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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.

## Unity of the Empire.

The Empire Review contains a very thoughtful article on "Helps and Hindrances in the Matter of Unity of the British Empire," from the pen of the Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice of Canada. Sentiment, vague and indefinite as it may have been in the colonies a quarter of a century ago, is at present strongly in favor of imperial unity.

The constitution of England is well suited to territorial expansion, and many of the large additions that have been made to the Empire possess forms of government similar in principle to that of the mother country. British institutions served as models for the colonies. The same disposition to participate in the government which rules them characterizes all who dwell under the aegis of the Union Jack in distant parts of the world.

Contrasting ancient with modern states in the matter of territorial acquisition, the writer makes an important observation. In early times the extension of empire was largely a matter of conquest. Subjugation was the rule, and in many instances the more influential portion of the inhabitants were sent into exile. The city states of the Greeks and Romans were entirely different from modern political organizations. Rome, for instance, was a city state possessing exclusive power and influence, and independence, so far as the adjacent territory was concerned. Emigrants from such cities went abroad, and founded new colonies wholly independent of the mother state. One great cause of the downfall of ancient nationalities was their exclusiveness, their lack of unity.

From the charters granted by the sovereigns of England to earlier adventurers, it would seem that these discoverers expected to find wealthy states, whose inhabitants might be put under the yoke and their wealth confiscated. Notwithstanding the discoveries of English navigators near the end of the fifteenth century, it was not until one hundred years later that efforts were made to establish British colonies on the North American continent. The first great impetus to colonization then was the desire to escape the jurisdiction of the Established Church, and to establish communities where there would be an air of religious freedom. Then followed, in England, that struggle between the crown and the parliament, which only served as a stimulus to expatriation.

"This struggle between the crown and parliament gradually led the English people to accept the doctrine of the omnipotence of parliament, a doctrine well designed to place parliamentary supremacy at home upon a secure basis, but hardly to give settlers in Britain's dependencies the same security for their liberties as those remaining at home possessed. Englishmen who went to America claimed the rights of the crown as much of the law and constitution of the parent state as was suited to their interests and their circumstances; and among these common law rights they claimed that of representation in their own local parliament, and the right to be taxed only by the body in which they were represented. But the doctrine of the omnipotence of parliament, well suited as it undoubtedly was to maintain the rights of parliament against the pretensions of the crown, in England, where the English population was represented, gave no corresponding security to the rights of those who had gone out to the colonies, so that, in theory at least, the constitution, as interpreted by parliament after the English revolution, gave to British colonies no inherent right, and no constitutional security for their liberty. This doctrine left no legal barrier by which those liberties were protected."

The colonists maintained from the first that they were possessed of complete powers for local self-government. While claiming such powers for themselves, they admitted that the parliament of the mother country should possess the right of dealing with international relations, but repudiated any attempt of the imperial parliament to override the local legislature of a province in matters pertaining exclusively to local affairs. This principle so strenuously upheld by the colonies is now recognized. "The crown," says the writer, "where no power has been conferred by imperial statute, has no general power to legislate in a colony by settlement without the aid and advice of a representative assembly. It has no more right to tax the inhabitants of such a colony than it has to tax the inhabitants of the United Kingdom."

It seems a reasonable contention that colonies by settlement have, under the common law of England, an inherent, though subordinate right of self-government. The King is the head of their local executive government. He is an essential part of their

legislative assembly. It is essential to a proper understanding of the powers of self-government in the dependencies to rightly appreciate the consequences which flow from the doctrine that the powers of the legislative assemblies are not delegated, and that the King is an integral part of their legislature.

In a conquered colony the right of granting or withholding representative institutions rests with the crown; the case is otherwise in a colony formed by settlement, in which case the inhabitants have a right to be governed by English law. Nor can such a settlement colony be taxed by the crown as a conquered colony may be. "It is," says Mr. Mills, "but the principles of the constitution applied to a settlement of Englishmen, within certain dominions of the crown outside of England."

The writer, in his article, refers to the relation of Britain to the colonies prior to the American revolution. The British colonies in America had extended their territory until it embraced the whole region from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. The capture of Quebec was the coping stone in the territorial acquisition. Both the colonies and the mother country had become elated over the result. But it seemed that this period of great imperial unity had to be also one of great peril. The colonists and the mother country entertained very diverse views on the subject of constitutional powers of the imperial parliament, and of the constitutional rights of colonists. The British Government claimed the right to levy taxes, and to legislate for the colonies without restriction. The colonies would not stand it. An attempt was made to exercise an arbitrary jurisdiction over them, with the result that half a continent was lost to the mother country.

The safeguard to imperial unity, we see, then, lay in the extension of the rights to the colonies which Britain herself exercises in the matter of self-government; the danger will arise from any attempt to curtail those rights. The Minister of Justice concludes with the following paragraph:

"Again, there is abroad in the Empire a strong feeling in favor of permanent unity. And I earnestly hope that the growth of this feeling may not be hindered or delayed by undertaking to determine at the outset an imperial constitution instead of permitting it to grow up, by slow degrees, in the way the public exigencies may point out. Enduring political constitutions are the outcome of the national life acting upon the affairs of state as they arise, and we must be content to give them free play, and await patiently the result. And so an imperial constitution may arise in the course of years as strong, as flexible, as that under which, at the present time, the United Kingdom is governed."

## Letters to the Editor.

Every daily paper throughout the land receives numbers of letters for publication. Many of the writers prefer that their compositions should appear under noms de plume. Whether this is owing to characteristic modesty or the desire to shelve responsibility, it would be hardly fair to judge. The following incident is related of a person who had a grievance to air against a fellow-man. The discontented one went to the editor of a certain daily newspaper, and outlined his plans of attack. Upon reading the letter, the editor handed it to his correspondent for his signature. But the visitor objected to signing his name; he wished the newspaper to shoulder the onus of the attack!

A certain number of "Letters to the Editor" are of this nature. Such people thoughtlessly presume that a newspaper has no honor to maintain. They forget, or evidently do not realize, that the modern newspaper is a large, complex, impersonal in a sense so far as individuals connected with it are concerned, but possessing a distinct personality as well as a public policy. It expresses opinions, endeavors to instruct, and to act as a wise counselor, according to the best light it has. In this respect it takes on the nature of a person, and is amenable to all the privileges and duties of a private citizen.

It is, we maintain, however, perfectly legitimate for the public to write on any conceivable topic, subject, of course, to the approval of the editor, provided the writer sign his name, thereby holding himself responsible for the views he wishes to see in print.

There is a certain halo about a good name which we blame no man for protecting. We have long since noticed the tendency for young authors to shelter their own name under some sobriquet. They launch their literary ventures on the vast sea of uncertainty, and in case of a disaster escape with slight injuries to their reputation. The same tendency is discerned among the large amount of correspondence sent for publication in the daily press, but as such correspondence is only occasional we see little reason why the writers should be so solicitous in refraining from personal indorsement. There is a difference of journalistic opinion and usage as to admitting letters over fictitious titles; and no doubt there are cases and subjects in which it matters little one way or the other; but it seems clear that it is derogatory to the dignity of the press that it should be allowed to become a screen behind which one man can personally assail another without responsibility for his assertions.

## Aggressive Liberalism.

[Ontario Tory.] New Ontario is being rapidly developed, and there are not wanting signs that a progressive element of the Liberal party is oiling the wheels of the old chariot and showing it how to move. The rising generation in Ontario will prefer an aggressive Liberalism to a stagnant Conservatism. The Conservative party must rest on its oars no longer.

## Floriculture.

The florist branch of the Canadian Horticultural Association, which has recently met in convention in this city, suggests once more the importance of surrounding home life with flowers. To the London Horticultural Society much credit is due for the general floral improvement in many of the homes of our city. There is always something ennobling and refining in the contemplation of flowers, appealing as they do, not only to the sense of smell by their fragrance, and to the sight by their delicately tinted foliage, but to a still higher sense; for has not the poet said that to the sensitive soul "the meaneast flower that grows can bring thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears." A flower is the nearest approximation to perfection that we have: "to paint the lily, or to throw perfume on the violet would be wasteful and ridiculous excess."

Flowers or something analogous have been chosen as emblems by the more important nations of the world. France has selected the lily, England the rose, Ireland the shamrock, Scotland the thistle, and Canada the maple leaf. A story is related of members of the three branches of the United Kingdom each extolling his national emblem; the rose and the shamrock had received due credit from their devotees, when in turn the Scotchman attempted to put in a word for his national emblem. "Your rose," said he, "is beautiful; the shamrock is certainly fine; but I'll defy any one of you to sit on the thistle."

There is a deep significance in the use of the flower or plant as a national emblem. Such an emblem arouses feelings in the human breast akin to the sentiment that forms a halo around our flag. We should let this token of natural purity be also a sign of national purity. It is gratifying to note that in many schools, flowers are to be seen, and it is hoped that the tendency to surround children with such influences will continue. As much in this direction can be done in the schools as in the homes.

The person who fosters a love for plants and flowers is performing a real service. In the words of Whittier: "Give fools their gold and knaves their power, Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall; Who sows a field or trains a flower, Or plants a tree, is more than all."

## Lawson's Maxims.

[W. M. Thompson, in Ainslie's.] Here are some business maxims that have guided Mr. Thomas W. Lawson to success:

Be true to your best instincts. Be thorough. Never let anything pass you in your business that you do not understand. Trace every effect back to its cause. Otherwise you are not fully equipped to carry on business.

Work with enthusiasm and with all your powers. Do only one thing at a time, and feel that thing is the most important thing in the world while doing it.

In dealing with a man look him straight in the eye. Then you are at your best. If your enemy strikes at you and hurts you, don't let him see that he has hurt you. Ridicule him and strike when your time comes.

Apply logic to all business propositions. If they will not stand the test of logic, reject them.

## ROBBERS GOT BIG BOOTY!

Looted Smelter Works of \$340,000 in Gold Bullion.

Dug a Tunnel From 'Frisco Bay Through Loose Sand, Stole at Night and Got Away.

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—About \$340,000 worth of gold bullion was stolen from the Selby Smelting Works at Vallejo during the night. Access to the strong room, where the bullion was stored, was secured through a tunnel which the thieves had bored from the edge of San Francisco Bay to the building, some distance from the water's edge.

It is supposed that the thieves took their plunder away by boat. The Selby smelter is the largest on the Pacific coast, and is situated on a hill. The works are connected with the shore by a tunnel through the loose sand, the robbers secured a princely sum, the loss of which was not discovered until after the works resumed operations today.

THIEVES FORGOT A BAR OF GOLD.

A. J. Ralston, president of the company, says the thieves excavated a long tunnel from a point near the railroad tunnel and under the strong room connected with the works, and secured bars of bullion aggregating in value over \$250,000.

They transported the gold to a boat in waiting near the company's wharf, but in their hurry to get away left one bar on the beach.

The robbers took the unusual precaution of strewing their tracks with red pepper, presumably to prevent bloodhounds from taking up the trail. Each bar of bullion was numbered, and a description is now in the hands of the detectives. The robbers cannot dispose of the plunder without having it remelted and mixed with other metals. They may bury the gold or sink it in the bay, awaiting a convenient time for its removal.

At the Selby works the gold is kept in a steel-lined strong room. The robbers tunneled until they got directly under the room, and then cut through the floor. The tunnel was a skillfully constructed work which it must have taken many days to complete.

Once in the strong room, the thieves had only to help themselves. The tunnel that the robbers excavated was about three feet in diameter,

and gave them plenty of room in which to work. It is supposed that the dirt from the tunnel was taken out at night and dropped in the bay. First reports stated that the tunnel was two or three hundred feet long, but according to the late advices, it is only about ten feet in length.

One of the officials of the Selby smelting works said: "We find that the plotters were aided by some one thoroughly familiar with the system employed at the works, and one fully informed as to the construction of the vault. Last night one of the watchmen employed about the premises heard noises inside the vault, and informed his fellows that the devil or ghosts were inside the vault. They laughed at him, and made no investigation, and thus the robbers were left unmolested at their work."

## THREE KILLED; SEVEN INJURED

By Unexpected Explosion of a Blast in a Rock Cutting.

Three-Year-Old Child Fell Into a Pail of Hot Water and Was Scalded to Death.

Winnipeg, Aug. 7.—Reports from Port Arthur say that three men were killed and seven injured by the unexpected explosion of a blast in a rock cutting on the Canadian Northern construction near Sturgeon Falls.

CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH. Richmond Hill, Ont., Aug. 7.—The 3-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Bovar, near Richmond Hill, was scalded to death by falling in a pail of hot water. Her mother was washing and the pail of hot water was standing on the floor. Mrs. Bovar removed the clothing from the child immediately, but could do nothing to save its life. The child died before a doctor arrived.

CHILD DROWNED. Orangeville, Ont., Aug. 7.—Caledon Lake, a resort about three miles from this town, was the scene of a distressing fatality last evening. Little Nora Orillig, a 3-year-old daughter of H. H. Orillig, manager of the Bank of Hamilton, at Niagara Falls, was playing about one of the boat houses with some other children, and her nurse placed her. The little one was found lying in the water in front of the boat house, life being extinct. It is supposed she fell in while playing on the landing in front of the boat house.

KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW. Montreal, Aug. 7.—A murder is reported from Morin's Flat, near St. Sauveur, Terrebonne county. On Sunday last a farmer named Elies got into an altercation with his brother-in-law, a man named O'Flaherty. Words led to blows, and it is alleged that O'Flaherty pulled a revolver on Elies, who succumbed shortly afterwards to his injuries. Coroner Minigault was notified and went to the place and will hold an inquest.

## TRAIN WRECKING ATTEMPTED.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Aug. 7.—What appears to have been an attempt at train wrecking was made here yesterday morning about 1 o'clock. The Montreal express was coming in, preceded by an engine running at high speed, when just as the latter had reached the edge of the town an explosion occurred, raising up the front of the light engine, tearing off one of the drive wheels, but otherwise doing very little damage. A short time ago several pieces of iron were placed on the track near the same place. The air is full of rumours, but has not yet been discovered who committed these outrages.

## FALLING HAIR

Save Your Hair with Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP.

And dressings of CUTICURA Ointment, the purest of emollients cures, his treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes the skin, restores the hair to its natural color, and keeps it healthy and growing.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN Use CUTICURA SOAP assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for curing itching humors, scales, and dandruff, for stopping falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing the skin, for restoring the hair to its natural color, and for keeping it healthy and growing.

Complete Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent to cool and cleanse the blood. A BOX OF CUTICURA SOAP and a TUBE OF CUTICURA OINTMENT are sufficient to cure the worst humors when all else fails.

Sold by all Druggists. British Depot: 27-28 Charterhouse St., London. Foreign Depot: 4, Rue de la Harpe, Paris.

## OUR ANNUAL BLANKET SALE!

Commences Wednesday Morning.

Monday being a holiday, and in consideration of the Old Boys being in town, our store will be open all day Wednesday.

## The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

10 Per Cent Discount Sale All Day Wednesday.

Annual Blanket Sale==We commence our annual Blanket Sale Wednesday morning. It's unusual, and seems out of place to think of Blankets these hot days—but now's your chance. The hotter the better for this sale, as they will be sold at hot weather prices. (See blanket display and prices in our large window, west side of main entrance.) Read the following list:

<b>\$2.35</b> Special Blanket, soft, fluffy and inodorous; free from grease. Sale Price \$2.35	<b>\$2.65</b> Special Blanket, extra value, good size, nice border; a leader; extra special. Sale Price \$2.65	<b>\$2.75</b> Extra large size Blanket, soft and fluffy; bright border. Extra Special, \$2.75
<b>Midsummer Sale</b> Blankets direct from mills, and marked at special prices for our annual sale.	<b>\$4.25</b> Extra Special Blanket, 72x90 Inch Note the size, 2 yards wide by 2 1-2 yards long. This is a special. Sale price \$4.25.	<b>Buy Your Blankets</b> during this sale, and save money by buying at mill prices.
<b>Special Prices</b> No. 6, extra size.....\$3 00 No. 7, extra size.....\$3 50 No. 8, extra size.....\$4 00 No. 9, extra size.....\$4 50	<b>Special Prices</b> No. 6, extra special.....\$2 75 No. 7, extra special.....\$3 25 No. 8, extra special.....\$3 90 No. 9, extra special.....\$4 25	

Store Open All Day Wednesday.

New Dress Goods, Opened This Week. Blacks, Navies, Oxfords and Browns

Visit Our New Shoe Department Special Sales All This Week

All This Week Clearing Sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists and Wrappers.

## The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

## Current News.

Sir Adolphe Caron has completely recovered from the effects of his long illness.

Whitefish are more plentiful in the Georgian Bay this year than they have been for 15 years.

A Sydney dispatch states that 27,000 competitive designs have been received for the federal flag.

R. S. Wardell, Hamilton, has been added to the staff of the inland revenue department in Windsor.

The executive committee of the Canal Association has decided not to advocate the proposed deep waterway plan.

The infant child of Mrs. John Askin, St. Catharines, was severely bitten over the left eye and on the cheek by a dog.

Speaker Brodeur has received the report of the judge in the Lisgar election case, and will at once issue his warrant for a by-election.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Exposition building, erected during the boom of 1891, at a cost of over \$200,000, was destroyed by fire Monday afternoon.

Judge William Cecil Price, secretary of the United States treasury, under President Buchanan, died in Chicago today (Tuesday). He was 86 years old.

Mr. Shaffer has not yet ordered a general strike of the Steel Trust employees, although he has served notice on the companies of his intention to do so.

In reply to a communication from Mayor Prefontaine, Mr. Andrew Carnegie offered to give \$150,000 for the erection of a free library in Montreal.

A telegram from Johannesburg says: The turf Club bore holes struck a main gold reef at a depth of 4,800 feet. This is the most important mining event in years.

The British naval maneuvers were suddenly terminated Monday afternoon by orders from the admiralty, and the enemy's fleet was declared to be the victor.

While a boy named Leslie Towns was driving horses from the pasture field at Kings, Man., he was kicked on the skull and died shortly afterwards.

House of Lords, it is generally believed that no further attempt will be made to pass it, either this session or the next.

Officials of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at San Francisco, assert that the work of unloading is progressing unimpeded by the strike of the allied unions in the City Front Federation.

Thos. White, a Hamilton tinsmith, employed by the Herbert Jones Company, fell 25 feet to the ground from the roof of a house on Monday. His spine was injured, and his recovery is doubtful.

The machinists, blacksmiths and boiler-makers, who have been on strike at the Ashby shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey since May 25, returned to work Monday. The union was not recognized.

The Ontario Government have refused to accept the suggestion of the Toronto city council that the statue of Queen Victoria should be placed in Queen's Park, in rear of the statue of Sir John A. Macdonald.

A batch of counterfeit one-dollar bills is circulating in Toronto and vicinity. The engraving is well done, but the paper is cheap, the crispness of the genuine being noticeably absent. The coloring is poorly done.

Mayor Prefontaine, of Montreal, is taking steps towards getting the city council to make a special appropriation for the purpose of presenting the Duchess of Cornwall and York with a jewel when she visits the city with his highness in September.

Edward Branscombe, the leading tenor of Westminster Abbey choir, has arranged to bring out to Canada a party of ten singers, of whom six are adults and three are boys, to give a series of concerts in the principal cities of Canada. The party will leave England on the 15th inst.

At Alameda, Cal., today (Tuesday) Dr. Chas. Hampden Field, committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. He was formerly a surgeon in the United States army at Fort Wayne. He was for a long time the surgeon of the Union Pacific Railroad.

R. H. McConnell, St. Thomas, on Monday received a telegram from Mrs. McConnell, stating that her mother, Mrs. Bernard Heyd, age 82 years, died suddenly in Brantford that afternoon. Her husband died about twelve years ago. She leaves six children.

The little son of Wm. Neal, of Northwood, Ont., on Sunday wandered over to the G. T. R. Railway yesterday morning and, after playing around for a while, fell asleep near the track. He was struck by the cow-catcher of a passing train and was probably fatally hurt.

A Great Increasing Army. composed of men and women that spend heart and soul in the vain effort to overcome inertia by vigor, to make good red blood that will build up the system, to have strong nerves, you must eat more, digest more, assimilate more. How can it be done? By using Ferrozone. It invigorates, strengthens, possesses medicinal health-giving powers. Get Ferrozone. It invigorates, strengthens, possesses medicinal health-giving powers. Get Ferrozone. It invigorates, strengthens, possesses medicinal health-giving powers. Get Ferrozone.

George Sall, of St. Josephburg, Assa., has been arrested, charged with attempting to poison Paul Wagner.

ITS POWER GROWS WITH AGE.—How many medicines loudly blazoned as panaceas for all human ills have come and gone since Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was first put upon the market? Yet it remains, doing more good to humanity than many a preparation more highly vaunted, and extending its virtues wider and wider in a larger circle every year. It is the medicine of the masses.

## CROP CONDITIONS

In the United States Have Been Improved by Rain.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 7.—The weather bureau's weekly report of crop conditions states: "With more moderate temperatures and good rains over a large part of the drought area, the weather conditions of this week, ending Aug. 5, were the most favorable to agricultural interests in the states of the central valleys that have prevailed since the latter part of June. In the states of the Missouri valley the severe and protracted drought has been very largely relieved, but to the eastward of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio River, only partial relief has been afforded by insufficient showers, the drought conditions in the upper Ohio valley being more serious than at any previous time this season. The east gulf and portions of the South Atlantic States and Texas also need rain. In the Middle Atlantic States and New England and throughout the Pacific coast districts the week has proved generally favorable. In the great corn states, late corn and fortunately a much larger proportion than usual of this year's crop was planted late, has experienced a general, and in some cases, a decided improvement, but the early corn has been practically ruined."

If you are losing appetite, lying awake nights, take Hood's Sarsaparilla—it's just the tonic you need.

## Pure Milk

Pure Milk of Three Grades from INSPECTED HERDS.

Pure Milk, aerated and cooled, 5c  
Pure Milk, clarified and cooled, 5c  
Pure Milk, pasteurized and cooled, 5c Per Qt.

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

## 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.