London Adbertiser.

(Established by John Cameron in 1863.) Managing Director John Cameron

London, Friday, June 9, 1899.

Room for Improvements Here

An Improvement Society has been formed in Hamilton, its primary ob-Ject being the beautification and cleanliness of the city. It will try to make Itself useful by suggesting plans f Improvement to the city council and the people generally. The theory is a good one, and if the society can co-operate with the aldermen it may achieve something. Our experience in London is that the city council doesn't "take suggestion as a cat laps milk," but is likelier to take offense at what it may deem an intrusion on its sphere of duty. An organization such as the Hamilton one could certainly find a wide field of suggestion in London, and It might influence public opinion suffi-

ciently to realize some of its ideas. London, as every Canadian knows or should know, is one of the prettiest and cleanest cities on earth; but its charms could be constantly heightened at very slight financial outlay if there were some aesthetic eye to direct operations. Not long ago we published the opinion of an expert outlining methods by which our parks and shade trees could be greatly embellished. London takes a just pride in her trees, but though profuse and luxuriant, they are not cared for as they should be. The work of planting and pruning trees on public thoroughfares should be undertaken systematically and scientifically by the corporation, and not left to priwate initiative. The average householder is not skilled in arboriculture, and if each one is left to do the planting and cultivating is front of his own premises in his own way, the ornamental effect of well-ordered rows of shade trees is apt to be lost. A great many of our trees are carrying too much foliage, and the lower branches should be thinned out. The stately arcade on Dufferin avenue, south side, between Park avenue and Wellington street, shows what a definite plan will do. This harmony of design is wholly lacking on most of our streets.

An Improvement Society could also make itself useful in promoting the scheme of park extension, which The Advertiser has broached. Perhaps, if the ratepayers would improve their interest in municipal affairs, and thereby improve their standard of municipal government, there would be no need for an improvement society at all.

The Commerce of China.

The annual report of the Chinese maritime customs for 1898, shows the of the foreign trade of China, for, in spite of local disturbances checking trade in various districts, of the Yellow River inundations, and of the uneasiness caused by a political situation which was threatening both at home and abroad, the value of the import trade was higher than in any previous year, while that of the export trade was larger than In any previous year except 1897, the total volume of the trade amounting to over 3861/2 million taels - between £53,000,000 and £54,000,000. The revenue derived from this was just over 221/2 million taels (about £3,250,000), being a little lower than that of the previous year, owing to a decline in the duty and compounded likin on opium. Omitting opium from consideration, the duty paid on imports amounts to an ad valorem percentage of 3.17, in place of the 5 per cent allowed by treaty, "which is within a measurable distance of free trade."

The country grows wealthier every year, and everything points to a prosperous future. The imports last year were 2091/2 million taels, nearly two and a half times as much as in 1886. The importation of morphia, which is used for subcutaneous injections, is increasing annually, and is being used more and more as a substitute for opium. In 1894, the import of the drug in this hape was a little over 48,000 ounces; last year it was over 92,000 ounces. The trade in piece-goods has been almost stationary for the last three years, with a slight tendency to decline. Mr. Taylor, the statistical secretary at Shanghai, reports that in drills, jeans and sheetings Manchester can no longer compete with the United States, for the latter can land these heavy goods in China at a lower price. "Freights from New York," he says, "are lower than from Liverpool. The goods pass through fewer hands in America. Prices are also influenced by the fact that while American manufacturers are using every effort to secure the market here Manchester has more orders at present than can be immediately executed, and the large demand from India keeps the mills fully occupied. American does not yet compete with Great Britain in any finer

The exports last year amounted to a little over 159 million taels, which is slightly less than the previous year,, but the exports in 1897 were 32 million taels more than those of 1896. In recent years exports show a steady expansion, in spite of a decline in the great staples of silk and tea. In 1888 the exports of tea amounted to 2,167,552 piculs (1331/2 pounds each), while last year it was only 1,538,600 piculs. The silk trade showed signs of decadence; but a large number of other exports are growing steadily, such as hemp, hides, leather, malting, oils, tobacco, feathers, beans and beancake. Of the shipping 62 per cent in British and 24 per cent Chinese.

The burning of candles seems to have made it remarkably warm for certain Church of England clergyman who are now on the ecclesiastical carpet in the made it remarkably warm for certain Church of England clergyman who are now on the ecclesiastical carpet in the old country.

We must congratulate the Montreal Star on the altered flavor of its political editorials. They are served up with more oil and less horse-radish than they used to be.

Zola will write a novel on the Dreyfus affair. If Zola had invented a story half as tragic and complicated as the Dreyfus case, people would have pronounced it extravagant. So much is truth stranger than fiction.

Gold is so plentiful in the United States that the federal treasury and the banks are overloaded with it. They cannot force it into circulation, because the American people prefer notes. On the other hand, the Bank of England is actually short of gold. If the bank would issue notes of smaller denomination, it would capture a vast amount of gold coin now in circulation. The Britishers cannot get notes smaller than £5, and are compelled to use the yellow metal freely. The Bank of England is a great institution, but it is a trifle antique in some of its methods.

The Attorney-General of Ohio, who has been after the Standard Oil Trust in the courts, has now trained his guns on the Brewery Trust, and will institute a suit, claiming damages of \$50 per day during the Trust's existence. The Sugar Trust, the Tobacco Trust and the Steel Trust will next be attacked. The Attorney-General is doing his duty under the law, but it would be eminently more sensible if the American people would set about removing the conditions which foster oppressive monopolies. There are good trusts and bad trusts, but the present law treats them all alike.

In spite of large bounties from the state, the French merchant marine does not grow. At the present time, France has under her flag only 120 steamers of over 1,500 tons. Yet the United States Congress is asked to try to restore the decaying American merchant marine by the same coddling process. If the Americans would repeal their navigation laws and allow freedom of trade in ships, they would have some chance of regaining their former proud position; but the American shipbuilders say that American ships must be built at home, and so the American flag continues to be driven off the ocean. The only nations whose merchant marine is flourishing are Britain and Germany, and they both allow free ships.

According to a speaker in the Methodist conference, at Brockville, there was some tall lying during the recent bye-election in that place. Among the farmers, it was asserted, the repor was circulated that they would have to mortgage their farms in order to be able to pay the increased taxes caused by the establishment of penny postage. This, no doubt, lost the Government candidate some votes, but there was too much intelligence among the farmers generally to permit themselves to be gulled by any falsehood so self-evident. The fact is that the present Government have established penny postage and compelled its pretty general adoption throughout the Empireso great is the force of a good example -without adding to the amount of the postal shortage which was the rule under the late administration. And soon, when the effect of the reform is experienced, the postoffice department will be a self-sustaining institution, which it never was under the old high

What Others Say.

Tommy Atkins' Bangs. [Montreal Gazette.]

The authorities at Halifax have ordered the soldiers to cut off their bangs and keep their watch chains out of sight. The author of such a ukase lays himself open to the suspicion of being bald and having lost his own watch playing dominoes or something.

Our Pure Milk.

[Ridgetown Standard.] The milk dealers of the city of London, Ont., supply 8,000 quarts of milk daily to the citizens of that city. In the recent report of the medical health officer it was stated that it was the richest milk in Ontario. Every dealer's herd is carefully examined by a veterinary and the milk inspected

Sure Cure for Freckles.

graded according to its purity.

[Kansas City Star.] A Triplett (Kansas) girl sent a dollar to a smart New Yorker for a "sure cure for freckles." This is the recipe which she received: "Remove the freckles carefully with a pocket-knife; soak them over night in salt water; then hang up in the smoke-house in a good strong smoke made of sawdust and slippery elm bark for a week. Freckles thus treated never fail to be thorough-

Hell Upon Earth.

[Hamilton Times.] Rev. Dr. Henderson said at the Windsor conference that "missionaries are not sent out to save the heathen from a future hell, but from a present hell. He pictured the cruelties under which these people groan and the degradation in which they live; the millions of broken-hearted, hopeless men and women and children, half-damned before they are born. This was the hell from which missionaries sought to save them. The evangelization of the world could be accomplished in this generation. The nations on the earth were never so receptive as at present." At the close of his remarks the speaker was greeted with prolonged applause."

That sort of talk is much more to

appointed him to his living, the sort of gospel that taught the duty of bearing patiently all the hardships of this life, as a prepartion for the joys of heaven, was perhaps the best that could be expected. Now, the church that has no care for the temporal welfare of its members has little influence in preparing the masses for the life to come. "Thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven," means something row. The lives of means something row. The fives of men and women in Canada, who are overworked, underpaid and underfed, partake of the nature of the present hell mentioned by Rev. Dr. Henderson. The church which labors to bring that a many equitable distribution of the church which labors to bring the church which labors to bring the distribution of the church which labors to bring the church which labors the church which la about a more equitable distribution of the products of labor will thrive better than the church which receives large donations from men who obtained their millions by legislation or by spec-ulation.

Light and Shade.

The Other Way. "Does Robinson pay as he goes?"
"No, he goes before he pays."— Harlem Life.

Freddy-Why does Cholly look so

sad lately? Is he in love?

Teddy—Yes, and the girl he loves isn't.—Harper's Bazar.

Poor Auntie. "I'll never forget the time I took my good old aunt from the country to see a Shakespearian revival at one of the theaters. "Did she like it?

"Like it? I found out she would never have gone at all but for the impression she had that 'revival' meant something religious."-Cincinnati In-

The vessel that holds not water may still hold grain. It matters not so much what a man cannot do as what

A Definition "What's a civilian?"

"A civilian is a man who stays at home and thinks up ways for the army commanders to run the war."-Chicago Record.

Ten Thousand Citizens Enjoyed a Nice Treat

The Military Tatoo Was a Novel and Brilliant Performance.

Sham Battle Passed With but Few Accidents-The First Hussars Were the Only Sufferers-Major-General Hutton Highly Praises the Division -Camp Breaks Tomorrow.

Maj.-Gen. Hutton will review the troops of the entire division on the heights this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The first division will be in command of Lieut.-Col. Holmes, chief staff officer. The infantry will be drawn up by brigades, in line of quarter-column at twelve paces interval, with 30 paces between brigades, and the cavalry will be massed on the right of the first brigade. After being received with the usual salute, the major-general will inspect the line, after which a march past takes place, the cavalry in column of squadrons and the infantry in column of double companies. The march past of the First Hussars is to be preceded by the bands of the first brigade massed, who will form up in the usual monner opposite the saluting point, and play for the march past of the hussars. The infantry, after marching past in column of double companies, will return in mass, and reform upon their original alignment. The advance in review order follows, the whole of the bands being massed in the rear of the center. of the second brigade. Spectators will be restricted to the space on the north of the parade ground. As the camp breaks up tomorrow the

review this afternoon will doubtless draw a large crowd of spectators.

THE TATTOO. Fully 10,000 citizens attended the military tattoo on the heights last night, in which every band in camp took part. The crowd of spectators was one of the largest ever assembled in this city on any occasion. The crowd swarmed over the hill and through the camp, afoot, awheel, or in vehicles, a dense, cheer-

ful, orderly mass. An immense space was kept clear in the middle of the parade ground. This space was illuminated with vari-colored lights. At the east end, inside the lines, the bands were drawn up. One by one, carrying flaming torches and playing popular airs, they were march ed into position on the parade ground. The first band took up its position before the second started. A rocket and a gun was the signal for each band to march out to position. As each new band marched down the parade ground the bands already in position took up the tune played by the marching band. The time kept was admirable, and as the volume of music grew ever greater and grander, the enthusiasm of the vast audience was unbounded. When all the bands, including that of the Seventh Fusiliers and the pipers of the Twenty-fifth Battalion, of St. Thomas, were in position, they were all massed in the center of the parade ground. In the marching "The British Grenadiers" and "The Maple Leaf Forever" were airs which evoked most enthusiasm. After the massing of the bands probably the grandest and sweetest music ever head was the popular "Old Hundred," which was rendered by the 250 musicians as one enormous organ, a treat which will long be remembered by the vast concourse present. Several other numbers were also played, all of which were loudly applauded. A lavish display of fireworks was concluded by the set piece, "Our Queen," with the bust of her majesty, which was accompanied by the massed bands playing "God Save the Queen" in one grand volume. The spectacular effect of the entertainment was very pleas-

THE MARCH AND TACTICAL EXERCISE.

The major-general commanding has been pleased to issue the following observations, with reference to the march of the troops and the tactical exercise: The regiment, one and all, marched the point than the political guff about with an excellent swing, and kept, on Mr. Tarte and the Anticosti islanders the whole, fair intervals. It is to be THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

IMPORTANT PURCHASE Ribbons, Flowers of Straw Hats

AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Our buyer has just completed the above purchase, and on Saturday and Monday the whole lot will go on sale at the following remarkable reductions.

FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

French Flowers.

Boo bunches choice French Flowers, all fresh on Saturday and Monday you can have your 250 and new, worth from \$1.75 up to \$2 a bunch;

378 bunches new, fresh Flowers, worth from 35c up to \$1 a bunch; Saturday and Monday for..

Another Big Ribbon Purchase.

1,500 yards plain and fancy Silk Ribbon, various widths and worth 20c, 25c and 35c a yard;

1,260 yards Sash and Belt Ribbons, plain and fancy, worth 50c, 75c and 85c a yard; all go at one price to clear, on Saturday and Monday, per yard.....

Straw Hats in Millinery Dept.

Samples of Ladies' and Children's Hats, in Sailors, etc., no two alike and worth from 50c to \$1.25 each; all one price on Saturday and 250

12 dozen Ladies' Fine Black and White Milan Straw Sailors, newest shapes, worth 25c to 35c; on Saturday and Monday they go at each ...

Specials in Parasols.

38 only, Cream and White Silk Parasols worth \$2.50 each; on Saturday and Monday, each......

5 dozen Fancy Silk Parasols, natural wood handles, worth \$2 each; on Saturday and Monday, your choice, each, for.....

REMEMBER THE SALE OF ON THE HEIGHTS Black Mohair and Wool Crepons

GOODS WORTH \$1.50, \$1.75 AND \$2 A YARD,

All One Price, \$1.00 a Yard Till Sold.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

IMPORTERS.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

borne in mind that men should swing the disengaged arm. By an error, which should have been avoided, the ead of the column was diverted from the route indicated, viz.: Richmond street to Adelaide street. The battalion forming the advance guard of the First Brigade carried out their duty very satisfactorily, more especially the company forming the vanguard, to which great credit is due for their scouting. The squadron of the First Hussars, acting as an advance guard,

were not sufficiently far in advance of the infantry. The instructions given in the special idea was carried out as follows: Three squadrons of the First Hussars were directed to move to the east, and by a flank march to place themselves out of sight upon the left flank and rear of the enemy's posi-

tion. One squad was directed to act as an advanced cavalry screen, and, by means of officers' patrols, to gain information of the exact position cupied by the enemy. The First Brigade was directed to detail one battalion as an advance guard. The remaining two brigades followed at the usual distance in column of route. The bridge over the Thames, on Adelaide street was repaired. At 11 a.m. the advance guard of the First Brigade cross-ed the Thames, and, proceeding in the direction of the enemy, took up a position covering the deployment of the brigades. Head of First Brigade arrived at cross-roads, 1,500 yards west of enemy's position at 11:10 a.m. Enemy's left opened fire upon cavalry across the river a little later. At 11:40 a.m. the First Brigade took up a position to carry out the direct attack determined upon by the general officer commanding. Three battalions formed the first line, and two battalions the second line. The three battalions of the Second Brigade formed the third The advance to the attack began at 12:05 and at 12:22 p.m. there was an almost complete cessation of fire in the advance, which should have been obviated. The right battalion also closed in too much on the center of attack. 12:23 p.m., the second line was brought up, but, in the opinion of the general officer commanding, too prematurely. The firing was then irregular, and somewhat out of control. A delay of at least 12 minutes took place during the heat of the action, at this time, which might have been obviated. The advance was con-tinued at 12:30 and the left battalion tinued at 12:30 and the left battalion was well handled. In the center battalion there was some noise, which should have been avoided. The third line was well brought up and in good order. 12:37 p.m.—The firing, especially of the left battalion of the Second Brigade was irregular. The third line, composed of the three battalions of the Second Brigade delivered an asthe Second Brigade delivered an assault upon the enemy's position. The charge was extremely well carried out, and with an excellent spirit. The men, upon arrival at the summit of the somewhat steep and difficult bluff, were steady and well in hand, under

the circumstances.

The cavalry, during the infantry attack, had dismounted, two squadrons upon the left bank of the river, on the left flank and rear of the enemy's posi-They delivered from this point an effective and useful flank fire. The commander, at the correct moment. pushed forward across the river by a ford, the two supporting squadrons, with the intention that they should deliver an attack by dismounted men upemy. The line of advance, however,

the cavalry was more or less marred by

this error. The major-general commanding has been pleased to express his extreme satisfaction at the excellent manner in which the men marched and carried themselves through the town, and on their way to the scene of the tactical exercise. The greatest pains and trouble had evidently been taken by all ranks to carry out the instructions given in spirit as well as in letter.

The attack by the nine battalions was, generally speaking, well done. Considering the very limited opportu-

nities officers or men had previously had to enable them to gain an insight into advanced tactics required modern troops, the result of yesterday's tactical exercise may be considered as a most unqualified success. Many and varied mistakes were made throughout the day. It must be always remembered that in mimic, as in

real war, mistakes are unavoidable, and that victory or success is to those troops who commit the fewest. The major-general commanding feels that all ranks will have gained some valuable and useful experience from the practical illustration given by the tactical exercise of yesterday. The cavalry, especially, carried out with great zeal their orders, and proved themselves of much value upon flank and rear of the enemy. The mistake in the advance of the two squadrons across the ford was unfortunate, as, otherwise, the action of the cavalry upon the left flank and rear of the enemy would have been the decisive point from a military point of view of the day's op-

The regimental medical service was initiated for the first time, and the regimental stretcher-bearers undertook the duties recently allotted to them. Two collecting stations were established and the wounded collected. The major-general commanding hopes that next year the regimental medical service will have been still further de-This important branch of the regimental organization will become more thoroughly effective and develop-

THE SHAM BATTLE.

The volunteers of the first division

covered themselves with glory yesterday in the great sham battle to the north of the city. Jackson's farm formground, and a better ed the battle place for a defense could not have been selected. On the summit of a bluff a few hundred yards north of the Thames the Twenty-eighth Perth, under Lieut.-Col. H. A. L. White, Major Moscrip and Capt. Jamieson, took up their position. The first enemy discovered was the cavalry, which had forded the river a little to the east, and advanced to make an attack on the Twenty-eighth from the left, while the advancing infantry engaged them from the front. Along the brow of the hill lay the 28th, and poured a deadly fire at the advancing cavalry, repulsing them. The infantry movement was a spectacle not likely soon to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The spectators crowded into a field to the right of the Twenty-eighth, and watched the glittering lines of soldiers advance toward the embankment. cool breeze tempered the sun's rays. and made the day a superb one for the operations. The scene was magnificent. even if it wasn't war. Sandbanks and grass plots, trees, fields and streams and miniature swamps stood in the path of the advancing enemy. The taken by these squadrons, was the latter walked over the one and wrong one, and they found themselves through the other. Between the lines

the Thirty-second Bruce, under Col. Scott and Major Weir; the Twentysixth, under Col. McEwen; the Thirtythird Huron, and the Twenty-first Essex. Under cover of this steady belching of fire, the Twenty-second Oxford under Col. Hegler; the Twenty-ninth Waterloo, and the Thirtieth, Wellington Rifles, under Col. W. W. White, advanced. When about 200 yards from the fortified defenders on the bluff, the attacking party opened a furious fire on the height, which nothing could stand against. The woods re-echoed the terrific volleys, and when the advance was sounded the Twenty-eighth fell back a little. The Thirtieth, Twenty-second and Twenty-ninth cheered and dashed up the bluff, arriving in splendid form. Those who witnessed the charge were surprised at the agility of the troops, for they all seemed to get on top at once.

THE CASUALTIES. In yesterday's maneuvers there were no mishaps among the infantry, beyond a number of bad powder-burns. Trooper McLaughlin, of the Courtright squadron, First Hussars, was thrown from his horse on Dundas street, and badly shaken up. Trooper Morkin, B squadron, was also thrown, striking a stone, and receiving a cut over the right eye, which required several stitches. Lieut. Gartshore was thrown from his horse into the river. Trooper Williamson, of Courtright, was badly crushed and nearly drowned. In fording the river his horse stepped into a deep hole, throwing the rider, and falling on him. Another horse following immediately fell on Williamson's horse, Williamson was under water for about half a minute.

CAMP NOTES.

The major-general, in conversation, was overheard to say the following to one of his friends: "The march-out from camp through the city was remarkably well done. The men carried themselves well, and kept the intervals well preserved. The attack and the maneuvers, generally, considering the short time the troops have been in training, was most successful, and shows conclusively that the intelligence of the Canadian soldier, and enthusiasm which permeates all ranks, is sufficient to warrant the general offices commanding in continuing in the principle of advanced instruction, which is being carried out at all camps in the country this year. You see, the troops, in place of being restricted to section and battalion drill, are being interested and instructed at the same time. by not only the A B C of elementary drill, but also in the advanced form of active military maneuvers."

The officers of the Perth Battalion entertained a number of their friends at dinner last evening, among them [Continued on page 8.]

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that, too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery by purchasing a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose that she slept all night; and with two bottles has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus write W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Sold by all under the fire of the enemy's infantry, strongly posted on the bluff above. The effect, therefore, of the flank attack by