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London, Wednesday, May 22.

Some Things That Parliament
Has Done.

The Dominion Parliament, after a sitting since the 6th of February, brings its session to a close this week. But for the defeat of some of the long speech-makers last November, it would probably be the month of July before the Houses could prorogue. As it has turned out, this year's session has been more of a business one than any of its recent predecessors. Much useful legislation has been passed, both by means of private bills and Governmental measures, and there has been a disposition on the part of nearly all the members to frown down unduly long speeches. This, coupled with disappointed ambition, may have blighted the projected oratorical display of at least one member; if so, the taxpayers of Canada are a good many thousands of dollars in pocket.

The first session of a new parliament is not usually fruitful of great measures, but the session now ending has a record that shows the country is making great progress, and that its representative men are alive to its needs, as the people who send them to the capital expect them to be.

It has, among other measures, provided a further large sum to defray the expenses of the Canadian contingents who were sent to South Africa. It has provided a pension system for the men of the permanent corps established for the defense of the country and the training of its citizen soldiers.

It has provided for the drilling of the entire militia force of the Dominion in the current year.

It has provided for the maintenance of a regiment at Halifax during the continuance of trouble in South Africa.

It has provided additional funds for the preservation of law and order in the Yukon country, and for the development of that great gold mining region. The Yukon has hitherto paid back all such moneys; it is expected it will continue to do so.

It has provided additional funds for mint in Canada for the coinage of gold, silver and copper money in Canada to meet the needs of the Empire. This work has hitherto been performed in Great Britain and the United States.

It has provided for the erection of an assay office on the Pacific coast. It has provided for the representation of Canada, by an exhibit second to no other country, at the great International Exhibition in Glasgow, now in progress.

It has also provided for the proper representation of the Dominion at the Pan-American Exhibition in Buffalo this summer. In particular, there will be a splendid exhibit of choice Canadian cattle.

It has provided for the taking of the census of the Canadian people—a work undertaken every ten years.

It has provided for the proper reception here of the heir to the British crown and the Duchess of York, on their tour through this country in the ensuing fall.

It has provided for the establishment of a Pacific cable, to be under the control of Great Britain and Canada and other portions of the Empire, which will be of great advantage in increasing our commerce.

It has provided aid for the construction of needed new railways to open up New Ontario and British Columbia. It has provided money for the settlement of long-delayed arbitrated accounts between the Dominion and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

It has provided for the improvement of the St. Lawrence River, and of many canals and harbors in Ontario and Quebec, so as to cheapen the carriage of our products to the outside markets, and the cost of freight of our imports taken in exchange.

It has provided for the opening up of an increased trade with France by the establishment of a direct line of steamships to and from Canada.

It has provided for the better supervision of the exported products of the Dominion.

It has provided for the proper inspection of apples put up in barrels, so as to discourage fraud, and aid in increasing our export trade in fruit.

It has provided for the manufacture in Canada of all saw-logs cut on Indian lands.

It has amended the alien labor law so as to make it more workable.

It has provided for the development of the lead mining and smelting industry in Canada, as it had previously provided for the development of iron and steel production in the country.

It has provided for an improved judicial system in the Northwest Territories, British Columbia and the Yukon, in order to meet the wants of their growing population.

It has provided additional aid for the establishment of schools in the Northwest.

It has amended the criminal code so as to better enable Northwest farmers to put down cattle thieving.

It has liberally provided for the promotion of immigration into our vacant

lands in the West and in Northern Ontario.

And it has emphasized its adherence to the policy of a preference in our markets for British products over those from foreign countries.

This, by no means a complete list, will give our readers some idea of the manifold agencies set on foot by the Government and Parliament of Canada to advance the interests of the people of this great, growing, prosperous Dominion.

Well Done, Brantford.

Brantford has built and equipped a new manual training school. In this respect she has set an example that might well be copied by the larger cities of the Province. The manual training school prepares boys for all callings in life without special training in any one of them. The boy who has served his time in the manual training school will ultimately make a far better mechanic than he who was not privileged to take such preliminary training. London would be a first-class center for such an institution. Since it is too late for her to take the initiative in the matter, the next best thing is to follow suit.

Dirty Bank Bills.

Referring to The Advertiser's warning respecting the danger of contagion from dirty bank bills, our contemporary, the Stratford Beacon, says:

"It might be going a little too far to enforce the Bank of England system for our paper currency, but certainly the circulation of old, filthy bills should be prohibited, and the Dominion authorities should see to it that if there are bills filthier than others they are the ones and twos of Dominion issue. Why should not the chartered banks be instructed to send all old Dominion bills to the office of the various receiver-generals and get new ones in exchange. The cost of printing should not be a weight against public health. There is not the slightest doubt many diseases are communicated by the paper currency, and the Government should do all in its power to lessen the evil."

A Great French Lawyer.

If there is one qualification necessary to success at the bar more than any other it is courage. The lawyer in court without courage will fail. Many lose their nerve and cease to be what they were, hence, courage is much prized by members of the bar the world over. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the Bar of London the Great will give a dinner in honor of M. Labori, Dreyfus' celebrated counsel.

The courage, the pluck, the true manliness, needed by the counsel for that persecuted man, M. Labori had. When one thinks of the power against which he stood, power apparently willing to stoop to anything, one can feel only the greatest admiration for him. Lawyers feel that they should know no one but their client; for the time being the two are merged, in one. But when a lawyer has against him, when, as in the Dreyfus case, power too is against him, aided by unscrupulousness, it is then his courage is tested; it is then that it takes more courage than to face the cannon's mouth. Englishmen generally admire courage. "No mongrel dogs these island mastiffs," says the French Richelieu, and the Englishmen of the Bar of London feel that the Frenchman, M. Labori, is no mongrel either, but an honor to the legal profession. As such, they desire to show their admiration for him.

The members of the Bar of England on more than one occasion have set aside the bounds of nationality. Last year they banqueted the representatives of the Bench and Bar of the United States, and although it might not be generally admitted by the public, the Lord Chancellor, in proposing "The Bench and the Bar of the United States" laid down this rule for the members of the bar, that which should be the charter of their existence, and that which, regardless of popular applause, or regardless of popular denunciation, should be that which another poet has described:

"The truth, the right, ay, though each word be fire,"

Or as the Hon. Edward Blake, who spoke also at that banquet, expressed it, "Whatever may be the system under which we live, we of the bench and of the bar are animated by one motive, honestly to interpret and administer that law, and to secure, so far as it may allow, that it works towards the elements of justice."

While the highest ideals are set before the lawyer, he is fond of his joke, too. Chauncey Depew was there and told the following: "I remember visiting a friend," said he, "in the South at one time, and an old darkey, who had been a slave on the plantation, and who, being rheumatic, was of no further use, came along. The proprietor of the plantation said: 'Well, Uncle Ben, how is it with you?' 'Very bad,' was the answer, 'I'm covered with rheumatism. I see ready to die; I'll be welcome.' 'Well,' said my friend, 'go into the kitchen and get taters ben.' About two hours afterwards Ben, was sitting on a bench singing familiar songs. 'What's the matter?' said my friend. 'Oh,' he said, 'I've eaten a ham and drunk a bottle of whiskey, and am happy.' 'How about the pearly gates?' 'Well,' said Uncle Ben, 'dat excursion am postponed.'"

Every lover of justice and liberty will rejoice that the Bar of Old London, in their hearts responding to that which they admire in the French ad-

vocate, will honor him in the manner intended. Such men inspire others to do likewise.

Carnegie Gives Another Ten Millions.

Among the most recent acts of munificence of Andrew Carnegie is a gift of ten million dollars to the four Scotch universities—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and St. Andrew's. This sum will yield a yearly income of \$250,000, which is \$5,000 more than the total amount of fees annually collected in by those four institutions of learning. Mr. Carnegie states expressly that the beneficiaries are to be the young men and women of his native land, who will be enabled to obtain, free of charge, the highest education. This munificent act is probably the most praiseworthy of Mr. Carnegie's many benefactions. It is so customary to see genius and mental ability divorced from wealth, that hitherto it was with difficulty that the poor man's son could get a university education. Mr. Carnegie's beneficent act will dispel the "chill penny" which too often repressed the noble rage for knowledge and "froze" the genial current of the soul.

It will doubtless be urged that a man possessing such immense wealth could easily afford to do what Mr. Carnegie has done, but how often do we find men hoarding up wealth and disposing of but little of it for the public good? The present instance will no doubt be an example worthy of emulation by other men of great means. The man who puts his fellow in a position in which he can help himself, does more good, to use an expression from an old writer, than "the who gives him a loaf ready baked."

Notwithstanding the strides that have been made in human knowledge during the century just closed, we may safely say that our attainments are but a prelude to what the twentieth century has in store. The battle will not necessarily be to the strong, but to the thoughtful; hence the necessity for institutions where research may be carried on, not only in all branches pertaining to natural science, but in other departments of knowledge as well.

The centralization of capital, although it may have its attendant evils, will be offset by some advantages, especially when in the hands of an individual such as Mr. Carnegie, as it makes it possible to do at one stroke what would be a matter of extreme difficulty if undertaken by private subscription.

110 Miles an Hour.

A cable to the New York World states that a revolution in railroad travel is foreshadowed by the bill which has just passed the House of Lords, authorizing the construction of a novel electric railroad between Manchester and Liverpool. As described in a special cable to the Sunday World, it is to be a single-rail road. The train will run on a track shaped like an inverted Y, with a single rail as its apex. It will consist of but one long car, which will straddle the track, so to speak, one-half of it hanging on each side, just as a pack-saddle hangs on the back of a mule. Every car will carry its own motor. The cars will run in twenty minutes—a speed of 110 miles an hour. As the line will be overhead and derailment impossible, this record-breaking rate of speed will be quite safe. The projectors of the road admit, however, that they have not yet found a brake of sufficient power.

The twentieth century marvels will outstrip those of the nineteenth, and so continuously, as to overcome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder.

Is Jabel in the woolly horse business?

Who is the head Scotchman in the world today? Andrew Carnegie? Lord Kelvin? Principal Rainey? Ian MacLaren? If none of these, who?

The Toronto Mail and Empire raises its rebellious back because it is proposed to give the best place in the Toronto Parliamentary Park grounds to a statue of the late Queen Victoria, instead of to the statue of the late Sir John Macdonald. Our loyal contemporary will be raising the Stars and Stripes next.

The Brockville Recorder claims to have originated the idea of an Old Home Week for Ontario, and we think the claim is well-founded.—Toronto Globe.

Our contemporaries twain forget that the Old Boy reunion idea, of which the Old Home Week suggestion is but an extension, had its origination in this goodly, umbrageous city of London.

We observe that Mr. W. S. Calvert, M.P., the capable representative of West Middlesex in the Dominion Parliament, has been ably seconding Col. Leys, by giving attention, at the Ottawa end, to the subject of fishing in the Thames. Wherever either jurisdiction falls short, the requisite governmental action at Toronto or at Ottawa can be invoked. There ought to be pretty fair fishing next year all along the stream.

The Brockville Times predicts that Brother Graham, M.P., will not be re-elected as representative for Brockville in the Ontario Legislature. It is barely possible the eye of the Brockville Times may be a trifle afflicted with the strabismus of local jealousy.

The Advertiser knows Mr. Graham as one of the most popular M. P.s in the Legislature and on provincial platforms. When the returns come in, after next general election, Bro. Graham will be one of those on deck, with undetached scalp, and feeling quite comfortable, thank you.

Perhaps there is no better business training than that which a girl properly taught may obtain from the household and all kinds of domestic work. It involves not only the ability to manage and oversee details, of which the work of every business consists, but also the whole domain of economy in buying and selling. The girl who can successfully manage a household is fast becoming an expert in an exacting business, and should she ever have to turn her attention in another direction, she will find the knowledge and skill thus acquired of material aid to her in any other calling she may enter.

In discussing the question of the curriculum of the public schools, The Advertiser quotes approvingly of the suggestion that French and German be added to the present list of subjects, and says that Latin might be included, too. This is all wrong.—London News.

When the suggestion that languages be added to the present list of public school subjects comes from such a consensus of expert opinion as emanates from the Ontario Educational Association, The Advertiser is possibly making no serious mistake in its acquiescence. Our contemporary, however, has misconstrued our position. We still maintain that one's memory is best when one is in his teens, and if language is to be studied at all, the sooner it is begun the better if one is to acquire a vocabulary. Which nobody can deny.

Power of Public Opinion.

[The Outlook.]

Public opinion can do anything; it only needs to be organized and made efficient by intelligence, discrimination and concentration.

A Novel Idea.

[Max O'Reil.]

I believe that marriages would be happier if women could choose their husbands instead of men choosing their wives. The instinct and keen insight of women would lead to this happy result.

Dispel Fears.

[Chicago American.]

Free children from their dread of darkness and of ghosts—never inflict fear upon them by forcing them to do that which frightens them. Cheer up the despondent man or woman whose fear for the future makes the present dark.

Bronzed.

[Owen Sound Advertiser.]

They say Lord Salisbury has returned from his vacation looking "bronzed." This must be the result of the "brown study" in which the veteran Premier is understood to have been wrapped over the present political situation.

Jurymen.

[Remarks of United States Judge.]

The way jurymen are examined and tormented with questions in this country is unknown anywhere else where the jury system exists. They are treated as being dishonest and under suspicion, and then questions are put to them that could be properly put to sharpshooters only, and which no one but a sharper could answer.

Good Roads Train.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

A "good roads train" is something of a novelty, and it is to be hoped every municipality will look out for it. The Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association is dispatching one over the Canada Pacific, Canada Atlantic, Grand Trunk and Ottawa and New York lines with road making machinery, in order to afford instruction. Good roads mean money in the pockets of the farmers, and this missionary work calls for every support and encouragement.

The Cripple

Who is crippled by accident or deformity hardly understands the meaning of the word "crippled" as compared with the victim of rheumatism. He is not only bent and twisted, but also racked with pain so cruel that he envies the cripple who stumps along on a wooden leg, whistling as he goes.

Rheumatism is known to-day as a blood disease. It can only be cured through the blood. That powerful blood-purifying medicine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, cleanses the blood of the acid poisons which cause rheumatism. When the blood is cleansed, the rheumatism is cured.

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery" and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine, and all other narcotics. Mr. R. J. McKnight, of Cades, Williamsburg County, S. C., writes: "I had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years, so bad at times I could not leave my bed. I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors, and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me any good. The pains in my back, hips and legs (and at times in my head) would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad, and I lost sleep. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

The sluggish liver can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY CO.

This week we continue giving with every \$2 worth of goods purchased a Free Ticket to Springbank.

Unprecedented
Brussels Carpet Sale

Some weeks ago we purchased at very much below market prices a fine line of Best Body Brussels Carpet. Of these we have some eight or ten pieces, with or without borders, of the best patterns, which we have determined to clear out regardless of value. Perhaps never in the history of London has such a Carpet bargain been offered.

Bear in mind these goods are not soaked with sea water or otherwise damaged, but are perfect in every particular, this season's output, latest designs and newest colorings. We put them on sale today at less than the price of ordinary tapestry. This quality is always sold at 90c, \$1 and \$1 15 per yard; we place them on sale at, per yard, only **62½c**

Tapestry Carpet Bargain.

720 yards best English Tapestry Carpets, imported direct, choice designs and good colorings, extra value at the regular prices, 63c, 65c, 70c and 75c; your choice of the lot at per yard **48c**

N.B.—On account of the above cut being so deep and the price so ridiculously low, we request our customers not to ask for Springbank Tickets with these Carpet Bargains.

Millinery Department.

Summer Opening Now Going On.

All the beauty it is possible to find in millinery is to be had here.

We have on display headgear for quiet tastes, as well as for those who prefer something lavish and luxuriant.

Some especially dainty summery creations at \$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5, as well as the more elaborate at \$7.50, \$8 and \$10.

We hold high carnival in ready-to-wear hats. Columns would be needed to give even a very meagre description of the great range we carry.

A fine line of children's at 25c, 35c, 60c and \$1.

In ladies' at 15c for brown and blue Milan, with silk band, to the more pretentious, at 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, up to \$2.75.

WASH GOODS SECTION.

SOME SPECIAL HOLIDAY LINES.

Special Line Best Scotch Ginghams, in blue, pink, cardinal, green, black and mauve, checks and plaid, regular price 25c. Holiday price, per yard,	Special Line Silk-finished Fancy Colored Foulards, in rose, helio, green, navy, turquoise and royal, fancy sprays and figures. Holiday price, per yard,	Special Line Muslins, in black grounds, with colored figures, sprays and dots, assorted makes, tansours, lawns and Swisses, regular prices 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c. Special holiday price, per yard,	Special Line Best Donegal Dimities, in rose, sky, helio, royal, buttercup, with fancy sprays and figures, fast colors. Special holiday price, per yard,
15c	12 1-2c	12 1-2c	20c

LADIES' LINGERIE.

Ladies' White Skirts, good cambric, made with deep muslin flounce, insertion with torchon insertion, trimmed and lace, worth \$1.50, very special\$1.15	Ladies' Drawers, in Lonsdale, good width, made with fine tucks and deep frill of fine embroidery, all sizes, special value at50c	Ladies' Night Dresses, Empire style, yoke of embroidery insertion, fancy cuff, good value, at each75c
Ladies' Skirt, good English cotton, deep frill of embroidery, with three hemstitched tucks, lengths 38, 40, 42, special at\$1.00	Ladies' Night Dresses, English cambric, Mother Hubbard style, with hemstitched tucked yoke and collar, price, each\$1.00	Full line of Corset Covers, in assorted styles, and prices ranging from15c

Free Springbank Ticket With Every Purchase of \$2 Worth of Goods.

BLOUSE WAIST SECTION.

Another lot of Ladies' Blouses, assorted patterns, new bishop sleeve, prints and muslins, regular 75c, special50c	Ladies' Fine Muslin Blouses, newest patterns, 1 dozen only, pale shades of blue, pink, heliotrope and green, price\$1.35	Ladies' Fine Zephyr Blouses, in pink and blue stripes, bishop sleeve, with tucked cuff, self collar, sizes 32 to 40, price\$1.25
Ladies' Blouses, in good quality percale print, fancy stripes, in blue, red, navy, gray and black and white, sizes 32, 34, 36 to 40, while they last75c	Ladies' Chambray Blouses, in blue, red, and heliotrope, trimmed with embroidery insertion, price\$1.25	Ladies' Fine Swiss Muslin Blouses, white ground with polka dots, in navy and black, something new and very dainty, price\$1.50

Free Springbank Ticket with Every \$2 Worth of Goods Bought this Week

PARASOL SECTION.

SOME HOLIDAY SPECIALS.

Ladies' Parasols, in navy, with white stripes, new designs, from	Ladies' Parasols, in black, with white stripe border and hemstitched,	Ladies' Fancy White Parasols, with one row insertion, also satin striped,	Ladies' Black Umbrellas, silk and wool covers, Paragon frame, steel red, fancy handles,	Children's Fancy Parasols, with or without frill, plain or figured, all new patterns,
\$2.00 to \$4.75	\$3.50	\$1.50 to \$2.75	\$1.50 to \$3.00	25c to \$1.00

STORE WILL BE OPEN THURSDAY EVENING UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY CO.