

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director John Cameron

London, Tuesday, July 11, 1899.

The Ticket of Leave System.

One of the most important of the measures brought before Parliament at its present session is the bill submitted by the Minister of Justice for the conditional liberation of penitentiary convicts. As explained by Hon. Mr. Mills, on the second reading, the measure provides a needed reform in the treatment of offenders against the law, especially those who are convicted of a first offense. Under the act a prisoner may be liberated by the Governor-General in Council and granted a ticket of leave, or license, as it is called in the bill. Then he is bound to report to the sheriff or chief of police of the county or city to which he may go, and he is immediately under surveillance in respect to his good conduct during the period for which he has been sentenced, no matter what part of Canada he may live in. If at any time before the period for which he has been sentenced has elapsed, he is found guilty of improper conduct—if he should at any time spend his time idly, or associate with those who are known to be disreputable persons—he is liable to have his license revoked, and he is committed to the penitentiary to serve out the balance of the time for which he has been sentenced. If he is guilty of crime at any time before his sentence expires, he may be convicted of the offense with which he is charged, and the period for which he is sentenced will be added to the period of the time his original sentence has to run, and he may be committed to serve out the balance of one sentence and the whole of the other in the penitentiary.

The principle now about to be introduced into the law dealing with criminals has been found to work satisfactorily in Great Britain, and also in those of the neighboring States in which it has been tried. It will not be applied to old offenders, who are habitually disposed to crime, and who have not the necessary self-will to restrain themselves, when opportunity offers, from committing crime. Such persons are not likely to receive any license under the operation of the new law; but young offenders—those who have committed offenses for the first time, and especially where those offenses are not of a serious character—may be liberated upon license being granted them, and upon subjecting themselves to the conditions imposed upon them by their license. They will be constantly acting under restraint during the whole period for which they have been sentenced, and so acting, having an abiding knowledge that good conduct will be of the greatest value to them in maintaining their liberty, an opportunity will be afforded them to form better habits, and to become better members of society.

The system will have a tendency to reform the sentenced person at the time when reformation is easiest, and most to be expected. It is a method which those who have studied the criminal classes hold to be highly beneficial in reclaiming the juvenile criminal before he has long associated among those who are hardened in wrongdoing. In other words, what is to be tried is the reform of the youthful prisoner, where at all possible, outside the penitentiary walls, and apart from contact with the very vicious, which has hitherto been far too frequent.

The question of saving expense to the taxpayer has also been considered by the Minister of Justice. The cost of maintaining the penitentiaries is not now so great as it was prior to the advent of the present Government, and the population in prison has considerably increased. But it is to be expected that as the population is added to, the criminal population will also increase, unless some change such as is here outlined takes place. It has been proposed—the present as well as the late Administration had the matter under consideration—that there should be a better classification of prisoners in the penal institutions, but such a classification would entail a very considerable increase in the cost of maintaining the convicts. So far, old offenders, whose lives have been steeped in iniquity, and those who are committed for the first time, have been herded together. The opportunities for reform under such conditions are very few indeed, especially among those yet in their teens, who have been convicted of offenses punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. It is to give this latter class a chance to retrieve their good name, and to begin a law-abiding life at as early a date as is possible,

that the new license system has been introduced, and we have no doubt that it will prove a decided step in the right direction.

The Legislative Tour.

The famous Algoma legislative tour is now a matter of history, and the tourists have returned to their homes, but it will be long before the benefits thereof, both to the participants and to the district visited, will cease to have their effect. The country through which the trip was taken is as little known as any part of the province, for even those whose business it is to know the country, the legislators who make its laws, and the press men who write its history, found that their knowledge was superficial and inaccurate.

For nearly two weeks the party traveled by rail and water over hundreds of miles of territory, through districts containing thousands of acres of splendid agricultural land, and hundreds of square miles of mineral country, holding millions of dollars' worth of many of the most valuable products of the mine. Instead of a barren desolate waste of rock and muskeg (or swamp), where nothing of service to man could be produced, they found vast tracts of country, capable of growing wheat, hay and vegetables in abundance, and favored with a climate exactly suitable for their production. Dotted along the route in districts where ice and snow is popularly supposed to hold undisputed possession almost the year round, they found thriving homesteads and prosperous farms. Here the hardy and industrious pioneer settler was living in comfort and contentment, while interspersed with these were rich tracts of mineral land, where the mining shaft had been sunk, and the busy stamping mill was wresting the precious metals from mother earth.

All this was being done in spite of almost insurmountable difficulties—but difficulties which arose, not from any incompleteness in the work nature had done, but in the lack of enterprise on the part of man to take advantage of that work. In that country of immense distances, far removed from the centers of commerce, there are little or no means of transportation; the widely separated settlers and the far removed mines are without means of communication, one with another, and with the outside world. Railroads and highways are wanted, rivers need bridges, and rapids must be navigable. The country is there, teeming with possibilities, but it is out of reach. The cause of the neglect to provide all this is, primarily, lack of knowledge of the necessity. The purpose of the tour was to remove this ignorance, and now that the legislators know the facts and the press are enabled to disseminate that knowledge among the people, there is good hope that much of the needed work may be undertaken, slowly and by degrees perhaps, in comparison to the great need, but still it can be commenced, and an immense impetus given to the development of as rich a section of new and comparatively unoccupied territory as exists in the Dominion today.

The excursion was happily conceived and admirably carried out, and the weather from start to finish was all that could be desired. The choice of route was well made, in view of the purpose for which the trip was undertaken. At Sault Ste. Marie, which was the practical starting point, the tourists obtained some idea of the necessity of a railway to open up the country running north towards James Bay; the trip to Silver Mountain mine, back of Port Arthur, gave a peep into the mineral resources of that district, while north of Fort William the rich agricultural stretches of the Slate River Valley afforded many a magnificent object lesson of what industrious and intelligent farming could do, and this was repeated at Dryden on the way to Rat Portage. The second week of the trip, spent in the mining districts of the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River, and among the farms skirting the Canadian banks of that noble stream, was a revelation as startling as it was gratifying. The more detailed story, however, must be left for another time.

Light and Shade.

As long as a citizen who offers to pay all his just taxes is regarded as eccentric, the gospel of human perfection will never make much headway.

A paper published in Paris recently contained the following unique advertisement: "A young man of agreeable presence, and desirous of getting married, would like to make the acquaintance of an aged and experienced gentleman who could dissuade him from taking the fatal step."

"How foolish of you to tell those young men that you know how to swim," said the girl in blue as they strolled along the beach.

"Why?" asked the girl in white.

"Why!" repeated the girl in blue,

scornfully. "Well, it's evident you've never been to the seashore before. You miss all the fun of having them try to teach you."—Boston Herald.

Servant (from next door)—Please, mum, missus sent her compliments, and will ye let your daughter sing and play the piano this afternoon?
Lady—Why, certainly; tell your mistress I'm glad she likes it.
Servant—Oh, it isn't that, mum; she's expecting a visit from the landlord, and she wants some excuse for asking for a reduction in the rent.—Tid-Bits.

WHAT THE PRESS THINKS

Outside Opinions on the London Disturbances.

"Some One Has Made a Fool of Himself."

Says the Woodstock Express—The Company Generally Criticised—The City Authorities Blamed.

Popular Hostility to the Company. [Hamilton Herald.]

Fortunately for the reputation of the London street railway, that riot in London on Saturday cannot be laid to their charge. So far from taking part in it, several strikers did what they could to save the company's property and disperse the rioters. The affair was a very regrettable outburst of popular hostility to the street railway company. It was not creditable to London, but it served to show how deeply the company has got itself hated in the community which it is its business to serve.

A Hint to the Mayor. [Hamilton Herald.]

London's mayor should also read the riot act to the London street railway company.

Bad Arrangement. [Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

The railway strike in London and the lamentable results incident to it illustrate the danger of giving away valuable civic franchises. These are usually given in the first place to local men whose interests are at home; but they often fall into the hands of outside capitalists, as in the present case, who have no local interest, and whose sole object is to swell their dividends. The wealthy Americans who own the London street railway seem to have managed things very badly. They have had a very serious strike in Cleveland, and their treatment of the men in London has brought about a state of things almost like civil war. If the city had been running its own railway system, it would probably have been doing so at a large profit; and there would have been no such strike as has now brought disgrace on the city, and blighted its business interests to a very serious extent.

Someone Has Blundered. [Woodstock Express.]

Someone has blundered in London, and has made a fool of himself, and a laughing-stock of the whole Dominion of Canada. London is only a small place after all, and the number of strikers and rioters cannot possibly be very great. The forces available in the city should be more than ample to keep the peace, if those in authority knew enough to use them properly. Instead of falling into a panic and sending out a wild alarm and call for more troops from all parts of the military district.

The means at hand for dealing with a little disturbance like this are as follows: The Seventh Battalion, 400 strong; the London Field Battery, of six guns and 120 rank and file; a cavalry troop and a company of regular soldiers at the barracks, about 50 strong; not to mention the regular police force of the city. In the face of all this the district commanding officer has, without excuse, and in excess of his authority, called out one or more companies from most of the battalions in his district, and ordered them to report for duty at London to help put down the rioting. To add to the loss of the rioting, he has ordered them to come without arms, as they are to receive the new Lee-Enfield rifles in store at London, which, if ever used on the streets of that unfortunate city, will kill more innocent people a mile or two away from the scene of action than

SCREAMED WITH ECZEMA

Baby's Skin Red and Raw. Doctor's Medicine was Painful and Useless. A Stranger Advised CUTICURA. Cured in a Month, with Skin Smooth and Fair.

My little daughter, when six months old, broke out with Eczema. I took her to a doctor and he pronounced it "Moist Eczema," and prescribed for her. She screamed when I put the medicine on her, and I stopped using it. It was indeed very painful. Her skin was all red and raw, and moisture coming from it all the time. A perfect stranger to me advised me to use CUTICURA. I got CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment, and they entirely cured her within a month. She is now three months old to-day, and her skin is like a piece of silk, and fair as a lily.

Mrs. E. J. KANE, 815 Ohio Ave., Oct. 7, 1898. Kansas City, Kan.

PIMPLES CURED BY CUTICURA SOAP

I commenced to get pimples and blackheads when I was fifteen years old. My face was covered, I spent about ten dollars for soap, medicine, etc., but they never did me any good. I used CUTICURA SOAP for two weeks, and the pimples and blackheads began to disappear, and it only took three weeks of CUTICURA SOAP to cure my face of those horrid pimples. JOSEPH B. CLAMER, Sept. 21, '98. 327 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J.

My face was covered with a pimply, ruptured, and itching skin. After using CUTICURA SOAP for six weeks, all the pimples went away, my skin getting as soft as velvet. H. CROME, 228 Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Sept. 21, 1898.

Itching humors, lecturing, disgusting eruptions, pimples, itching, scaling, scaly, crusts, and all skin diseases, with dry, thin, and falling hair, instantly relieved by CUTICURA. CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA Ointment. CUTICURA is the greatest of all skin cures, and will cure CUTICURA, eczema, and all skin diseases, and all humors, when all else fails.

Get the genuine world. PORTER DAVIS & CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston. "All About the Skin," free.

Phone 1046 THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO. Phone 1043

OUR patrons will please bear in mind that in the interests of our salespeople we close every Wednesday afternoon during July and August. By making your purchases every Wednesday in the forenoon you will confer a favor on the hands of this house, who greatly appreciate their half holiday every week during the hot weather.

Our second week's selling in July will be equal if not better than its predecessors. Last week the crowd stayed RIGHT WITH US, and everybody was pleased. We gave bargains our customers appreciated, and the result was a big week's selling.

Our plans and prices for this week will make business hum till 10 o'clock Saturday night. Every day will bring forth special attractions and special prices. Come when you will, you will find fresh bargains and attractive merchandise. Here's some special lines to commence with.

Just Opened.

100 pieces Flannelette, in light and dark colors, checks and stripes, at..... 3½c
75 pieces Wide Flannelette, in fancy stripes, blues, grays, etc..... 5c
46 pieces 36-inch Heavy Flannelette, fancy stripes, usually sold at 12½c and 15c..... 10c
50 pieces Indigo Blue Prints..... 5c
20 pieces Fancy American Satens..... 5c
20 pieces 33-inch Gray Cotton..... 3c
20 pieces Extra Heavy 34-inch Sheeting..... 5c
Our special number, 72-inch Bleached Twill Sheeting, this week..... 20c

Linens.

72-inch Unbleached Table Damask, satin finish, heavy make, pure flax..... 49c
72-inch Bleached Table Damask, satin finish, fruit pattern (one piece only)..... 65c
68-inch Heavy Bleached Table Damask, polka dot handsome border. This is a superior linen, worth \$1, for..... 78c
72-inch Grass Bleached Table Damask, fine satin finish, new patterns; very special..... \$1 00

70-inch Heavy Bleached Table Damask, Fluer de Lis pattern (Napkins to match)..... 98c
80-inch Fine Satin Damask, grass bleached, star pattern (Napkins to match), special..... \$2 00

Linen Crash Suitings.

Linen Crash Suitings, 36-inch, shades—navy, fawn and natural..... 15c, 20c and 25c
Ladies' Crash Skirts, regular \$1 25..... 99c
Ladies' White Pique Skirts, regular \$1 00..... 75c
3 only, Pique Suits, were \$3 50 each, now..... \$2 50

Very Special This Week.

80 dozen fine Black Cotton Hose, double heels and soles, warranted fast black, worth 25c a pair; till sold, 2 pairs for..... 25c
Summer Blankets, 10 and 11½, cream and gray, fast colored borders, special, per pair..... 75c, 85c and 95c

Bath Towels Special.

Bleached and unbleached, 2 for..... 25c
Extra large Bath Towels, 2 for..... 45c
Large heavy make, stripes and checks, 2 for..... 50c

Special Sale of American Blouses

this week at half and less than half price. Percales, Piques, Gingham, Muslins, Cambrics, etc. Regular 75c, \$1 and \$1 25 for 50c. Regular \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$1 75 for 75c.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

IMPORTERS.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

The Safest Drink for Hot Weather.

Montserratt

LIME FRUIT JUICE

COOLING. REFRESHING. WHOLESOME. INVIGORATING.

Dilute with water and sweeten to the taste or use with any form of mixed drink.

will be hurt in the ranks of the rioters, owing to the invariable trick of shooting high that all green troops fall into when first brought into action.

The street car strike, from the very beginning, has been fomented and turned into a riot by the criminal weakness of the city authorities and police. Like the want of fact of the company. Like all weak men, those in authority have jumped from one extreme to the other, and now seem to want the streets swept with grape-shot and dum-dum bullets. This unfortunate affair will greatly injure the city, and the whole country, in the eyes of the outside world. It seems as if the inmates of the big lunatic asylum in the east end of the city had assumed control of its civic affairs, and were reveling in a debauch of insane excitement and devilry.

A Foolish Act.

[Guelph Herald.]

The London trouble, it appears, was precipitated by a non-union conductor drawing, or attempting to draw, a revolver on the crowd, which had gathered near the street car barns. This foolish act seems to have acted like the spark to the magazine, and from that hour, 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, until well on into Sunday morning, London was given over to the mob. Let us hope that order will be quickly restored, and that the difficulties to which the present outbreak is an unfortunate climax, may be amicably settled.

History of the Trouble.

[Guelph Mercury.]

The trouble began at London last winter, when the men formed a union for which they demanded recognition by the company and increased wages. These demands were not met, and a strike was instituted. After it had been in progress for several days, during which by citizens were boycotted very generally by the men returned to their places and continued to work until a few weeks ago, when the trouble was renewed. The men claimed that the company had failed to live up to their agreement; they were unable to secure what they asked for, and again they went out on strike. Since then the cars have been in charge of non-union men, but do not seem to have been very liberally patronized by the public. The strikers established a line of busses in

opposition, which appear to have done a fairly paying business. Beyond that the incidents of the strike were the holding of labor meetings, at which the situation was discussed; the holding of some labor processions, and a rioting took place, nothing of a violent character took place, excepting the ill-usage of a non-union conductor during the strike last winter.

The Mercury, proceeding to quote a paragraph from the London Free Press, takes care to explain that the sympathies of the Free Press "lean in favor of the company." The Mercury adds that the Free Press unfairly blames some of its local contemporaries for inciting trouble by passionate appeals.

Yes; Abandonment Would Be Better.

[Brantford Expositor.]

The street car strike resulted in most unfortunate riotings in London the less on Saturday. Stones were thrown, revolvers were produced, and militia aid had to be summoned. There is something radically wrong in such a condition of affairs. There should be some better way of settling labor struggles than resorts to mob violence.

WHEAT PROSPECTS

The Mark Lane Express Summarizes the Situation in Europe.

London, July 11.—The attendance of buyers of wheat during the week has again been on a small scale, and only a limited demand has resulted, being still confined to immediate wants. Operators in the face of ample supplies on spot and coming forward appear distrustful of the future.

Business as a consequence has par-taken of a retail character; foreign description, however being more freely offered, have sold in buyer's favor. The floating and forward shipment trade for wheat has presented a very dull tone, and prices have ruled against holders.

According to the Mark Lane Express, the following are the latest foreign prospects:

France.—Notwithstanding criticisms the wheat crop situation is generally regarded as satisfactory. Spain.—The crop is short through drought. Italy.—Wheat cutting has almost

terminated. In Sicily and in South Italy it has just begun, and a good crop is hoped for. Germany.—Dry weather, with changeable temperature, has prevailed in the north. Rain is much wanted. In other parts there has been more rain, and the crops look promising. Hungary.—The condition of crops is variously judged. Only auspicious weather can diminish detrimental effects. Austria.—Expectations are very good.

Label Them "Dangerous."

All the Imitations of and Substitutes for Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

More than ever this summer, dishonorable and disreputable pharmaceutical concerns are flooding the market with cheap and worthless preparations designed to be imitations of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Some of these are even labeled "Extract of Wild Strawberry," "Wild Strawberry Compound," etc., in the hope that the public may be deceived by the name, and led to purchase them, thinking they are getting the genuine Dr. Fowler's.

Are you ready to risk your health—perhaps your life, to these no name, no reputation, likely dangerous, so called, Strawberry Extracts? For more than forty years now Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been recognized by both the people and the medical profession as the standard remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Summer Complaints, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera Infantum and all fluxes of the bowels of children and adults.

You can always rely on it in the time of need to do just what is claimed for it.

But the imitation—what is their reward, where the guarantee that they will cure?

Think well before you take any one of them. Ask your druggist for DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY and we are confident you will not be refused that reasonable request.