Victoria the maximum pension is 8 shillings (\$2) a week at the age of 65 years or earlier in cases of dangerous or unhealthy occupations. Twenty years' residence in the state is necessary to entitle one to a pension, and income, including pension, must not exceed £26 per annum. The total number of pensioners is 11,462, and the annual cost £295,000. The maximum pension in New South Wales is 10 shillings a week; for married persons 7s 6d a week each, which may be claimed at the age of 65 years. But, including pension, an income must not exceed £52 a year. The pensioners number 22,000, and the annual cost amounts to £508,000. New Zealand's maximum is 10 shillings a week, which may be claimed at 65, provided the claimant has been 25 years a resident. In case of a married couple the joint annual income, including pension, must not exceed £90. The police magistrates administer the fund at small cost. The 11,770 pensioners cost the state £325,000

annually. This makes a total of 55,222 pensioners, costing—taking \$5 as the equivalent of £1—\$500,000, or slightly less than \$100 per pensioner per year. New South Wales' population is about 1,500,000, Victoria's 1,300,000, and New Zealand's 900,000, or a total of 3,700,000, showing the per capita cost to be the three countries named to be about \$1 40 per head.

The scheme recommended by the commissioners, to be applicable to all the states of the Australian Commonwealth, provides for a maximum pension of 10 shillings a week to be payable at the age of 65 years, or, on conditions, at 60 in cases of permanent incapacity; payments to be made every two weeks through the postoffice. The total annual income, including pension, must not exceed £52. It is estimated that £1,500,000 a year will cover the cost. The total population of the Commonwealth being over 5,000,000, the plan proposed by the commissioners will mean an annual per capita cost of slightly under \$1 50—very little more than at present in the three states, in which pension system are in operation. The commissioners estimate that in these three states one pension in every 67 of the population is in receipt of an old-age pension. It will be seen that there is quite a difference between the limit of income proposed by the commissioners and that under the New Zealand plan. The former is £52 per annum, against £90 in the latter. Such a system applied to this country would entail an expenditure, including cost of administration, of about \$10,000,000 a year.

THE AIRSHIP.

A year ago the Scientific American called public attention to the remarkable aeronautic experiments of two brothers, named Wright, living near Dayton, Ohio. One of them made a flight of 24 miles in a heavier-than-air machine, an unparalleled feat up to that time. The machine was a simple device, consisting of two horizontal sheets of cotton or some other fabric, one ten or twelve feet above the other, the two connected by uprights, with a rudder in front, and a gasoline engine in the rear. The construction was such that if the motive power gave out the machine would descend with an easy gliding motion, on the principle of a parachute.

Dr. Alexander Bell, the inventor of the telephone, now declares that the Wright brothers have solved the problem of the navigation of the air. It is obvious that the problem could not be said to have been solved so long as navigation depended upon the gas-bag. Dr. Bell predicts that the heavier-than-air machine will soon be developed sufficiently to make it a factor in war, and that an airship will eventually be perfected capable of making 150 to 200 miles an hour. He intends to carry on experiments at Cape Breton Island during the coming summer with an airship carrying a 15-horsepower engine, weighing 120 pounds. "I am confident," he tells an interviewer, "that it will not be long before flying machines will be everywhere. The developments of the next few months will be unprecedented, but the most interesting point is that only very few know how near America is right now to solving a question which will revolutionize warfare throughout the world—I mean the construction of a practical aerial battleship."

The question is one which will doubtless be brought before the coming peace conference at The Hague. Civilized nations ought not to tolerate this new and horrible mode of destruction.

The new postage rates will almost prohibit the circulation of Canadian newspapers in the United States. This means the weakening of the ties which bind Canadians in the United States to their native land.

The residents of Chelsea Green are showing a talent for impromptu organization, and have already created the machinery of local government. This public spirit promises well for London's new and thriving suburb.

The Free Press says that the Liberal organization of the city is already planning for the municipal elections. There is not a word of truth in the assertion, and it is probably made with the object of prompting Conservatives to keep their party machine oiled.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a busy man and a notoriously poor sailor, so that the report that he will accept General Botha's invitation to visit the Transvaal may be safely discounted. But such a pilgrimage would appeal to the imagination of the empire. No one could more effectively reconcile the Boers to British institutions than this French-Canadian premier, who is a living example of the freedom and equality which all races may hope to enjoy under the British flag.

YOUTHFUL CRITIC.

"Marry," yelled the poet, "why don't you keep that kid quiet? What's the matter with him, anyway?"

"I'm sure I don't know," replied the patient wife. "I'm singing one of your lullabies to the little darling."

THE DOMINION ARCHIVES.

[Toronto Telegram.]
The archives building at Ottawa will commemorate the wisdom of Hon. Sydney

Fisher when earthly fame has forgotten the names of other public men.
The raw materials of a country's early history are not properly valued. There is little glory and fewer votes to be gained in faithful attention to the archives department of a nation's life.
It is to the credit of Hon. Sydney Fisher that he, more fully than any of his predecessors, has recognized the national importance of the archives.
Canada's archives are at last housed in a building worthy of the work so splendidly carried on by that master architect, A. G. Doughty, under the encouraging auspices of Hon. Sydney Fisher.

THE WILDEST THAT GROWS.

[Toronto Star.]
The movement to preserve the wild flowers of Ontario has already proceeded to the stage of classifying E. R. Gagey as the wildest of the lot.

MAMMA WAS NEAR.

[Denver Post.]
"Papa, what year was mamma born in?"
"In 1860, Willie. Her birthday's in February."
"That would make her 47 years old, wouldn't it?"
"Ahem! Not necessarily."

EASILY CONFUSED.

[Houston Post.]
"Who brought us little brother, papa?"
"The doctor, dear."
"Mrs. Jones said it was the stork."
"Well, there's some resemblance; he pre-
sents a bill like a stork."

A POWERFUL MACHINE.

[Judge.]
First Farmer (as large touring car goes by): Powerful machine, that.
Second Farmer (sniffing): Yep. Must be all uv sixty akunk power.

THE DREAM WOMAN.

[Broadway Magazine.]
Some day, some day you and I,
Lady, Lady of my Dreams,
Shall forsake the things that are
And, on some remotest star,
Find the world that only seems,
Lady, Lady of my dreams.

Some day, just we two alone,
Lady, Lady of my Dreams,
North shall wander hand in hand,
Through that distant primrose land.
By the world forgetting streams,
Lady, Lady of my dreams.

Some day! Now the world is dark,
Lady, Lady of my Dreams;
Life is doubtful, but although
All things else are hid, I know
Some day there we two shall go,
Through the sunset's dying gleams,
Straight into the Land of Dreams,
Lady, Lady of my dreams.

REAL SINKERS.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]
"How did they catch the thief that robbed the railroad eating house?"
"He was so weighted down with plunder he couldn't run."
"Money and silverware, I suppose?"
"No; doughnuts."

THE GUNNER.

[Washington Star.]
Rear-Admiral Coghlan, during a dinner at Delmonico's, said of a certain speaker: "The gentleman's remark struck me as hypocritical. It reminded me of the gunner, who, after having taken careful aim and missed his bird, said:
"Ah, well, 'live and let live' is my motto."

PROVED.

[Washington Star.]
"Are you sure the people are more prosperous than they used to be?"
"Of course I am," answered Mr. Dustin Star. "If they weren't, how could they afford to pay the prices we charge 'em for foodstuffs?"

THE SONG OF A ROBIN.

[Westminster Gazette.]
I heard a robin singing,
When the world lay white and dead,
And near a ray of sunshine felt
His little heart beat to cheer.
I listened to the gladness
That was mingled in his song,
And from my heart the shadows fell
In weary years and long.

I heard a robin singing,
When the skies were dark above,
And from the song a lesson learned
Of hope, and trust, and love.
It spoke to me of patience,
Of a spring our hearts shall know,
Where snows of winter fall and melt,
And cold winds never blow.

HIS APOLOGY.

[Cleveland Leader.]
Mrs. Binks—If we had known you were coming to dinner we would have had something more elaborate.
Mr. Spinks—Oh—ah—er—to be sure—I'm—er—sorry—I'll be sure to let you know the next time.

A WITHERED HOPE.

[Harper's.]
Last night I made a mimic grave
Deep in the meadow grass,
Believing in that calm retreat
My spirit's storm would pass.
My weeded vision sought content
Where late had flamed the sun,
Night, with a mystic, wood-wind theme,
Her symphony began.

But, oh, how dim are sun and stars
Seen through a mist of tears!
How dull the happy sounds of earth
To sorrow-despair's ears!
Love, at their shrine three costly gifts
I offer as we part,
A withered hope, a trust betrayed,
And last—a broken heart.

ONE VIEW OF STEAD.

[Boston Journal.]
We do not go to the length of some in agreeing that Mr. Stead is somewhat confused in his mental operations, although much of his behavior might give rise to such a suspicion. But there is no doubt that he is a chronic disturber of the peace and a muddle of whatever cause he engages in. His colossal egotism blinds him to the value of other men's opinions, his fiery combativeness makes him a perpetual brawler. It is not about time that the serious-minded people of this country cease harboring such a firebrand or listening to such a raucous?

THE WAITING GENIUS.

[S. E. Kiser.]
It matters little what your plans may be.
The world cares nothing for mere good intentions;
The unaccomplished thing is hard to see.
We measure still by visible dimensions.

You need not hope for honor while you dream
Of heights that you intend some day to climb to;
The busy world declines to waste esteem
On those who will be worthy when they've time to.

It matters not what talents you possess,
Nor what you might do in fair circumstances,
If you are hoping on in idleness,
Or wait for sunny days and lucky chances.

BENDS DORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA

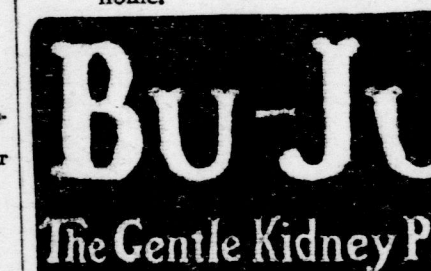
Stands for
Purity,
Quality,
Economy.
FOR SALE BY
T. A. ROWAT & CO.
and other grocers.

BENDS DORP'S
ROYAL DUTCH
COCOA
AMSTERDAM-HOLLAND
Try This Cocoa for Cooking
IN PLACE OF CREAM CHOCOLATE

None need suffer
with Rheumatism.

It makes one think that perhaps some people WANTED to have Rheumatism. Because they would take Bu-Ju. Now, isn't it a fact that there are a lot of people in your neighborhood who take Bu-Ju completely cured me of Rheumatism.

When you read their letters; the agony they suffered with Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago; how they tried remedies after remedies without relief, and then found health in Bu-Ju, you will wonder how people will go on having Rheumatism when they can cure themselves at home.



St. CATHARINES, Ont.
"No living person can realize what I suffered with Rheumatism for five years. The disease completely incapacitated me, and after all the failed, and I felt that I was getting worse. I began the use of Bu-Ju, and when I had used a few boxes, I found I had recovered my strength, and after less than 18 boxes had been taken I was able to do my usual work and feel comfortable. I believe Bu-Ju to be the best medicine on record for Rheumatism."
—MRS. DRYDALE.

So confident are we of the powers of Bu-Ju, of its unflinching success in coping with cases that have baffled even the best physicians, that we guarantee Bu-Ju will cure you or your money will be refunded. Buy it with that guarantee. 50c. a large box. At all druggists, or from
The Claffin Chemical Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

A New York company has begun the manufacture of a specially-made rope for balloon purposes. One prominent aeronaut has given an order for 60,000 feet. Heretofore these explorers of the upper regions have been compelled to import the rope needed for their excursions. The kind now being made in America is handsomely spun from the finest Italian fiber and laid up with the utmost care, so as to produce the greatest possible tensile strength with a minimum weight.

\$3 Per Month.
Will buy a beautiful \$100 Rosewood Piano, 7 1/2 octaves, guaranteed 5 years. This piano is in elegant condition, and good as new for practicing. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

DOCTORS REPORT
LA GRIPPE PREVALENT

AND IT IS OF VERY SERIOUS TYPE, SUCH AS PREVAILS IN ENGLAND.

Many of the down-town places of business and the large factories are seriously hampered in their work by the large number of employees who are down with la grippe. Doctors report it very prevalent throughout Canada, and in many cases of aggravated form. As it is a germ disease, the only way to resist its encroachments, and withstand its ravages, is to build up the system by the use of Dr. Stocum's Psychine, the famous remedy for the cure of la grippe and all its allied diseases, such as coughs, colds, bronchitis, chills, catarrhs, pleurisy, pneumonia, night sweats, wasting diseases, and consumption. It is a never-failing remedy that, even when all else fails, will give certain relief and effect a speedy and permanent cure. Tens of thousands have proven this, and given their testimony for the benefit of others:

"Two years ago, when living in Simcoe, Ont., I suffered from an attack of la grippe which left me with a pain in my chest and a severe cough, which sometimes lasted for hours. I tried several kinds of medicine, but they did not seem to do me any good. I took one bottle of Psychine and one of Colts-foot Extractant.
"The pain and cough left me entirely, and have never returned. I think Psychine is the best medicine I have ever used."
—MRS. SAMUEL BARKER, Saginaw, Mich.

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, while acting directly upon the chest, throat, and lungs, is the greatest of tonics, regulating the stomach, aids digestion and assimilation, and gives thorough relief for food. At all druggists, 50c and \$1, or Dr. T. A. Stocum, Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO
THREE-DAYS' SALE

Today, Tomorrow and Thursday
---Strictly a Three-Days' Sale

"Just for these days" is what we emphatically say of the prices quoted in yesterday's and today's advertisement. Big results are looked for from such bargain offerings in the newest spring goods. Come and put them to the test.

Scotch Plaid Dress Goods

These Wool Scotch Plaids were twenty-five cents a yard yesterday—while the sale is on they're 17c yard—afterward they will go back to their regular price. Choice of Stewart, Gordon, Macdonald, McIntosh, Prince of Wales, Forbes, Murray, McDuff and Farquharson Tartans. Splendid for children's dresses and "Jumper" suits. Sale price 17c yard.

17c

A Wonderful Sale of Ladies' Skirts
For Three Days

Brand new, up-to-date models in Ladies' Spring and Summer Skirts, made of all-wool gray, cheviot tweeds, in light and medium, plain grays, and hidden checks and fancies; nine-gore and pleated effects; some are adorned with straps and buttons. All sizes. We offer these skirts for this sale only, at this price. See window display.

\$3.85

Black India Mull

Those who wear black will be glad of this chance. We offer 30-inch Black India Mull, fine, soft and sheer; suitable for waists and dresses; worth 25c a yard. To be on sale tomorrow19c

Wash Suitings

Belstaff Repp Suiting, suitable for suits and children's wear. Colors in reseda, navy, light blue and natural. 12 1/2c a yard—3 days at10c

Youths' Suits

\$8 50 suits—single-breasted, made of fancy tweed. A few odd ones to clear at\$4 95

Bibs 39c

Padded Bibs, embroidery trimmed; 50c, for39c
Oatmeal Toilet Soap, 3 cakes in box11c

Silk Waists

Just new in, Jap Silk Waists, with three-quarter sleeves, buttoned in the back, and lace trimmed. Extra at\$2 75

Caps for Less

Boys' Blue Serge Caps, 25c, for19c
Men's Tweed Caps, 50c, for 35c

Batiste Corsets

Summer-Weight Batiste Corsets, with hose supporters. All sizes. This sale only47c

LINOLEUM 32 1/2c SQUARE YARD

Imported Cork Linoleum, worth 45c and 50c a square yard; in tile, floral and wood effects.

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

London Silver-Cobalt Shares
At 25c Per Share

are a good buy for the following reasons:

1—The capitalization is low (\$600,000) which makes the price equal to ten cents per share on a capitalization of \$1,500,000.

2—The board of directors is the strongest ever put before the London investing public.

3—The property is in the district which is taking the lead today, being a short distance north of Ex-Mayor George Taylor's property (Temiscaming and Hudson Bay) which is turning out slabs of silver as big as a shop door and several inches thick. His shares were offered here in London at 40 cents each and are now worth \$195.00 each.

4—Because the people who got in on the "first issues" of Nipissing, T. and H. B., Foster, Coniagas, etc., are simply coining money.

5—Because the company proposes to bend every endeavor to put these LONDON SILVER-COBALT SHARES on a dividend paying basis at the earliest possible moment.

6—Because the directors paid for their shares, but have "pooled" them (with the vendors' shares) to protect the treasury.

Further particulars cheerfully sent on request.

PENINSULAR SECURITIES COMPANY, 169 DUNDAS ST., Room 3, LONDON, ONT.

TO THWART GHOULS

Body of I. O. F. Chief Ranger Carefully Protected.

Toronto, Ont., April 29. — Fortified against the supposed grave robbers, who for nights lingered about the little mortuary in the Deseronto cemetery, is the body of the late Dr. Oronhyatekha, former supreme chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters. The remains were laid to rest in a sealed grave by order of the executive council of the I. O. F., reports having reached them that medical students sought the head of the late supreme chief for examination. Three young men were seen frequently about midnight in Deseronto cemetery. Arrangements were at once completed for the interment of the remains in the Mohawk burying-ground, where other members of the family are buried.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to make the grave as secure as possible. It is so constructed and sealed that if ghasts should make an attempt to open it their work would be easily detected. For two feet

around the shell in which the remains were brought from Savannah is a wall of cement concrete. Extending over all the casket is a piece of rock, six or eight inches thick, about ten feet long, and six feet wide. Covering the whole is a layer of the cement concrete of the same thickness as the walls. On this the earth was spread, and after the little party of workmen had finished there was nothing to distinguish the sealed grave of Dr. Oronhyatekha from any other in the little Indian burying-ground.

A COUGH is often the forerunner of serious pulmonary afflictions, yet there is a simple cure within the reach of all in Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, an old-time and widely recognized remedy, which, if resorted to at the inception of a cold, will invariably give relief, and by averting the trouble guard the system from any serious consequences. Price, 25 cents at all dealers.

There is in India a large element of wealth which is wholly inactive. The hoarded wealth in the form of ornaments, jewelry and buried treasure has been estimated at many millions. It is largely held by princes, rajahs and other nobles.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over THIRTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE GUMS, ALLAYS THE PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

TO THOSE OF SEDENTARY OCCUPATION—Men who follow sedentary occupations, which deprive them of fresh air and exercise, are more prone to disorders of the liver and kidneys than those who lead active outdoor lives. The former will find in Paro's Vegetable Pills a restorative without question the most efficacious in the market.

