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LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Friday, June 14.

## Death of Ex-Premier Hon. A. S. Hardy.

The Hon. A. S. Hardy died at Toronto on Thursday night, after an illness of a few days, and subsequent to an operation on the Saturday previous for appendicitis.

In a recent issue we gave an outline of the ex-Premier's career as law student, prominent member of the bar, C. C., and Bench; member-elect of the Ontario Legislature; member-appointed of the Ontario Government, under Oliver Mowat; Provincial Secretary; Minister of Crown Lands; and, on July 13, 1896, on the retirement of Sir Oliver Mowat, called to the Premiership of Ontario, which office he held up to a couple of years ago, when continued ill-health compelled him to retire. Other recognitions came to Mr. Hardy, such as the honorary degree of LL.D. from Toronto University, 1897. Though only in his 64th year, he had achieved all of success and distinction that could come to a public man in the chief Province of the Empire. It is known, too, he might have gone on the Bench had he desired and his health permitted.

We have said the Hon. A. S. Hardy had achieved high success and distinction; but it is more substantial praise to say he was one of the most upright, one of the most useful of public men. No suspicion of improper personal advantage was in his case ever imputed. He always stood for the people in the long list of important legislative acts that stand opposite his name.

Impulsive in disposition, sometimes warm-tempered, yet large-hearted, as well as clear-minded, those who really knew Mr. Hardy could not help being attracted to him. Previous to his long illness, and at his prime, the ex-Minister was a most powerful speaker, whether in parliamentary debate or on the public platform. He had a mastery of humor, and at his best had a sort of instinctive faculty of throwing off condensed epigrammatic sentences like so many handfuls of literary pearls.

In ex-Premier Hardy, Ontario says farewell to one whose career reflected credit on himself and heaped advantage on his native Province. "Tired, he sleeps; life's play is over," but not soon will he be forgotten.

## Rev. Dr. Warden.

In choosing the Rev. R. H. Warden, D.D., to be Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, the highest honor the church can give has been worthily bestowed. Dr. Warden was a Western Ontario man for a term of years, as minister at Bothwell. For a considerable period he resided at Montreal, coming to Toronto, at the call of the denomination to take the position of Treasurer and General Agent of the church. His erator is a special recognition of his great work in connection with the Million Dollar Century Fund movement. In his modest speech, at Ottawa, on assuming the chair, he was able to say that in all the sum of \$1,400,000 had been raised. Of this, \$300,000 goes to clearing off local church debts and other local objects; while \$900,000 goes to large general objects such as home and foreign missions, augmentation of ministers' stipends, education and various common purposes.

## Kipling's Swear Words.

Rev. Dr. Briggs, alluding to the difficulty of selecting books for Sunday school libraries because of "the swear words" in which modern authors indulge, says Kipling is a great offender in this respect. That there has been an increase in profanity in late years, there can be no doubt. Kipling has ability, if not genius; but it cannot be denied he has done much to vulgarize both language and literature.

## United States Presidents.

President McKinley positively refuses to think of a third term for the United States Presidency. The good suggestion has been made that the regular Presidential term—now four years—should be lengthened, and the tenure then limited by law to one term. The idea is good. Presidential turmoil every four years is about 50 per cent too often.

The Chicago Tribune thinks it would be well if all picknickers would pledge themselves to leave behind on the grass no unsightly traces of their feasting. Picknickers to Springsbank, Port Stanley and elsewhere might take the hint.

## The Much-Talked-Of Dayton Strike.

The adjustment of difficulties existing between capital and labor has been the subject of discussion by economists almost ever since the time those two elements in production have been differentiated. Recent disclosures in connection with industrial conditions as existing in Dayton, Ohio, would seem to indicate that the immobility between capital and labor is something that it is difficult to overcome, or even to mitigate. The recent Dayton strike is significant as throwing some light on this particular phase of the labor problem.

The industrial concern under consideration is the National Cash Register Company, which has for the last seven years been under the presidency of J. H. Patterson. Mr. Patterson recognized the principle that well-paid free labor is cheaper and better in every way than grudging labor; and carried the principle still further, namely, that a contented worker surrounded by many of the advantages of modern luxury, is a cheaper factor in production in the long run than he who is paid a minimum wage and allowed to shift for himself. He acted upon his belief. He provided his factories with every modern convenience. Not only were his manufacturing almost ideal from a sanitary point of view, and his system of dealing with employees perfectly satisfactory, but he extended his liberality beyond the confines of his workshop.

The wives and children of the employees were furnished with libraries, schools, free entertainments and lectures. Instructors were employed to impart a knowledge of the art of cooking to the grown-up daughters. Every inducement was held out to make home life attractive by surrounding the home with a radiance of flowers and by grassy lawns. Prizes were even offered those who produced the best results in the matter of increasing the attractiveness of their surroundings.

Co-operation was invited and liberally recognized in the matter of suggestions for improving the business. In fact, everything was done to identify each individual with the work of the factory. The fact that no fault was found with the employer on the score of ill-usage, or of parsimony in the matter of wages, is an indication as to the success in this respect. Mr. Patterson himself was satisfied. He said that he had not in the least been actuated by philanthropic or charitable motives. It never entered his head to pauperize his employees. The ideal conditions with which he surrounded them were solely the result of business calculation. He did it because it paid. Perhaps he had a higher motive, too.

His humaneness is also to be seen in his dealing with his factory girls. Their surroundings while at their work, without doubt, surpassed those of any other establishment in the world where women are employed. "The long, light, airy rooms, with their wax-like cleanliness, and their dainty little touches of feminine decoration here and there," says an observer, "in which these girls worked, suggests rather more a combination of summer resort and girls' boarding school than a place where young women are engaged in the serious occupation of earning a living." The following excerpt describes the conditions with which these girls were surrounded:

"The very hours of work themselves as contrasted with those that prevail in most factories which are not even considered hard seem almost grotesque in their generosity. Eight o'clock in the morning is the hour when they must report. Twenty minutes after 5 in the afternoon is the time when they quit. In the interval there is a full hour for luncheon. In addition to this there is a recess in the morning of ten minutes and another in the afternoon of the same interval."

"The luncheon is served in a bright, very gayly decorated room at the top of the building. It is fairly radiant, and there is a cosy feeling with easy chairs. Over in another corner is a piano. In still another is a book case with near it a long table covered with all the latest magazines. The ceiling is hung from one end to the other with artificial flowers—the same which served as the Easter decorations of the New York large mercantile concern, and were purchased and brought here by Mr. Patterson at no very light expense, considering that it was a mere whim to furnish something bright and cheerful for the eyes of the factory girl to rest upon during her noon-day hour of rest and refreshment."

"Not one of the girls in the factory has to climb a foot of stairway to reach this cosy resort at the top of the building. For ten minutes after the ringing of the luncheon bell, the elevator runs exclusively for their benefit, to take them from the place where they work to the dining-room. For the luncheon that is served, each girl pays 5 cents. It costs the company 6 cents to put it upon the table, for the work alone of cooking and providing for 300 hungry factory girls is no small item, to say nothing of the cost of the equipment of the kitchen and the table furniture."

"Connected with each dressing-room there is a bathroom with porcelain tubs and every little detail and comfort and convenience that a bathroom should have. All this, of course, is as free as the water when one runs into the bathtub itself. In addition to this, each girl is kept provided with a fresh, clean apron, which covers her street dress and absolutely protects her from the soil of her work, and with the apron there also go a pair of sleeves to cover the sleeves of her gown. These are laundered by the establishment and furnished free of cost to each girl. But even that is not all. There is the 'Rest Room'—a dainty little sort of semi-hospital, where the girls may go when they feel tired and overdone, who have a headache, or any of the little ills which a man is supposed never to have, or, if he does have,

never to mind, but to go on working just the same."

We have dwelt somewhat at length on what we consider are ideal conditions surrounding labor. The question naturally arises as to the cause of the strike, the incentives which induced the employees of the National Cash Register Company to kill the goose that laid the golden egg; for so far as we can learn this industrial Utopia may not continue.

The crux of the trouble lies in the fact that, while employing union labor, the company did not recognize the labor unions; they employed non-union men also. Those belonging to the labor union objected to this, and the non-compliance on the part of the company led to the closing down of the establishment.

After all that has been said on both sides, it seems that popular sympathy is on the side of the company. They invited arbitration, and evinced every desire to settle difficulties. Trade unions are in many cases doubtless necessary. But after all, they exist simply for the securing and maintenance of the rights of labor as against capitalistic aggression. Looking at matters from such a viewpoint, we cannot exonerate the Dayton strikers in the move they have taken. They were entirely beyond the question of rights; they possessed privileges which surpassed the most sanguine desires of numbers of established labor unions. We fail to see how such a strike can be justified, and feel that if a labor dispute were ever in order in this ideal community of workers, the time for it is when they feel the hand of capitalistic aggression pressing their social liberty.

The employees are said to have offered to submit all questions at issue to arbitration, and it is to be regretted that the employees did not promptly put themselves in the right by accepting the offer.

The United States now claims first place also in silk production.

The crop outlook both in the United States and Canada is first-rate. Realization of present prospects means much in the way of continued prosperity.

Not to be outdone by any other veracious fish-historian, the Canadian Freeman tells of a man who says he has a dog that when sent into the water after a half-dollar, brought up a two-pound catfish and 35 cents in change. But for the fact that our Kingston contemporary is a religious weekly, we might request corroboration.

## An Overcrowded Profession.

[Kingston Whig.] The ministry, like the other professions, is suffering from overcrowding, and the people will not pay for it. Idle men are not kept in other walks of life.

## What About Some Canadians?

[From the Chicago Record-Herald.] The Americans have the reputation of being the most profane people on earth. In no other land or clime does the common speech rank by the pollution of profanity as here.

## What He Escapes.

[Brandon Expressor.] Hamilton has a Methodist clergyman by the name of Hockey. Fortunately he is a married man, or all the Hamilton girls would be trying to work up a Hockey match.

## To Prevent Long Sessions.

[Berlin Telegraph.] The editor of the Toronto Telegram, who occupies one of the most elegantly furnished sanctuaries in America, has been cogitating as to a possible remedy for the long sessions in the House of Commons. "Take the desks and chairs out of the House of Commons and put in benches for the members," he says. "Then there will be no more long sessions at Ottawa." Such philosophy from the pen of one of the Telegram man's Episcopalian tastes, is, to say the least, refreshing.

## A Little Sarcasm.

[Boston News.]

It now seems there can no longer be a reason for refusing to recognize Christian Science as an established form of religion and according the organization a place among the other established churches. So far as the casual observer can see, they have the same intense yearning for public attention as have our other public spirited clergymen. They have the same right to engage the governor and the police commissioners in long and interesting controversies over liquor licenses, and they have a right to think themselves the only good people in the world, after the characteristic manner of almost every other religious denomination which has yet appeared.

## The Plutocrat's Catechism.

[From London Truth.]

1. Who made you?  
I made myself.  
2. How did you make yourself?  
By swindling, overreaching and other malpractices.  
3. Do you believe in gold?  
Yes, I believe in gold with my whole mind, and I love it with my whole heart.

4. Why do you believe in gold?  
Because it procures for me the respect and the affection which the qualities of my character, my intellect and my person do not entitle me to possess.  
5. Of what must you take the most care, of your money or of your soul?  
Of my money, for without it I should have neither power, position, friends nor pleasures.

6. What is faith?  
It is to believe without doubting that with money I can do whatever I please.

7. What is hope?

Hope is a firm trust that our iniquities will not be discovered in this world and will be forgiven in the next.

8. What is charity?

Charity is to help others that it may help ourselves.

9. Are we bound to love our enemies?

Yes, so long as it is unsafe to show that we detest them.

## PRESBYTERIAN PARLIAMENT.

Proposal That Elders Be Elected Only for Stated Terms.

The Reports of the Various Committees Were Satisfactory—Canadian Ministers Wanted.

Ottawa, June 12.—This afternoon the Presbyterian General Assembly decided to send a report to the presbyteries to get their views regarding a proposal that elders be elected for stated terms, instead of for life, as at present.

Discussion was led by the Rev. J. B. Fraser, of Owen Sound, who championed the proposal for the election of elders for stated terms. He was supported in the proposal to take the views of the presbyteries in the matter by Rev. Mr. Gracy, Gannanque, and Rev. Dr. Somerville, while the proposal was opposed by Prof. MacVicar, Rev. Dr. Sedgwick and others. In the discussion, it was pointed out, the question of having the elders for terms involved the larger question of having the terms of ministers limited. The assembly was assured by the Rev. Dr. Fraser that he did not think that there was any desire to bring the change about quickly. He was willing to let the matter go before the presbyteries.

On a close vote it was referred to the presbyteries. The reports of the various committees were taken up this afternoon, and the reports were satisfactory. During the course of an address by Rev. Dr. Kilpatrick, of Manitoba College, Winnipeg, the church should go to Edinburgh, and even England, for professors, but if it wanted to evangelize the west, it must have Canadians who understand the land. He said there were no better men than the sons of Ontario farmers. They were the kind of men the church needed in the work. The remarks of Dr. Kilpatrick called forth hearty applause.

It has been decided to have the theological term in Manitoba College take place in winter next summer. It was pointed out that winter was the best time for them.

The General Assembly has been invited to visit the Experimental Farm, as guests of the government. On Saturday the delegates will visit the Victoria Park and Britannia on the Bay. The report of the Maritime Provinces was submitted by the Rev. G. S. Carson, of Pictou, N. S.; from the western section by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Reid, of Montreal, and Rev. Mr. Robb also spoke.

## BRAVE BISHOP

Stops a Runaway Team and Saves Two Little Children From Serious Injury.

Lacrosse, Wis., June 14.—Bishop Nicholas, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, saved two little children from serious injury while he was on the way to take a train. He was being driven to the Milwaukee depot by Rector Moller, of Christ Church. With them in the buggy were two little children of the rector. Upon reaching the depot a portion of the harness gave way and the horses became unmanageable. To add to the danger the reins began to break. Bishop Nicholson leaped lightly to the ground and dashed after the runaway team, catching the horses just in time to keep the vehicle from overturning. He took grave risks in doing it, but came out unhurt.

## NOW HE'S SORRY THAT HE SPOKE.

How a Walkerville Fireman Squelched a Blatant Yankee Boaster.

Monday morning a fresh Yankee, altogether likely from the seedy state of Ohio, visited Walkerville, says the Record. He took a long look around the town and sneering at everything he saw, he paid a visit to the fire hall. Upon better looking around the town, he proceeded to ridicule everything in general, which is just about what is expected from a raw-boned man from the Buckeye State; but when he remarked that the Canadian soldiers who served in South Africa were no good, following with a slurring remark about the late Queen, Mortimer Wigle, one of the firemen, and a young man who served with distinction in Africa with the Canadian Mounted Rifles, landed on his jaw with his right and quickly followed with his left, which caused the fresh Yankee to pause for a moment in his remarks about things he knew nothing about. The action of Wigle has caused very favorable comment, and since the affair he has been receiving the congratulations of the whole town. The American, whose name could not be learned, lost no time in scattering himself toward his native land, where it is to be hoped he will stay until taught better manners.

## THE RUNIANS=GRAY CO. Hot Weather Specials

## THIS SEASON'S PRETTIEST WHITE GOODS.

Piques, and other very desirable and note the prices attached. The following are specially low-priced for to-morrow's selling:

Persian Lawn, good quality, per yard...10c  
Persian Lawn, nice sheer goods, for, per yard.....12½c  
Persian Lawn, very fine quality, per yard.....20c  
Persian Lawn, extra fine, silk finish, per yard.....25c and 30c  
India Linens, a very nice quality, for, per yard.....12½c

India Linen, 32 inches wide, extra quality, per yard.....15c and 20c  
India Linen, very fine, hardly distinguishable from the real Irish, at, per yard...25c and 30c  
Special line Organdies, 32 inches wide, nice sheer goods, at, per yard...12½c, 16c and 18c  
White Organdies, 48 inches wide, special value at.....35c, 50c and 65c

Best Imported Dimities, plain hair cord and fancy stripes, at per yard, 15c, 19c, 25c and 30c  
Plain Corded Piques, extra values, at, per yard.....12½c, 15c, 18c and 20c  
Fancy Piques, with cords, checks and figures, at, per yard.....25c, 30c and 35c

## SUMMER HOSIERY

We keep a full range in every desirable make, and mention specifically a few lines out of the many that will commend themselves as being extra value.

Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, sizes 5½ to 9½, special at, per pair, 10c  
Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, worth 25c pair, very special, at 15c

Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, fast black, seamless feet, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, very special, at, pair, 12½c  
Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, with natural wool soles, Hermsdorf dye, special, at, per pair, 25c  
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, with white soles, extra fine, very special, at 45c

Ladies' Lisle Hose, with new lace patterns, special, at 50c

## LADIES' BLOUSE WAISTS

Ladies' Percale Blouses, in all new shades and patterns, with new sleeves and collar, very special at 50c  
Ladies' Percale Blouses, made with new collar and blouse sleeves, very special at 75c

Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, trimmed with insertion, special at 75c  
Ladies' Fine White Muslin Blouses, with all-over embroidery front, special at \$3 25  
Ladies' White Blouses, in fine lawn, hemstitched, tucked, sleeve tucked in three clusters of four tucks each, special, \$2 00

Ladies' Fine White Blouses, with front of Valenciennes insertion; also three rows on back, special at \$1 25

Ladies' Fine White Blouses, with all-over embroidery front, special at \$2 00

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## DECLARES LYMPH RESTORED SIGHT.

J. J. Conroy, of Chicago, Sure It Cured Him of Optic Atrophy.

Chicago, Ill., June 14.—Physicians are discussing a remarkable cure of blindness which has been effected in a patient who has suffered more than two years from optic atrophy, or a wasting away of the optic nerve, a disease which it is said medical science has never before overcome. The cure is due to the reconstructive power of the liquid extracted from the lymphatic glands of the common goat.

The case is that of J. J. Conroy, of No. 261 South Center street, and interest is lent to it from the fact that the cure was obtained in connection with an entirely new method of using medicine, known as the intra-splenic treatment. Mr. Conroy's case is vouched for by himself and scores of his friends, who are talking of the wonderful restoration of his sight. His left eye was destroyed by an accident several years ago. Soon afterward he began to have trouble with his right eye, and despite the efforts of the best oculists, he lost his sight, the optic nerve being atrophied.

Mr. Conroy sought admission to a lymph institute on March 8, and submitted to treatment with injections of lymph in the hip. In four weeks he began to distinguish lights and shadows. His recovery has been rapid since then, and he can now see plainly for two or three blocks.

If you take a Laxa-Liver Pill tonight before retiring, it will work while you sleep without a gripe or pain, curing biliousness, constipation, dyspepsia and sick headache, and make you feel better in the morning.

York county, Pa., the home of many people prominent in state politics, boasts of a white man whose name is Michael Andrew Jackson Johnson Donelson Fillmore Deckman. A REQUISITE FOR THE RANCHER. On the cattle ranges of the west, where men and stock are far from doctors and apothecaries, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is kept on hand by the intelligent as a ready-made medicine, not only for many human ills, but as a horse and cattle medicine of surpassing merit. A horse and cattle rancher will find matters greatly simplified by using this Oil.



## MADAME A. RUPPERT

The World-Renowned COMPLEXION SPECIALIST

Says:

The complexion is usually at its worst at this time of the year, and if it is neglected too long, the skin gets so bad that it causes much unhappiness. You can save yourself all this unnecessary trouble if you will use now one or two bottles of my FACE BLEACH, which draws out of the skin all impurities which disease and discolor it.

My FACE BLEACH is today used by thousands of ladies throughout the land, whose complexions it has made perfect. I will personally guarantee to every lady that there is no preparation that will improve the complexion as my FACE BLEACH improves it. If you are troubled and worried over a complexion filled with freckles, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, eczema, sallowness, all redness or roughness of the skin, and wrinkles that are not caused by facial expression, get my FACE BLEACH at once and get rid of them. I only wish I could meet every lady in London, whose complexion is not all that it ought to be, and have a good talk with her so that I might advise her how to secure a good clear complexion. I could not advise anything better, anything more beneficial than my FACE BLEACH. But as I cannot meet you all, I would suggest that you get my book, "How to Be Beautiful," which my agents, Cairncross & Lawrence, 216 Dundas Street, will give you FREE. My book is simply invaluable to every lady who desires a clear and perfect complexion.

MADAME A. RUPPERT.

We hope that Mme. Ruppert's patrons will be guided by what she suggests and get a full treatment of her FACE BLEACH this time, and give your face, and neck too, a thorough clearing of all impurities of the skin.

We will present to every lady caller FREE, Mme. Ruppert's book, "HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL." We have a full line of Mme. Ruppert's Toilet Preparations in our store, and we will be pleased to show and explain their merits to every lady interested.

## CAIRNCROSS &amp; LAWRENCE,

Sole Agents for London. - 216 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.