

London Advertiser.
 TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
 TELEPHONE CALLS.
 Business Office 107
 Editorial Department 134
 Job Department 175
 LONDON MONDAY MAY 2.

The Late A. B. Cox.

The death of Mr. A. B. Cox has fallen on the community like a public calamity. Among the boys and young men of the city he had been for years doing a unique work, in an unobtrusive way. He had the faculty of engaging their confidence and affection, and in the wide circle which he gathered around him the example of his own manly, unselfish life was a mighty influence for good. He understood youth and entered with zest into its enjoyments. His keen interest in athletics was due to his sane and wholesome view of it as a necessary element in character-building. He made it subservient to higher aims, a means to an end, not an end in itself, and he did much to raise it to a higher plane in the city. His means freely in what was to him a labor of love, as well as a Christian duty. All this he accomplished in the time spared from a busy professional career. Service was the keynote of his life and religion. The most modest and retiring of men, he shunned publicity, but his good works published themselves, and others realized, more than his own modesty permitted him to do. How fruitful his endeavors and example had been. There was a very great pathos in the termination of so useful a life, at a comparatively early age. His death will be a deep and lasting bereavement to many whose hearts he had touched by the nobility of his character.

The Insurance Hold-Up.

A large number of merchants and business men have called a meeting to discuss the organization of an insurance company on the mutual principle. This is by way of protest against the increase of insurance rates which has followed the Toronto fire. Toronto, Hamilton and London have been singled out for this infliction. Why London should be made to suffer, the underwriters have not condescended to explain. It looks as though they were not dealing with the city on its merits but merely squeezing it to help make up the losses in Toronto. Not many months ago they imposed a flat increase of 50 cents per hundred on mercantile risks, but subsequently agreed to take off 20 per cent if certain improvements were made in the fire-fighting equipment. Since this increase went into effect the city has spent thousands of dollars in conforming to the demands of the underwriters. On top of their first increase in the rates and in the face of their promise to abate 40 per cent of this increase they now slap on another 50 cents with apparently no excuse so far as local conditions are concerned. The city is carrying out its promise to bring the fire brigade and equipment up to the required standard, but the action of the underwriters does not show the same good faith.

Attention has been called to the inequality of the increases. A merchant or manufacturer paying \$1.05 on his stock must pay \$1.55 under the new rate, an increase of over 47 per cent. Another paying \$2.40 will be advanced to \$2.90, an increase of 20 per cent. On the buildings the increases range from 27 per cent to 60 per cent. This method bears unfairly on the safer classes of risks. The underwriters appear to have acted under the influence of a panic, and when they realize that a local mercantile community is in earnest in its protest they may be disposed to reconsider matters.

The New Bureau of Archives.

The first report of the Bureau of Archives for Ontario shows that the new archivists of the Province, Mr. Alex Fraser, has entered upon his duties with zeal and discernment. In his prefatory remarks Mr. Fraser reveals a clear perception of what is expected of his office. He points out that history has assumed a new meaning with the advance of civilization, and today the records of government, once the student's richest mine, share their importance with the ephemeral memorabilia which concern the life of the people. A knowledge of the social conditions of a nation is now a first requisite to the study or writing of history; hence the high value placed upon family papers, diaries, accounts, etc., which contain the humble records of social and family life. A traveler's journal may be as valuable as a political dispatch. The public archives should furnish material to show how political and social exigencies influence the laws and how in turn, the laws affect the common weal. Mr. Fraser defines the scope of the Bureau of Archives and lays down the following scheme of work:

"The copying and printing of important Ontario records lying in the Canadian Archives at Ottawa, in the state departments there and elsewhere."
 "The collection of documents having, in the widest sense, a bearing upon the political or social history of Ontario and upon its agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial development."
 "The collection of municipal, school, and church records."
 "The collection and preservation of pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, regimental muster rolls, etc., bearing on the past or present history of Ontario."
 "The collection and preservation of facts illustrative of the early settlements of Ontario, pioneer experience, customs, mode of living, prices, wages, boundaries, areas cultivated, homes, etc."
 "The collection and preservation of correspondence—letters from the settlements of Ontario, pioneer experience, customs, mode of living, prices, wages, boundaries, areas cultivated, homes, etc."

historic incidents in the family or public life.
 "The rescuing from oblivion of the memory of the pioneer settlers, to obtain and preserve narratives of their early exploits, and of the part they took in opening up the country for occupation."
 "Co-operation with the historical societies of Ontario and societies kindred to them, to help to consolidate and classify their work, and as far as practicable direct local effort on given lines."

Mr. Fraser proposes to divide the history of Ontario up to confederation into political periods, arranging the material secured in chronological order, and giving each period a series of reports. This will allow of the work of the various periods being carried on simultaneously. The periods are:

1. To the close of the French regime in 1763.
2. To the organization of the Province of Upper Canada in 1791.
3. To the legislative union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841.
4. To Confederation, 1867.
5. To the end of the nineteenth century.

In pursuance of this plan he has invited the co-operation of correspondents in every constituency in the Province and already over a hundred have consented to collect and forward data to the bureau. The London and Middlesex Historical Society, with headquarters in this city, has been doing a good work for years, and will no doubt be helpful to the new archivists in recording and transmitting local history.

The Japs do not seem inclined to wait for Kuropatkin's steam roller.

Premier Ross will note that Premier Balfour is also having trouble with the license question.

The fire at Fernie, B. C., gives the underwriters another excuse to raise insurance rates in London, Ont.

King Edward has been cordially received at Kilkenny. There was no symptom of anything like the famous encounter between the Kilkenny cats.

Sarafoff, the Macedonian leader, admits that he was accessory after the fact in the kidnapping of Miss Ellen Stone, and that her ransom went into the war chest of his party. As Miss Stone has since made a fortune on the platform, it would appear that both parties have the laugh on Uncle Sam.

EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.

[Judge.]
 "Where shall we put all that waste material?" asks the track superintendent of the yardmaster.
 "Along the belt line, of course," answered the yardmaster without looking up from his order-sheet.

THIS IS RIGHT.

[Woodstock Express.]
 To the student who it is in position to take up Latin for his own sake and master it, Latin is a great advantage. The student who takes up Latin merely as a means of becoming better acquainted with his own language, and whose time is limited, must eventually discover that he has wasted many precious moments and much painful effort.

THE SOCIAL FERMENT IN RUSSIA.

[Sydney Brooks in Harper's Weekly.]
 How M. Witte, when he became minister of finance, set deliberately to work to stimulate manufactures, to call on the towns to make good the deficits of the country, is a three-fold tale. Whether he had altogether worked out the effects of his policy on the Russian character and the Russian system of government is another question. But it is worth noting that under his inspiration Russia has gone further than any other nation in the direction of state monopolies, and that railways, vodka, tea and sugar already are, or soon will be, the exclusive property of the Government. It is quite conceivable that M. Witte intended that the state should eventually own everything ownable, and that the bureaucracy should be extended till it practically embraced all the able-bodied artisans of the empire. However that may be, it is undeniable that the Russian muzhik, drafted into the work of the state, has proved a formidable problem. Even under a factory system which is nothing if not paternalistic, he has learned to strike, to develop grievances, to organize demonstrations; and those demonstrations, far too large to be dispersed by the police, have been taking on a more and more political tone. At the same time the peasants left in the communes have been hard hit by the rigidly protective tariff necessary for M. Witte's industrial policy, and have been driven into innumerable methods of coercion employed by the Irish Land League. Students' riots, again, have multiplied within the last five years at an excessive rate, and are beginning to assume a more decisively political character than ever. Finally, the landowners and country gentlemen, who control the provincial councils, took advantage of an official inquiry into the state of agriculture in 1902 to force the list of political measures that, if carried out, would amount to a peaceful revolution.

THE RUSSIAN ROOSTER

[Toronto World.]
 In vain do the nations meet and endeavor to minimize the horrors of war and protect non-combatants. A Japanese 12-inch shell exploded in the yard of General Stoessel's house, outside Port Arthur. It broke a rooster's leg. The rooster probably knew little of the merits of the conflict, and it is not even stated that it was crowing over any Russian victory. Wandering harmlessly round the general's house, and rejoicing in the approach of spring and the reappearance of the succulent worm, it observed the approach of a shell, which it not improbably mistook for an eggshell. Thus without a moment's warning it was struck down and crippled for life. Its beauty destroyed, its lordly strut gone forever, henceforth it must limp through the streets, and it will be a reflection that it takes a 12-inch Japanese shell to break a Russian rooster's leg.

UNJUST AND UNWISE.

[Montreal Star.]
 It is quite within the rights of criticism and criticism severely, the means provided by each city against fire, and they cannot do the community a greater favor than by pointing out fearfully what

improvements they need. But to placard all Canada as "extra dangerous" because of two or three strikingly shared cases of ill-fortune is to be akin to the policy which blames steamship accidents on the Maine coast on the "dangers of the St. Lawrence route."

UNCLE EBEN FINDS A DIFFERENCE.

[Washington Star.]
 "Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "has discovered to his sorrow that a gulch 'look not sick the same when she's cookin' flap-jacks for breakfast as she does when she dishin' ice cream at a strawberry festival."

ONE EFFECT OF GRIT RULE.

[Simco Reformer.]
 These good Grit times are not good for everybody. We haven't had a mortgage sale advertisement for nearly six months.

HE MAY BE GOOD NOW.

[Sam Kiser.]
 "I never trouble myself about the future," he said.
 "No wonder," she replied. "It must keep you pretty busy thinking about your past."

PRIZES FOR GOOD PLAY

C. W. Smith Offers \$10 to Player Who Makes Most Stolen Bases.

The members of the Senior City League baseball teams have plenty of inducements to play good ball. Mr. C. W. Smith, the largest and best known well-known sporting man, has just offered a ten-dollar gold piece to the man making the largest number of "stolen bases" during the season. This makes four prizes that have recently been offered for competition, and the directors of the league would feel pleased that so marked an interest in its affairs should be shown by lovers of the game.

UNEXPECTED G. T. CHANGES

A New Superintendent Appointed for Toronto Terminals.

Some unexpected changes are announced to the officials of the Grand Trunk Railway in circular issued on Saturday by Mr. George C. Jones, superintendent of the middle division. H. H. Brewer, general yardmaster at Montreal, will succeed W. White in the position of superintendent of Toronto terminals, the latter going to Palmerston as assistant trainmaster to J. H. Dull. The jurisdiction of Trainmaster J. H. Dull will be enlarged so as to extend between Hamilton and Port Dover, and between Buffalo and Goderich, and also over the twenty-first district. Vice P. J. Lynch, transferred to the post of assistant superintendent of the northern division, with office at Allandale.

The abolition of the position of trainmaster between Hamilton and Port Dover and between Buffalo and Goderich is likewise announced.

H. H. Brewer, the new superintendent of local terminals, arrived in Toronto Saturday.

Letters to the Editor.

A SMOKE BYLAW.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
 I notice the city councilors propose to ignore the necessity of passing a bylaw to abate the factory smoke nuisance. If they do, they will learn that there is a far-reaching law in the criminal code, which enacts that "anyone is guilty of a common nuisance who does anything injurious to the health, comfort or property of his majesty's subjects." If the council refuse to act in the matter, some of the long-suffering residents of King street propose to lay a charge before the grand jury at the next court of competent jurisdiction and try to reach some of the worst sinners against the health, comfort and property of the citizens. The good wishes of the city should not have their expensive carpets and curtains blackened, the contents of their closets ruined as to cleanliness after so much work over the washbasin, and that water that has to be cleaned of its bituminous coal soot before it can be used. It will not be hard to get a bylaw that the value of property is greatly depreciated in the vicinity of a factory constantly belching out black smoke and soot from thousands of tons of cheap soft coal.

A PUBLIC EYESORE.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
 I venture to ask if you will give greater publicity to the reasons (?) given by our board of works for building a stable on city property adjoining the city hall, and the contents of the bridge. It seems that this property was bought for \$2,000, and in order to make some use of it, the board of works decided to put a stable on the ground, so that for the future it will be of use as a stable-yard. And this I suppose is what our board of works is doing. Use a \$2,000 lot for a \$200 stable! If the city cannot afford to hold this land and turn it over to the residents in a public garden, as a breathing-space for that part of the city, surely it should be sold and a suitable site for a public garden, with water at short notice, where it would be less of an eyesore, and a objectionable to the residents in the vicinity. Thanking you for your courtesy,
 London, May 2, 1904.

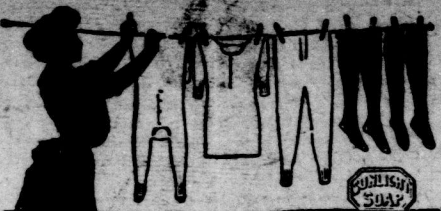
FIST DUEL OVER GIRL

Yale Students Fight Until One Gives Up the Battle.

New Haven, Conn., May 2. — John Wallace Leavenworth, of Wallingford, a millionaire manufacturer's son, and Sammy Alderman, of this city, Yale men who have won athletic honors, fought a day to settle a dispute which arose Friday night over a girl. After twelve minutes of fighting Alderman declared himself unable to continue, and, lying on the ground, conceded Leavenworth the victory. Leavenworth generously extended his hand, raised Alderman to his feet and apologized for his part in the misunderstanding. Leavenworth finished the fight without a mark. Alderman's eye was bruised, and he told his friends that he was used up by the hammering he had received. The fight was not a quarrel, but was a result of one of them had satisfaction or was exhausted.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 2.—Three men and a boy were burned to death in a box car in the Northwestern yards here early today. They are believed to have been tramps trying to steal a ride, but no clue as to their identity has been obtained. Cries for help were heard by the trainmen, but all four succumbed to the flames before they could be reached.



You won't harden or shrink
 woollens with Sunlight Soap.
 The purity of the oils and fats
 and the absence of free alkali
 prevent that.



"The Tyranny of Tears." Haddon Chambers' new comedy, was again presented at the Grand on Saturday afternoon and evening, by Mr. Reeves-Smith, and company. Though Mr. Reeves-Smith suffers none by a comparison of his impersonation with that of two years ago, his company, before Miss Wilkinson's departure, was the production as a whole, undoubtedly does. The favorite actor is the same gentle, refined artist of the better class, his lines delivered with the same ease and finish as when seen here before, and his gestures are always well under control, never lacking the coming season with Mr. C. W. Smith, his father-in-law. But one artist was missing, and that artist's place was filled by Mr. W. H. Herriott as George Gunning. This artist was Mr. George Seybold, who portrayed the character of the cynic in a manner which Mr. Herriott can never hope to reach. The part of Mrs. Parbury (Mr. Reeves-Smith plays the part of Mrs. Parbury) was essayed by Miss Florence Wilkinson, this role having been played by Margaret Robinson, when the comedy was first produced. Miss Wilkinson displays bursts of talent which show that she at times conceives the author's meaning of her lines, but at others she is insipid and even crude. The company carried no scenery, using house settings, and the costumes, too, were of the ordinary type. As Haddon Chambers is a woman with a good husband—a woman who has no other than a tyrant—way imagines herself neglected. She is jealous of her husband's secretary—but without reason. Saturday, however, after gazing upon Miss Wilkinson's Mrs. Parbury, the impression was forced upon one that Mrs. Parbury had very much of a grievance, for her personal appearance led to this belief as compared with the splendid, large, handsomely-gowned secretary, whose costume was vastly superior to that of her employer's wife. This incongruity may be accounted for, however, by the fact that Mrs. Parbury is now "wild-cattin'" through Ontario, having neither paper, scenery, nor costumes. In fact, it is said that the wardrobe of "An African Millionaire," the play in which Mr. Reeves-Smith and his company were playing until its wind-up, couple or three weeks ago. The houses after and evening were small. Before the rise of the curtain and before the rise of the acts Prof. Cresswell's orchestra made a big hit with the popular air from "An English Daisy." "Big Indian" and were compelled to respond to several encores.

TOM MARKS TONIGHT.

Tom Marks Stock Company will open a week's engagement at the Grand tonight. The bill tonight will be "Under Two Flags." This is the same company that appeared here in the early part of the season and gave such satisfaction. During this engagement there will be an entire change of plays and specialties. The prices during the engagement will be 10, 20 and 30 cents. Tonight any lady who holds a ticket of the season of a paid 30 cent ticket will be admitted free.

There are many breakfast foods.

There is one best breakfast food:
 "FORCE," the morning meal of more than three millions of energetic, clear-thinking people.



It is not the quantity, but the nutritive quality of food, and your ability to assimilate it, that counts. "FORCE" is a complete breakfast food, and it is ready to slip into the stomach at any hour of the day. For brain and brawn—serve cold with cream.

Is this where "FORCE" steps in? In the right place, for it is the only food that is ready to slip into the stomach at any hour of the day. For brain and brawn—serve cold with cream.

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New Wash Fabrics

For Fancy Dresses and Shirtwaist Suits.



White Vestings—Finest selection of light-weight white vestings, in small spots and damask floral designs, at 20c, 25c, 30c.

Medium weight, highly finished, in stripes and other designs, at from 25c to 38c.

Heavy Vestings, at 35c to 50c.

Basket Weave—Small medium and large, at 20c to 50c.

Brown Linen—For shirtwaist suits, 32 inches wide, at 18c to 25c.

White Linen—For embroidery and shirtwaists, coarse make, 36 inches wide, at 25c to 35c.

White Linen—Fine weave, 36 inches wide, 30c, 35c, 40c; 42 inches wide, 35c and 42c.

Bargains in Shirts and Flannels.

English Galateas—For Ladies' Suits, Boys' Suits, etc., in plain and stripes, dark and light blues, 30 inches wide. At 20c, 22c, 25c.

Fine Shirting Cambrics—Extra fine collection, fast colors, 36 inches wide, regular 18c at 12½c.

Scotch Chambrays—In great profusion, embracing an unusually large variety, in plain, fine and heavy weights, in all the leading shades. At 15c to 25c.

Scotch Zephyrs—In stripes and checks of blue, pinks and grays, 10 patterns in each color, 32 inches wide. Prices 20c to 25c.

Zephyr Shirtings—32 inches wide. Selling at 20c and 25c.

"WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO."

WILD SCENES AT TORONTO JUNCTION

Closing of Barrooms Signal For Riotous Revelry.

THREATENED WITH RIOT ACT

10,000 More or Less Drunken Men Parade the Streets—Liquor Given Away.

Toronto Junction, Ont., May 2. — At 6 o'clock Saturday night the scenes consequent upon the final hours of liquor selling in the town assumed riotous indications. Fully 10,000 people thronged the streets in the vicinity of the hotels. Thousands of people came from Toronto, where the hotels were all closed tight owing to the bye-elections, looking both for drink and excitement, and such a disgraceful spectacle as that presented has probably never before been seen in Canada. When the factories closed at 1 o'clock many of the men remained around the streets to see, and some to participate in the revelry. Then each succeeding street car from the city began to add scores to the crowds, bringing out a portion of the most undesirable element. The six hotels of the town were jammed to the doors. At 5 p.m. drinks were being sold at one-third the usual price. These glasses of beer or spirits were being disposed of for 5 cents, and in the last half hour, prior to 7 o'clock, when Chief Royce ordered the liquor given away free.

Just before 7 o'clock the police attempted to make an arrest. Symptomatic attacks of the constables and the attempt to make an arrest. Chief Royce finally drew his revolver and threatened to read the riot act, and then used drastic means to quiet the mob. Four arrests have been made and the crowd surrounded the court house and threatened trouble.

The prisoners were conveyed to the station, followed by several thousands of people, who surrounded the building, and made verbal demonstrations of violence, but took no means to carry them out. Other arrests were also made, and by about half past 7 there were six prisoners in the cells. No charge was placed against them, but they will probably answer for disorderly conduct.

After the hotels were closed and the supply of liquor cut off, the pugnacity of the revelers began to ease up. As the crowd on, the cars began to take away loads of drunken passengers. Many hundreds still remained, however, to congregate on the streets and in front of the closed bars, where they proceeded to make the night hideous by their disputes, singing and using vile language. Police saw that no liquor reached the crowds, but hundreds of flasks and bottles were scattered in the crowd, and open drinking along the streets among groups of staggering maddens men was everywhere.

The local option bylaw went into effect at 7 o'clock, and for three years the citizens of this town will be without liquor as a beverage. The people by a vote last January decided that the bars must go, and go they did. Six hotels and one liquor store are affected by the new regime.

Colonel Lawley, Imperial army, will be at the Repository, Toronto, on Monday and Tuesday next, May 2 and 3. Oxford House, Woodstock, Wednesday, May 4; Fraser House, London, Thursday, May 5; Queen's Hotel, Toronto, May 6. The Commercial Hotel, Guelph, on Saturday, May 7, to buy all black marks and goldings, 5 to 10 years, 15 to 16 hands; must be sound, good-looking, showing some breeding and quality and weighing about 1,100 to 1,200 pounds.

Kingsmill's

SPECIAL SALE OF NEW WASH GOODS.

KEEP YOURSELF WELL AND DAILY USE EPPS'S

The Original Cocoa for Breakfast and Supper.

COCOA

Most Nutritious and Economical, and Still the Best.

Paper flywheels are coming into use. The tensile strength of paper is enormous, hence its advantage over iron for this purpose.

A speedy wild-duck can fly at the rate of 90 miles an hour.

"A GRAND MEDICINE" is the endorsement often passed on Epps's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and when the results from its use are considered, as borne out by many persons who have employed it in stopping coughs and in edicating colds, it is more than grand. Kept in the house it is always at hand, and it has no equal as a ready remedy. If you have not tried it, do so at once.

Could scarcely get up or down without help. Had a severe pain in the small of the back.

Was treated in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, but not cured. Kidney trouble was the trouble.

Doan's Kidney Pills

Cured Mr. George Graves, Pitts Ferry, Ont., of a very bad case of kidney trouble.

He tells about the cure in the following words: "I cannot recommend Doan's Kidney Pills too highly. I never took anything that did me so much good. I had a severe pain in the small of my back and could scarcely get up or down without help. I could hardly urinate, but when I did the pain was terrible. I was in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, last winter and when I came out I was some better but not cured. It was then I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised. Since taking them I have been completely cured and have not had any trouble with my kidneys since."

Doan's Kidney Pills, 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers or THE DOAN KIDNEY PILLS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

There are 249 women doctors in Great Britain.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEW YORK CITY. EUROPEAN PLAN.

Corner of Eleventh Street and University Place, one block west of Broadway.

A homelike, comfortable hotel, at moderate rates. Location most central, yet quiet. Away from the rattle and noise of Broadway. Convenient whole and retail emporia.

Rooms \$1.00 Per Day and Up

L. E. FRENKEL, Proprietor

Sunlight Shows Up the Dirt

WE SHOW

And sell the latest appliances for removing dust and dirt.

Washing Machines, Wringers, Mops, Carpet Beaters, Window Brushes, Furniture Polish.

A. WESTMAN

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H. P. Bock, 436½ Richmond Street

MEN AND WOMEN. Use Big 45 for annular, discharges, inflammation, irritations or ulcerations. Guaranteed not to injure. Painless, and not attracting attention. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 3 bottles \$2.75. Circular sent on request.

