

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, May 2.

The Best Way Out.

The gathering held last night to hear addresses from Mr. Gompers and Mr. Mahon was largely attended, and no one will be disposed to underrate the significance of a mile of men marching in orderly progress to a place of public meeting.

As to the speeches, while no one is compelled to coincide with everything that is said, the tone was, while firm, not immoderate.

Mr. Gompers, president of the great International Federation of Labor, took it for granted he did not need to apologize for taking part in the meeting. The fact is, that so far as this continent is concerned, both capital and labor have become thoroughly internationalized, and neither side is entitled to throw sticks at the other in that regard. As Mr. Gompers said, labor passes freely from one country to the other, thereby establishing a solidarity of interests. The same is true of capital. When Canadian money can be profitably sent to New York, the Bank of Montreal and other banks send it there. When United States money sees a good investment at Sault Ste. Marie or elsewhere, it does not stop to consider international boundaries. Such is the situation. Labor, as well as capital, has been internationalized. Whether it be a desirable thing or not; whether it is an inevitable part of the large combination tendencies of the age; whether, as some think, it is but one phase leading forward to public ownership of many public utilities—the fact remains, and must be taken into reckoning. Capital shows its solidarity in international trusts and other large combinations or co-operations. Labor shows its solidarity in international unions and co-operations.

What is the remedy, not merely in London, but everywhere on this continent? The conditions in London are not peculiar to this city, though the fighting progress in London on each side proved to be so capable that the innocent third party, the general public, between the contending parties, can hardly be said to have had, last summer, a particularly good time.

Once more, as to the remedy. Perhaps it may be well to state again what we consider not the best remedies. Undue discriminations, undue acerbity of feeling or expression, mutual boycotts, stone-throwing, black-listings and the like. These are not the best remedies. Tolstol is right when he says that hate begets only hate, while on the contrary good-will begets good-will. The Advertiser's recommendation is that all citizens of good-will should insist firmly, yet in moderate language, that there be some sort of a getting together of the contending forces along lines of good-will and expediency. We are convinced that this might be done if public opinion unanimously demanded it from both sides. We see no other hope of that restoration of good feeling so desirable and necessary.

Meantime—while good-will and expediency are getting their bearings—The Advertiser would advise each side to the controversy, and the general public, to refrain from either action or speech calculated to embitter the situation. At this time an ounce of good-will and moderation will be much more likely to be useful than a ton of acerbity.

Admiral Dewey and the Presidency.

When Admiral Dewey announced he had no objection to being elected President of the United States, if the people wanted him, he managed to create a sensation second only to that caused by his destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila. At first, his presidential pronouncement met only with ridicule from the cartoonists, and smart paragraphers, and it seemed as if he had descended somewhat from his high pedestal as the popular naval hero. His candidature is now taken a little more seriously. Were he actually to run, with only one opponent, he would be a formidable contestant. Were he to run as a third candidate, outside the regular party nomination, it would be impossible to predict its effect on each of his rivals. Presumably it would be likely to cut into Bryan than into McKinley, since the Admiral prefers to call himself a Democrat, and a Gold Democrat at that; while Bryan's heresy in the eyes of many Democrats is his view of the relation of silver to the yellow metal. Admiral Dewey has been making a visit to Chicago, and it is noteworthy that along the route from Washington he was everywhere greeted with enthusiasm. The achievement that fell to Dewey's lot was one which appealed to the popular imagination, and, despite the clever cartoonists and the smart paragraphers, we see no reason why he might not at some time, if not today, be as formidable a presidential candidate as was General Grant, the military hero of the Civil War.

Capt. Mahon on Great Britain.

While opinion on the South African conflict is divided, even in Great Britain, it ought not to be surprising that the war should not be unanimously approved in the United States. There is this to be said, however, that never before were so many men of light and leading in the United States on the side of Great Britain in any controverted question. Among these, Capt. Mahon, the noted American naval authority and author, stands prominent. His book, "Sea Power in History," has had an extraordinary and a deserved vogue. McGill University, Montreal, has honored itself by honoring him with its degree of D. C. L., in recognition of his eminent abilities, and especially of his efforts on behalf of Anglo-Saxon unity. In response, Capt. Mahon made a notable address. While he might be regarded, he said, somewhat as a foreigner, they could all rejoice in the possession of a common tongue. The unity of language was one of the greatest factors towards the unity of the world. "We were looking forward to the day when the English-speaking race would be the great predominant factor of the world. As citizens of the United States and Canada, in fact, as North Americans, there was one thing that we must consider very strongly, that is, that we hold the key of the situation with regard to the future of the English-speaking race. Fronting Europe on one hand, and the Pacific and Asia on the other, we held a commanding situation. He did not wish to urge that we should not each be true to the interests of our own particular country, but whenever differences might arise between us, we should remember that we were responsible for the strength of the great English-speaking race did not suffer at our hands. It had given him great pleasure to be able to side with Great Britain in the present momentous struggle. He had done so because he believed she was in the right. Had he not believed so he would never have given his voice and pen to her cause. He rejoiced, as an American, in the growing greatness of the British Empire, and he was pleased at the manner in which colonial assistance had been sent forward. He recognized in the empire a rival and a competitor to his own country, but he believed that such rivalry and competition would in the end redound to the advantage of the English-speaking race. He wished it understood that he was none the less a strong American, but he wished to impress upon the peoples of both the United States and Canada how essential it was for the welfare of each and the future of the race that they should not allow their differences to ever open into a quarrel."

Words of good-will so significant and so straightforward from a man so influential and far-seeing, are of good omen.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

House Unanimously Supports the Fire Relief Grant of \$100,000.

Ottawa, May 1.—The resolution granting \$100,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the disastrous Hull and Ottawa fire was adopted by the house today with absolute unanimity. After the usual routine business the premier arose and said: "When the house adjourned on Thursday last it was under circumstances of a very distressing character. A large part of the city of Hull and the larger part of the city of Ottawa were at that moment the prey of a most disastrous fire, which continued for the greater part of the night, and when the sun rose upon the following morning it was upon a scene of desolation and ruin, where the day before there had been thousands of happy homes and prosperous industries, which were the pride of Ottawa. The details which we had on that morning were of such a character that we came to the conclusion that the destruction which had been caused by this most calamitous fire was beyond the reach of private charity, though private charity was abundant and early and speedy. We had a report, which has been since confirmed by the investigations that we have made into the subject, that over 2,000 families have been made homeless by the fire. Under such circumstances the private council met and came to the conclusion that action on our judgment private charity, abundant as it was, was not able to cope with the needs created by this calamity, parliament and the country would sustain us if the government also came to the aid of the sufferers, and we determined that day to ask parliament, at its next meeting, for an appropriation of \$100,000. We instructed the deputy minister of finance, Mr. Courtney, whose discretion and judgment are well known, to immediately make an appropriation and place at the disposal of the relief committee the sum of \$10,000, part of the grant which we proposed to ask parliament to make. On the afternoon of the same day I thought it my duty to acquaint Sir Charles Tupper of our intentions, and I wrote accordingly, telling him what we had done, and the amount which we proposed to ask parliament to vote, and I have this reply from him: 'Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier, I am very glad to learn by your letter of today that you propose to ask parliament for an appropriation of \$100,000 to assist those suffering from the terrible calamity of yesterday, and that in the meantime you have furnished \$10,000 for the immediate relief of the sufferers. I wish to express my hearty support of the measures the government propose to take.'"

I have only to say now that the government are prepared to ask this amount from parliament, and Mr. Fielding has a message from his excellency, the governor-general, of general transmits to the House of Commons supplementary estimates of the sums required for the Dominion for the year ending June 30, 1900, and in accordance with the provisions of the British North America act, 1867, the governor-general recommends these estimates to the House of Commons.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Trade Winning Offerings For Thursday.

On Thursday we are going to make Liberal Concessions to those who visit this store. Goods you require now for house and personal use at away less than regular values. To make sure of your choice get here in the morning.

Ginghams 9c Yard.

230 yards Fine Scotch Gingham, 30 inches wide, fast colors, good variety of patterns in pinks, blues, heliotropes, suitable for blouses and wrappers. Regular 20c,

Thursday 9c Yard.

American Percales 5 1-2c Yard

1276 yards 36-inch Percales, regatta patterns, in stripes and sprays, warranted fast colors and regular 12 1/2c goods.

Thursday, 5 1-2c Yard.

Good Hosiery at 1/2 and 1/2 Off.

42 dozen Ladies' Maco Thread Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, spliced heels and feet, sizes 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2. Regular 35c.

Thursday, 20c Pair

18c Hose at 2 Pair for 25c.

25 dozen only, Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, double heels and feet, Hermsdorf dye, our 18c Hose,

Thursday, 2 Pair for 25c

Children's Hose, 15c, 20c, 25c,

For 12 1/2c Pair. Children's Plain Cotton Hose, very fine even make, double heels and feet, Hermsdorf dye, sizes 5 1/2, 6, 6 1/2, 7, 7 1/2, 8, 8 1/2. Our price 15c to 25c pair.

Thursday, 2 Pair 25c

Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose,

10c Pair. Heavy Ribbed Black Cotton Hose, sizes 5 1/2 to 9 1/2, good for boys' wear. All sizes

Thursday, 10c Pair

\$1.25 Kid Gloves for 75c Pair.

Pewney's Four-Button Minerva, a glove never sold less than \$1 25, shades of tan and brown, sizes 6, 6 1/4, 6 1/2, 6 3/4, 7, 7 1/4, and 7 1/2.

Thursday 75c Per Pair.

A Great Purchase of Fine White Lace Curtains

A manufacturer's agent must have the money. We took from him 258 pairs Lace Curtains. We offer them on Thursday at 1-3 and 1-2 off regular prices.

No. 907—27 pairs Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, \$4.50 Curtains for \$2.90 Pair.

No. 903—15 pairs Fine Nottingham Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, very fine lace, newest patterns, Regular \$3 Curtains, Thursday, \$2 Pair.

No. 906—12 pairs Fine Nottingham Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, 58 inches wide, very heavy net, \$4 Curtains for \$2.75 Pair.

No. 898—43 pairs Fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, very superior designs, \$2.50 Curtains, Thursday, \$1.50 Pair.

No. 893—24 pairs only, Fine White Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, taped edges, double and single border,

\$1 and \$1.50 Curtains, Thursday, 88c Pair.

No. 1090—30 pairs Fine White Nottingham Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, extra heavy double thread,

\$2 Curtains, Thursday, \$1.25 Pair.

No. 902—11 pairs only, Superfine White Curtains, 3 1/2 yards long, very superior designs,

\$3 Curtains, Thursday, \$1.90 Pair.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2, 212 Dundas Street, London.

mons. Dated, Government House, May 1, 1900.

Mr. Fielding moved that the message of his excellency, together with the estimates, be read to the committee of supply forthwith.

The opposition leader seconded this motion, and stated that it was with the greatest pleasure that he had assured the premier of his hearty support of the measure which the government proposed to take of asking \$100,000 for the emergency. The proposal commended itself to the hearty approval of the house, and he believed would be thoroughly acceptable to the entire people of the Dominion.

Mr. Fielding moved that the house do now resolve itself into committee of supply. In doing so, he explained that, in addition to what had been mentioned by the premier, the work of immediate relief for which the appropriation of \$100,000 was asked, there was a further obligation incumbent upon the government, the reconstruction of the public works destroyed by the fire. It was proposed, therefore, in the estimates submitted to make an appropriation of \$20,000 to rebuild the Hull postoffice, and \$21,000 to restore the Dominion bridges at the Chaudiere, so that the total appropriation now asked amounted to \$141,000.

Mr. Foster thought that some means ought to be devised to do away with the piling up of so much lumber in the city of Ottawa, on cars and otherwise. He said in part: "The city authorities and the relief committee and the government—the municipal authorities, of course, having the larger part by which these tinder boxes and gunpowder trails, so to speak, should not be allowed to be set in the city. With the intensity that these lumber piles give to the flames all the fire appliances on earth could not have stopped such a fire. The city authorities of Ottawa seem to allow these things to be set up in any part of the city; you find a great pile of logs threatening every man's home and life. In the heat of summer they become like tinder and are a menace to human life and property. In some way or other the government should take advantage of the existing conditions, and by some wise suggestion, if not presure, endeavor to lessen the dangers which threaten the city of Ottawa from the cause I have referred to. If the government take action in this matter I am sure they will be backed up by public sentiment throughout the country."

The premier replied that he did not think that parliament had all the now that some members seemed to think. The object now was to come

to the immediate relief of the sufferers; men, women and children were to be fed and clothed. He believed Mr. Foster had voiced the sentiment of the people of Ottawa, and of the nation at large, that we ought to make use of the fine water-powers as free from danger as possible. These lumber piles must be of necessity a source of continual danger to the city, and if it be possible to induce the lumbermen, who were just as much interested as parliament to remove their lumber piles to a distance from the city, he thought they should have done a good act, and that this great calamity would have one redeeming feature, if they learned from it the lesson of protecting the city against the danger which has threatened them in the past. But, so far as his information went, they had not the power to remonstrate; they could not demand. But the government would not fail to call the attention of all parties interested to this important subject.

Mr. Foster debated the item of \$100,000 for relief as well as items of \$20,000 for the restoring of the Ottawa bridges and \$20,000 for a new post-office in Hull were adopted. Mr. Mulock promising that the work would be done by contract.

The budget debate was then resumed by Mr. Craig. He was followed by Dr. MacDonald, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Clancy, Cowan, Mr. McNeill moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house rose at 1:01 a.m.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT HOME

At Elkhorst, Manitoba, Has Found Japanese Catarrh Cure the Only Real Cure for Catarrh—Wonderful Results on Every Case Tried.

Mr. A. E. Wilson, principal Government Indian Home, Elkhorst, Man.

"I enclosed find \$1 for two boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure. Would also like to have some more of your books on catarrh. Some time ago we purchased three boxes of your Japanese Catarrh Cure, and must say it gave wonderful results on every case tried. It certainly is an article of unequalled merit."

Don't go on experimenting with untried remedies; if you have catarrh in any form cure it now with Japanese Catarrh Cure. There is danger in delay. Price 50 cents, at Anderson & Neill's, druggists, or mailed, postpaid, by the Griffiths & Macpherson Company, Limited, 121 Church street, Toronto.

The colors in Brainerd & Armstrong wash embroidery silk are "standard." That is, Violet is true tone; Geranium Lake is exactly that shade and all the other 874 are true to name or number.

When you need an exact shade you can depend upon getting it just as surely as you get notes in music by striking the proper keys.

Thus you can get true tints of nature in your embroidery work.

Put up in a patent holder which prevents knots or tangles.

Send a one cent stamp or three holders tags for "Blue Book" which tells exactly how to embroider fifty different leaves and flowers.

CORTICELLI SILK CO., 67, JOHN ST., P. Q.



Illinois ranks second to Pennsylvania in the production of coal. It is mined in 52 counties of the state, and the output for last year was 23,434,445 tons.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs, and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me any good."

As a stock-raising country Venezuela could supply the world with beef were the grazing facilities utilized.

Want to Keep Your Nerve? Of course you don't; so you should take Scott's Emulsion. It is a fact this remedy cures it; and it cures nervousness, nerve debility and insomnia also.

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicose, night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. J. W. Knapp, 205 Full Building, Detroit, Mich., gladly sends free the recipe of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.