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It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

It will be a convenience, also, if all letters relating to subscriptions, advertisements, or containing remittances, etc., are addressed: BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, London, Ont.

The Big Strike.

The New York Sun takes one view of the big strike, and the Springfield Republican another. The Sun says:

"The United States Steel Corporation has been condemned for numerous reasons. It was a monopoly; it was a destroyer of smaller steel works; an undue consolidator of wealth and power. We shall not weigh these notions; but if the steel company were guilty as charged and more, it would have earned public commendation for its stalwart defense of the American workman's right to work, which the trade union organized within the steel works atrociously assails. The Steel Corporation proposes to keep its doors open to all artisans, without discrimination. These doors the union is straining every nerve to close against all men but its own members; so the steel company, in resisting that effort, is rightfully an object of national thankfulness. Because of its unprecedented size, the steel company, in the issue imposed upon it by the Amalgamated Association, stands for the equality of rights in the industrial world to an extent that no other employer ever stood before. As long as the laws of the states and of the United States are fearlessly and impartially enforced, the right of the American workman to work for his living and for the support of those dependent upon his labor, and to choose for himself his own employment and his own employer, will be vindicated and preserved."

The Springfield Republican takes another view. As long, it contends, as industry is organized as it is, labor unionism will assuredly exist. It is a fact which cannot be escaped, and must be reckoned with. "Accordingly, in undertaking, at immense cost to itself and to the public peace and prosperity, to drive unionism out of its mills, the steel trust seems to be acting most unwisely. Its temporary success in the matter is assured if it is ready to place no limit on the financial sacrifice involved, but the ultimate end will be the rise of new organizations of workers on the ruins of the old."

Labor in the United States has in the American Federation of Labor over a million men in its ranks—a powerful influence in creating public opinion; and public opinion counts for a great deal. The Republican thinks unionism as a principle is gaining ground through abler, more sagacious and more self-restrained leadership. It says:

"One thing certainly has been effected by capital's resistance to unionism in the past. The more intolerable and dictatorial manifestations of unionism especially characteristic of its earlier and cruder days have been largely suppressed; and in refreshing contrast with the old method of sending to the employer ill-natured ultimatums in the hands of bloated and bad-mannered upstarts representing the union, we have this exhibition of self-restraint, cautious action, a manifest desire to reach peaceful conclusions, and gentlemanly conduct generally, afforded to all appearances at least by the representatives of the labor union involved in the present contest."

The very fact that up to this date public opinion has not inclined decisively to either side, is proof that this is one of the disputes that ought to be settled by arbitration. Obligatory arbitration would probably settle the strike in short order, or, if it did not, the full publication of all the pros and cons would inform the public as to which side was in the right. Public opinion would do the rest.

Moderation Even in Golf.

In the matter of exercise there is a tendency sometimes to carry to excess that which, if practiced in moderation, would prove beneficial to health. An account is given of a man who had attained the grand climacteric, indulging immoderately in the game of golf. His rashness resulted in his death. With advancing years he had become uncomfortably stout, and attempted to reduce his obese condition by a radical change in diet and immoderate exercise on the golf links. He managed to reduce his weight 38 pounds, but the removal of the fat that had accumulated around the heart had lessened the heart's power of resistance. The rapid pulsations of that organ forced a weakened blood vessel in the brain, and paralysis followed. "This instance proves the fallacy of undue exertion by persons who have passed the meridian of life, or of too great and sudden changes in one's accustomed manner of living."

A noteworthy instance of the intellectuality of the Hindoo race appears in the fact that twin brothers, sons of a Hindoo gentleman, stood sixth and seventh in the list of mathematical honors at Cambridge University.

Springbank and Protection to Life and Limb.

The extent of the attendance at Springbank Park on Monday night last—the celebration on that day should have been at Queen's Park—loudly calls attention to a condition which urgently requires immediate remedy. There is a large element of danger in the system which gives people only a choice between a wait of hours, and a dangerous, violent struggle to gain a foothold on the trolley cars. The crowding and jostling which take place as each car is brought up to the crowd, provide all the necessary conditions for a tragedy, and it can be only a matter of time until other human existences are crushed out or human bodies injured for life beneath the wheels of a car or the feet of the surging crowd of men and women. The danger exists not only on the occasion of holidays, or big demonstrations, but in a lesser degree every night on which an attendance of considerable proportion is attracted to the river park. So long as people are urged by impatience or necessity to disregard the safety and comfort of others, it remains for the Street Railway Company to devise some method of obviating the danger that accrues from their actions. Some system of inclosures and gates should be found practicable as a means of enabling the visitors to the park to board the cars without danger to life and limb, and only in sufficient numbers to be properly and safely accommodated with seats. The saving of even one individual from death or serious injury would be more than ample return for the comparatively small outlay of money necessitated.

After the unfortunate occurrences of last Monday, it is the plain duty of the city authorities to insist that the lives and limbs of the citizens be better safeguarded. Not for an hour must the theory be assented to that the citizens exist for the profit and convenience of the Street Railway Company. The only theory to which the public will permanently subscribe, is that street railway franchises are permitted to exist at all solely in the interest of the citizens, an interest that must be jealously guarded at every point.

Novelties in Insurance.

Under this heading a United States contemporary gives an interesting study. The idea of insurance has had an immense development in the 19th century; in the 20th century it is likely to go forward by leaps and bounds. Of late years it has included "nearly every risk that a man is forced to run. The ordinary fire policy has been liberalized so as to cover consequential damage—such as loss of rents, interruption to business, and curtailment of income pending restoration of a burned building. This protects the investment and insures revenue under circumstances which half a century ago would have rendered temporarily unproductive the best paying property. Millions of capital exposed at trade centers are now safeguarded by indemnity of this kind, offered by the strongest underwriting corporations in the world."

Furthermore, the twentieth century fire insurance policy is in all respects an improved contract for the assured, being drawn to favor honest settlements at short notice. As an advance over the haphazard methods of earlier years, when contested claims delayed adjustments and brought the policyholder into frequent litigation with the underwriter, this in itself constitutes a noteworthy reform. Most insurance companies have learned to pay losses as soon as substantiated, without trying to make a man out of a thief.

"In life insurance the effect has been to overcome the limitations of the 'die-to-win' contract. Posthumous benefits are not as attractive as formerly, and the man who sets aside an annual sum for the protection of his family now demands some form of paid-up insurance, or an old-age pension. For this reason, the twenty-payment contract has largely supplanted long-term insurance, and the modern policy has been reduced to the simplicity of a promissory note. This is as it should be, for of all technicalities, those which cut off the rewards of thrift are the most vexatious. Even the 'war clause' has been eliminated from some policies, so that military service in the tropics is no longer made the pretext for extra premiums."

Then, too, men are insured today who would have been denied such protection a few years ago. This has resulted from the discovery that a large proportion of applicants formerly rejected each year as bad risks, lived to a good old age, and that the insurance companies were losing a heavy premium-income on account of adherence to foolish prejudices. Women are also accepted (under certain restrictions), and with the remarkable growth of industrial insurance, conducted on the weekly-payment plan, it is possible now for every member of a family of wage-earners to protect the others against loss by death.

"But perhaps no phase of the development is more significant than the recent determination of foreign underwriters to offer health insurance in the United States without restriction. Formerly a man had to be attacked by the smallpox, measles, or some other specific disease, to derive benefits under a health policy, assistance being denied unless thus afflicted. But investigation here and abroad has shown that where the moral hazard is provided for, health insurance can be granted free of all limitations. In other words, the man who is too honest to

feign illness in order to draw \$25 or \$50 a week, will be given an unconditional policy for a moderate premium. While such insurance is still in the experimental stage, the accident policy has been similarly liberalized without detriment to the underwriters or the assured."

Burglar insurance is also being developed in the United States on a scale never attempted before. While the risk is hazardous, with proper supervision the indemnity can be offered wherever a proper insurable interest exists. In this, as in other branches of casualty insurance, the moral hazard presents the chief problem. If that is covered, the underwriters are secure, and people can go to the country in summer without thought as to the safety of unoccupied city homes.

Then, too, other forms of casualty insurance, covering plate-glass breakage, boiler explosions, elevator accidents, hail storms, hog-cholera, fly-wheel mishaps, employers' liability, landlords' liability, and the ingenious 'team policies' (protecting department stores against damages growing out of carelessness on the part of employees in the handling of vehicles), to say nothing of the innumerable contracts of suretyship for persons in positions of trust, give an idea of what has been accomplished in the field of underwriting within recent years. Although underwriters on this continent have not gone to the reckless lengths of protection guaranteed in the wager contracts offered at Lloyd's, London, the development of the insurance idea in the United States ranks altogether among the most interesting phases of commercial progress.

ARE BLENDING NATIONALITIES

Old Boys Watering the Seeds of Anglo-Saxon Unity.

Have Thrown New Strands Around Two Countries, Says Chicago Post, and Should Be Encouraged.

Five hundred former residents of London, Ont., have temporarily absented themselves from Chicago for the purpose of holding their annual reunion in their native town, says the Chicago Post. The main—in fact, so far as they are concerned, the sole—object of the journey is pleasure. Those "Old Boys" merely wish to get back among old friends for a time, to crack old jokes and to spin old yarns; but there is something of greater significance than this in the annual jaunt of the London Old Boys' Association. They left for their old home in Canada wearing badges on which the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were intertwined. If one should ask them which flag they love better they would point to this badge and ask you to take your choice. They not only are blending flags on these yearly pleasure trips, but they are blending nationalities, peoples, impulses, ambitions, ideals—all, in fact, for which these flags stand. As the "Old Boys" gather around the old hearthstone they will talk of the days when the red banner of St. George was to them the banner of their love to be flung to the breeze; and then they will come to speak of those later, more mature days, when they learned to love and respect another flag, not more than that of their nativity, perhaps, but quite enough to interweave the red field with stripes and to dot the union of Britannia with fair Columbia's stars. And thus by imperceptible stages international dividing lines are effaced, national differences and characteristics are forgotten and in 500 Canadian homes the seed of Anglo-Saxon unity, sown by the sons who left the roof-tree, is watered and strengthened by these yearly visits of the "Old Boys." The Canadians have confidence in these "Old Boys." They are of their own flesh and blood. When they speak well of Columbia the first born of Britannia listens. And when the visit is over and they come back to their homes in the Old World, they shall have thrown new strands around

A Cross Clerk

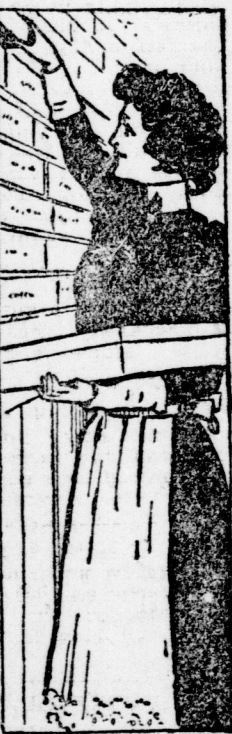
Is a rarity. For the most part the young woman behind the counter is smiling and obliging, though her back hurts, her side pains, or her head throbs distractingly. The wonder is, not that a clerk is sometimes irritable, but that she so rarely shows irritation, when every nerve is quivering and she hardly knows how to hold her head up.

The nervous condition, headache and weakness, which are the results of irregularity of a diseased condition of the womanly organs, can be entirely cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It regulates the functions, stops enfeebling drains, strengthens the nervous system and promotes the general health of the entire body.

Sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter, free of charge. All correspondence private. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Having used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery' during the past year," writes Mrs. Mattie Long, of Plover Valley, Perry Co., Pa., "I can truly recommend the medicine for all female weaknesses. I have used several bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and I consider a great blessing for weak women. I was so nervous and discouraged that I hardly knew what to do. Your kind advice for some treatment helped me wonderfully. Thanks to Dr. Pierce."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure dizziness and sick headache.



FRIDAY IS BARGAIN DAY

At the Runians, Carson, McKee Co.'s Store.

Every Friday is Bargain Day with us. If you have any buying to do it will pay you to visit our store on these sale days. If you don't see the article you want in our Friday lists don't think it is not on sale, as the space contains only a few of the special bargains to be had at our counters sale days.

Staple Department.

140 yards Black Moire Skirting, 34 inches wide, regular 12½¢, Friday 8¢
150 yards All-Linen Crash Toweling, red border, regular price 7¢, Friday 5¢
175 yards Best Scotch Gingham, in blue, pink, hello, black and royal, fancy checks and plaids, regular 25¢, Friday 13¢
48 yards All Linen Crash Skirting, 36-inch wide, regular 20¢, Friday 12¢

Dress Goods.

25¢
20 pieces Cheviots, in plain and tweed effects, plaids and fancy dress goods, some were 50¢, to clear 25¢

50¢

One table Dress Goods, 44-inch and 54-inch Homespuns and light weights; goods were 75¢ to \$1.00, to clear 50¢

75¢

Black and Navy Worsted Suitings, 60-inch, all-wool, worth \$1.00, special, for 75¢

Ladies' Umbrellas.

Black, with steel or wood rod, good top, regular 75¢, Friday 50¢
Ladies' \$1.00 and \$1.25 Umbrellas, silk and wool top, black steel rod, \$1.00 and \$1.25, Friday 75¢
All-Over Tuckings, for shirt waists, regular 50¢ and 60¢, Friday, only 35¢

Grocery Department.

21 pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar (standard) for \$1.00
1 bottle Tomato Catsup and 1 bottle Choice Mixed Pickles, for 25¢
2 pkgs. Swiss Food 25¢
3 lbs. Mixed Biscuits for 25¢
2 lbs. Pearl Tapioca, and 3 lbs. Rice (choice goods), for 25¢
40¢ Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea, per lb. 25¢
2 lbs. Valencia Raisins and 1 lb. Choice Case Currants for 25¢
25¢ Corn Broom, 4 strings, for 20¢

Hosiery.

Children's Fancy Cotton Hose, 5½ to 8-inch, 2½ to 40¢, Friday special 19¢
Boys' Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, 5½ to 8-inch, regular 25¢, Friday 20¢
Ladies' Summer Weight Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, 8½, 9, 9½, regular 25¢, Friday 20¢
Ladies' Vests, with or without sleeves, regular 8¢, Friday 5¢
Ladies' Silk-Finished Vests, in pink, blue, hello, regular 50¢, Friday 35¢

Smallware Department

Back Combs, regular 25¢ and 35¢, for 17¢
Side Combs, regular 20¢ and 25¢, for 13¢
Jet Buckles, regular 25¢, for 19¢
Infants' Bibs, regular 5¢, for 3¢
Infants' Bibs, regular 8¢, for 5¢
Crepe Paper, all colors, per roll 4¢
Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, with embroidered and lace edge, very special, 2 for 25¢

Shoe Department.

Men's Box Calf Balm, up-to-date toe, regular \$2, for \$1.50
Men's Box Calf Balm, new shape toe, regular \$2.25, for \$1.75
\$2 for \$1—Ladies' Dongola Oxfords, regular \$2, half price \$1.00
Ladies' Chocolate Oxfords, regular price \$2.50, for \$1.25
Ladies' Strap Slippers, regular price 90¢, for 65¢
Ladies' Kid Oxfords, regular price 90¢, for 65¢

Gents' Furnishings.

\$1 Straw Hats, 50¢.
Men's Fine and Rough Straw Hats, all sizes, regular 75¢ and \$1, to clear at 50¢
All Boys' Straw Hats, regular 35¢ and 50¢, to clear at 25¢
Children's Wide Leaf Sailors, 10¢ and 15¢
Men's Colored Cotton Socks, 4 pairs for 25¢
Men's Summer Balbriggan Underwear, 25¢ each, or per suit 50¢
Men's Colored Shirts, stiff fronts, all sizes, regular \$1, for 70¢
Boys' Blue Serge Knickers, size 23 to 32 and 23 to 27, for, per pair 35¢ and 25¢
All new, up-to-date styles.

Blouses.

Five Lots to Clear Friday at Following Prices.

50¢ Colored Blouses for 35¢
75¢ Colored Blouses for 50¢
\$1.50 Colored Blouses for 75¢
\$1 White Blouses for 60¢
\$1.50 White Blouses for \$1.25
All new, up-to-date styles.

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

two countries that nature made one and that man cannot much longer keep separate. Let us encourage these journeys of the "Old Boys," for they are doing more to bring the Dominion and Republic closer together than any other single influence.

NEGRO BURNED AT THE STAKE!

Revolting Tragedy Enacted Near an Alabama Town.

A Mob of 500 Men Take Part in the Spectacle Either as Actors or Audience.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 8.—With agonizing screams and his eyes bulging from his head, John Wesley Pennington, a negro, was burned at the stake near Enterprise, Ala., before a crowd of 500 citizens of Coffee county yesterday morning. The mob was composed of both whites and blacks, and though the suffering man pleaded for mercy and frantically endeavored to break the chains that tightly bound him,

NOT A TRACE OF SYMPATHY was shown on the faces that peered at him through the flames. Pennington had committed a shrill assault upon Mrs. J. C. Davis, wife of one of the most prominent farmers of Coffee county, and had confessed his guilt. The crime was committed Tuesday afternoon while Mrs. Davis was gathering vegetables in her garden.

THE CHASE. As soon as she regained her senses Mrs. Davis crawled to the house and told her husband what had happened. A large posse was quickly organized with bloodhounds, and they chased the negro until early this morning, when he was captured in a swamp. He was bound hand and foot and taken to the Davis home for identification.

News of the assault had been spread for miles around Enterprise, and every farmer in the neighborhood had joined in the pursuit. When the posse arrived with Pennington at least 500 persons were gathered near the Davis residence. A great shout went up when the prisoner appeared, but at a signal the men withdrew to the woods and quietly awaited the result of the meeting of Mrs. Davis and Pennington.

RECOGNIZED. Mrs. Davis recognized him as her assailant, and the negro broke down and wept. He admitted having committed the assault, and pleaded for mercy, but he was dragged from the house to the woods where the crowd had gathered.

PREPARATIONS SPEEDILY MADE. Evidently expecting the confession, several citizens had already driven an iron pipe in the ground, and as the captors approached with Pennington, both white and colored were piling brushwood around the stake. The negro saw his doom, and with a scream of terror fell in a faint. He was quickly revived and dragged to the stake while the crowd stood silently by. The frightened man was limp, and had to be held up while the chain was fastened around his neck and body. A match

was applied to the pile, and with off to feed upon the tiny flame soon burst into a flaming fire.

VAIN PLEADINGS. The terrified negro in vain pleaded for mercy in agonizing tones, and prayed that those who bound him might perish. He then called upon his Maker for forgiveness, and as the flames leaped up and encircled his neck an unearthly shriek was heard, and the man's eyes almost bulged out of their sockets. By this time the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be seen except a wriggling motion in the circle of fire.

THE END. A silence followed, and in a few minutes the flames had subsided sufficiently to show that Pennington's head had fallen forward and hung limp over the iron chain. His body was quickly consumed, and nothing remained but a pile of ashes. The crowd then quickly dispersed.

KLONDIKE GOLD

Is Controlled by Great Britain—New Phase in the New York Exchange Market.

New York, Aug. 8.—According to the best information the advance in demand sterling is due to the necessity for demand bills against receipts of Klondike gold, falling at a time when there is a notable dearth of bills in the market.

The purchase of demand bills to remit to England the proceeds of the gold coming into the country from the Klondike and British Columbia adds a new phase to the present curious exchange market, and is apt to put a different aspect on the gold receipts from these sections than that which has been ordinarily placed on them by Wall street, where gold from British Columbia, the Klondike and Alaska has been regarded as adding so much new wealth to the country.

As explained by foreign bankers, practically all the Klondike and British Columbia gold and some of that from Alaska is produced either by mines owned largely by British subjects or through processes of getting the gold to the assay office the financial operations are carried on through the Canadian bank agencies, so that the final proceeds are due to foreign interests.

If the United States was still the possessor of a credit balance abroad, the products of the mines would go toward the reduction of the credit and offset some of the innumerable international transactions between this and foreign countries. At present the banks are simply buying demand bills for the amounts of the gold receipts and remitting the proceeds in that way.

The amount paid out by the sub-treasury on Klondike gold recently has been quite heavy, amounting to \$948,000 yesterday and \$758,000 the day preceding, or \$1,706,000 in two days.

Before. After. Wood's Phospholine. The Great English Remedy. Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Big 50¢ bottles and packages guaranteed to cure all cases of Chronic Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1.50, six \$8. One trial package, 50¢, with full particulars free to any address. The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.

Wood's Phospholine is sold in London by C. McCallum & Co. and Anderson & Nelles, druggists.

Sweet Home Soap

is the top notch of economical effectiveness. It does its work, and does it well. There is the safety of certainty about it.

PATENTES OBTENUES PROMPTEMENT

Avez-vous une idée? Si oui, demandez notre "Guide des Inventeurs" pour savoir comment "notamment les patentes." Informations fournies gratuitement. MARION & MARION, Experts. Bureaux: 1 Edifice New York Life, Montreal. 2 Edifice Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

Pure Milk

Pure Milk of Three Grades from INSPECTED HERDS.

Pure milk, aerated and cooled. 5¢
Pure milk, clarified and cooled. 5¢
Pure milk, pasteurized and cooled. 5¢ Per Qt.

All put up in our Special Sealed Bottles, which are thoroughly CLEANSSED AND STERILIZED. EXTRA FINE CREAM. Fresh Buttermilk, 2 qts for 5¢ Fresh Skimmilk, 2 qts for 5¢

REGULAR DELIVERY EVERY MORNING.

Special delivery leaves dairy at 2 p.m. Please order from regular driver what you want for tomorrow morning. For special delivery telephone or call at Dairy before 1 p.m.

All Milk and Cream Guaranteed Pure and Free from Adulteration.

The Sanitary Dairy Co.

Of London, Limited.

Wellington St. Phone 250.