

## London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1881.)

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, July 22, 1899.

## The Summer Holidays.

Londoners going away on vacation may have their favorite paper. The Advertiser sent to their temporary residence, without extra charge. Leave your address in the business office.

## London's Bitter Lesson.

A syndicate of foreign capitalists may purchase the Hamilton street railway and construct a widespread system of radial electric railways in that vicinity. We trust Hamilton and vicinity will consult London's bitter experience, and rigidly safeguard public interests, before handing any street railway franchises over to a private corporation, especially a non-resident corporation. The situation in which this city is placed is so unjust that it would seem to warrant the interference of the Legislature. The street railway franchise in this city was given away in 1875, for the outrageous period of 50 years. At that time there was no conception of the value of such a charter. Twenty years later the controlling interest in the road was purchased by Mr. H. A. Everett, the Cleveland millionaire. This gentleman has virtually a monopoly of the streets of London, and can defy the will of the people and the interests of the city for the next twenty-six years, if he chooses, unless some legislative remedy can be found. The Street Railway Company, under present management, have been continually at war with the City Council. For the past two months the people of London have been practically without a street car service, because the mass of them are morally averse to riding under existing conditions. A public franchise is being used to punish the public who conferred it.

It is absurd that any body of men calling themselves a City Council should have the power to pass an ordinance binding a municipality for the period of 50 years. This is everywhere recognized at the present time, and few municipal franchises are now granted for more than ten years. There is reason to believe that if the proper steps were taken, London might find legislative redress. It is a case where the proper power could be invoked with confidence, and undo a great wrong, perpetrated unconsciously, perhaps by a handful of men elected for a year only, using their little brief authority to vote away the liberties and rights of a future generation of Londoners.

## An Un-British Institution.

It was not the intention of the fathers of confederation that the Senate of Canada should be an un-British institution, but such in its working has the constitution of the Chamber turned out to be. It was the desire of those who drew up the Confederation Act to have the Senate, as near as possible, an exact copy of the House of Lords of the Motherland, with, of course, the absence of the hereditary feature. The rights of the people were conserved in Great Britain, however, to a much greater extent than they have been in Canada.

In Britain, in the event of a deadlock taking place between the two Chambers, it is always in the power of the sovereign, on the advice of her responsible ministers, to create a sufficient number of new peers to overcome the hostile majority that may exist in the House of Lords, and enable the Queen's Government to be carried on. Such a right was exercised in 1832, when Lord Grey refused to take office, though supported by a very large majority in the House of Commons, until he had the assurance of King William IV. that enough peers would be created to carry the measure. It never became necessary to make the new peers, because the House of Lords, knowing the power that was behind the popular assembly, gave way. The threat was enough, and it has always been so under similar circumstances. Indeed, a like crisis was averted in 1869, when the question of the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Ireland was brought forward as a measure of justice to the great majority of the people of that island. Then, Archbishop Tait, at the request of her Majesty, as is recorded in his biography by his son-in-law, became the medium for the persuasion of the House of Lords to allow the Irish Church Bill to pass its second reading. It is well known that at that time, if better counsels had not prevailed, so strong was the feeling of

the country against the threatened interference of the House of Lords with this just piece of legislation, that the Liberal leaders, were ready, as in 1832, to demand that the power to create additional peers to overcome the hostile majority should be exercised by her Majesty. The Queen, as a constitutional monarch, well knew that she could not have refused the demand of her Ministry, and she used her persuasive powers to prevent the humiliation of the Upper Chamber.

There is no such safeguard of the interest of the people in the constitution of the Canadian Senate. Only to a very limited degree is it possible to add to the membership of the Senate with the object of bringing its members into harmony with the representatives of the people. Section 28 of the Confederation Act provides that if at any time, on the recommendation of the Governor-General-in-Council, the Queen thinks fit to direct that three or six members shall be added to the Senate, the Governor-General may, by summons to three or six qualified persons, add to the Senate accordingly. Provision was also made that after these three or six persons were summoned, no more should be called until the normal number was reached, unless under a similar recommendation by the Governor-General to the Queen.

Look at the difference between the two systems.

In Britain, the popular will, duly ascertained, cannot be thwarted. It is open to the Ministers to call on her Majesty to appoint enough new members of the House of Lords to carry its legislation.

In Canada, only three, or at most six, Senators can be added.

The British system enables the people to rule. The Canadian system, up to date, enables an irresponsible body of men, who may for the time being be in the majority, to set aside the action of the people, acting on the will of the electorate expressed at the polls.

This is what is happening today. Because one party held power for so long a period in Canada, the large majority of the Senators are members of that political party. It may have been imagined by the Fathers of Confederation that it would be otherwise; but it cannot be denied that the practical results of the un-British constitution of the Senate has been to establish and build up a Chamber of the very strongest of partisans, who passed the very worst measures sent to them by their friends when in power in the House of Commons, and who have mutilated or defeated good measures brought in by their political opponents in accordance with the declared will of the people.

Under the British system, this would not be possible, under our system it has been possible. No Star Chamber ever was more irresponsible to public opinion than is the Senate of Canada. It is time for a change. We have been told that the Colonial Secretary, Right Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, but awaits the decision of the popular Chamber at Ottawa, in confirmation of the demand of the public as expressed at the polls. As an Englishman who believes in constitutional rule he is believed to be ready to carry through the British Parliament an amendment doing away with the present un-English system, and putting in its place a provision which shall enable the will of the people to be carried out.

The reform cannot be longer postponed.

## A Glimpse of Johannesburg.

Oliver Schriener, the author, thus describes the scene as it is presented in Johannesburg, the leading city of the Transvaal, made so by foreign money and foreign push and brains: "On first walking the streets one has a strange sense of having left South Africa, and being merely in some cosmopolitan center, which might be anywhere where all nations and colors gather round the yellow king. Russian Jews and Poles are here by thousands, seeking in South Africa the freedom from oppression that was denied that much-wronged race of men in their own birth-land. Cornish and Northumberland miners; workmen from all parts of the earth; French, German and English tradesmen; while in the stock exchange men of every European nationality are found, though the Jews predominate. Your household servant may be a Kaffir, your washerwoman is a half-caste, your butcher is a Hungarian, your baker English, the man who sells vegetables and fruit from an Indian coolie, your coachman from the Chinaman round the corner, your grocer is a Russian Jew, your dearest friend an American. This is an actual and not an imaginary description."

When we take into consideration the sacrifices of the Boers to preserve their nationality, and to keep a country to themselves, we can well understand the feelings of Oom Paul when he is told that all these nationalities have a right to manhood suffrage on an equality with their neighbors the original settlers.

The Boers who trekked across the Vaal River to get away from British

sovereignty, and have a country all to themselves, never contemplated such a change. But it is bound to come, and Kruger may make up his mind to it.

The majority sooner or later rule in every civilized country.

## The Binder Twine Contract.

The Montreal Gazette asks, in reference to the recent discussion in Parliament over the binder twine contract in 1897, why there was but one tender submitted in that year. The probability is that the scarcity of tenders was caused by the fact that in 1895, the last year in which the late Parliament was in power, the selling of the twine was awarded to Mr. John Connor, of St. John, N. B., without contract, and he was paid 10 per cent on all sales for his trouble. It may have been thought that the Minister of Justice in the present Government was doing business in the same way, and thus responsible firms were inclined not to bother with the penitentiary twine. That such was unwarranted has been seen since then. This year, for example, there were a number of tenders, and the firm which offered the best terms to the Department of Justice was awarded the output.

Hon. Peter Mitchell, who is dying at Ottawa, is one of the fathers of Confederation. Very few of the old school are left.

One hundred and fifty persons have committed suicide in New York in the past three months. This is a sad commentary on civilization.

Glasgow street railways this year show a clear profit of \$270,000, an increase of 25 per cent over last year. The Glasgow system is run by the city for the city—not for a private corporation.

Hundreds of children have died in the United States from lockjaw, due to exploding toy pistols on July 4. It is estimated that more casualties resulted from Fourth of July demonstrations this year than from the whole Spanish-American war.

The Montreal Star is soap-chewing again. In a screaming article on Liberal perfidy, it accuses The Advertiser of abetting the corrupt practices in West Elgin because it ventured to protest against the reckless vilification of Mr. W. T. R. Preston. The Advertiser regards the doings in West Elgin as shameful, and has more than once said so, pretty emphatically. As to what Mr. Preston's share in that election was, the journals who are black-guarding him know nothing at all, and the least they might do is wait till he has a chance to explain. He has already given notice that he will sue one of his defamers for criminal libel.

Mr. N. C. Frederiksen, professor of economics in the University of Copenhagen, read a paper in London, England recently on the question, "Are We on the Road to a Commercial Crisis?" Mr. Frederiksen dismissed as untenable Jevon's hypothesis that sun spots and the periodicity of commercial crises were connected as cause and effect, though it was undeniable that the span from one crisis to another was about ten years. The real cause of these remarkable periods was in Mr. Frederiksen's opinion, a mental process. They were due to waves

## SHED SKIN 20 TIMES

Little Boy's Terrible Eczema. Mass of Sores from Head to Foot.

Not an Inch of Body Unaffected. Skin Came off with Bandages.

Screams Were Heart-Breaking. 3 Doctors & Institute no Avail.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

My little boy broke out with an itching rash. I tried three doctors and medical college but he kept getting worse. There was not a square inch of skin on his whole body unaffected. He was one mass of sores, and the stench was frightful. At the time I was induced to try CUTICURA remedies, he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off, and put the CUTICURA (ointment) on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. It removed the bandages they would take the skin with them, and the poor child's screams were heart-breaking. After the second application of CUTICURA (ointment) I saw signs of improvement, and the sores began to dry up. He was cured in twenty days, but now he is entirely cured. I used CUTICURA Resolvent for his blood, and a stronger and healthier boy you never saw than he is today.

BOSTON, MASS., 475-Cook St., Chicago, Ill.

CUTICURA

Begin with the Blood and Ends with The Skin and Scalp.

This is the only CUTICURA Resolvent that purifies the blood and cleanses the skin of all impurities. It removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA Soap and gentle scrubbing with CUTICURA (ointment), greatest of emollients, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, relieve itching, burning, and inflammation, soothe and heal. This is speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most distressing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. FOREIGN DRUG CO., PROPRIETORS. New York, Boston, Chicago, London, and all the principal cities of the world.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

Phone 1046

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Phone 1048

EARLY CLOSING—During July and August we close every Wednesday afternoon. Our salespeople will consider it a favor if you will make your purchases on Wednesday in the forenoon.

Just passed into stock today, several packages new goods, ex Steamship "Lucania." Some lines arriving a little late for the summer trade we have marked below their value and they will be found amongst our regular Saturday and Monday offerings.

## For Saturday and Monday.

## Saturday and Monday in the Basement

6-inch White Tea Plates, per dozen ..... 55c  
7-inch Plain White Dinner Plates, per dozen ..... 55c  
Large Plain White Cups, per dozen ..... 35c  
Large Brown Teapots, each ..... 15c  
50 Fancy Decorated Creamers, each ..... 5c  
22 pounds Redpath's Standard Granulated Sugar for ..... \$1.00  
Our Imperial Blend Black and Mixed Tea, at 25c per pound, is better than any 40c tea on the market today.  
Corn Starch ..... 5c  
3 lbs. Washing Soda ..... 5c  
10c Bottle of Extract of Lemon ..... 5c  
1-lb Jars of Mustard, each ..... 10c  
3 lbs Layer Raisins for ..... 25c  
3 cans corn, 3 lbs rice, 3 lbs tapioca, 6 lbs bright yellow sugar and 1 lb of our 40c Japan tea, all for ..... \$1.00

## Shoe Section

Men's Box Calf Laced Boots, English back straps, hand process sole, newest shape, special price ..... \$3.50  
Men's Laced and Congress Boots, Nobby and stylish, also good fitting and wear guaranteed ..... \$2.00  
Special Assorted Lot of Men's Laced Boots, worth \$2, for per pair ..... \$1.25  
Women's Oxford Shoes, at 65c to \$2 per pair, every pair represents more than the money's worth.  
Women's Button and Laced Boots at \$1 to \$3.50; special value at ..... \$1.90 to \$2.00

## Hosiery

Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, double heel and sole, all sizes, worth 15c a pair, for per pair ..... 10c  
Ladies' and children's Plain Cotton Hose, double heel and sole, all sizes, special, per pair ..... 10c  
Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, regular 20c a pair; very special, 2 pairs for ..... 25c  
Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, in plain and drop stitch; very special, at per pair ..... 25c

## Ladies' Blouses.

We're out for big trade in Blouses, and if styles and prices count, we'll get them sure. On Saturday and Monday we'll have a regular clean-up sale in this department, which you can't afford to miss if you want just double your money's worth and plenty to pick from.  
75c and \$1 Shirt Waists for 50c  
\$1.25 Blouse Waists for ..... 75c  
See our New White Muslin and P. K. Waists, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, and ..... \$2.00

## Ladies' Whitewear and Corsets

Ladies' Drawers, good cotton, with tucks, for, per pair ..... 20c  
Ladies' Chemise, best cotton, untrimmed, each ..... 20c  
Ladies' Cotton Gowns, trimmed with embroidery and tucks, good cotton, sizes 56 to 60, regular 85c, for ..... 65c  
Ladies' Skirts, good width, embroidered and muslin flairs, very special, at, each ..... \$1.00  
Corsets, R. and C., special, gray coutil jean, lace-trimmed, side straps, regular 85c, for ..... 59c  
Crompton's "Queen Mary" Corsets, in derry and white satin; a perfect fitting short corset, special, at, per pair ..... \$1.00  
French Model Corset, long waist, short hip, all steel-lined, special, per pair ..... 75c

## Lace and Handkerchief Department.

White and Cream Washing Brussels Net, per yard, 35c and ..... 25c  
20 dozen Ladies' Fine White Lawn Handkerchiefs, hem edge, special, at, each ..... 5c  
10 dozen of those fine all-linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 15c and 20c each, 3 for ..... 25c  
40 pieces Embroidery and Insertion, all designs, per yard, 15c, 15c and ..... 20c  
Ladies' Vests, regular 8c, for ..... 5c  
Ladies' Lace-Trimmed Vests, each 10c  
Ladies' Vests, with or without sleeves, bleached or unbleached, lace trimmed, very special, 2 for 25c

## Dress Goods Department

Seaside Serge, 44 inches, all-wool goods, hard finish, heavy twill, black and navy; extra value, per yard ..... 55c  
Boating Serge, 44 inches, all-wool black and navy, fast dye, hard finish and heavy twill; extra value, per yard ..... 50c  
English Coating Serges, 52 inches, special for suits, black and navy, beautiful finish twills; extra special, per yard ..... 75c and 90c  
New Black Crepons, silk and mohair goods, in new blister effects, blister waves, plaids and fancy raised designs; beautiful, bright silky goods; regular \$1.75 to \$2 a yard; special ..... \$1.25  
44-inch Mohair Crepons, heavy raised designs, large and small figures; regular 90c and \$1 a yard, for ..... 65c

## Staple Section

White Sheets, ready-made, wide hems, best Hochelaga Sheeting: 2 1/2 by 2 1/2 yards, twilled, each ..... 75c  
2 1/2 by 2 1/2 yards, plain, each ..... 70c  
2 1/2 by 2 1/2 yards, plain, each ..... 60c  
2 by 2 1/2 yards, plain and twill ..... 50c  
Ready-made Pillow Cases, 37 inches long, 3-inch hem ..... 19c  
42-inch ..... 20c  
44-inch ..... 20c  
46-inch ..... 22c  
48 and 50 inches ..... 25c  
Best Circular Pillow Cases, Fine India Machine, in white, beautiful sheer goods, in stripes and checks. This lot arrived a little late, and are marked less than regular value, at, per yard ..... 18c, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c  
Cream Quaker Flannels, 25-inch; this is a nice wool summer flannel, per yard ..... 35c and 25c  
English Shaker Flannels, in cream, per yard ..... 10c, 12 1/2c and 15c  
Bleached Drawing Linen, 25 inches, per yard ..... 25c  
25-inch Unbleached Huckaback, Toweling, special ..... 12 1/2c  
27-inch Bleached Huckaback ..... 25c  
26-inch Crash Suits, at, per yard ..... 15c, 20c and 25c  
Large All-Linen Bath Towels, each ..... 50c, 60c and 62 1/2c  
Cotton Bath Towels, bleached and unbleached, per pair ..... 25c

## The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210 1/2 and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

## ASK YOUR GROCER FOR EDDY'S

"EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 20c. "EAGLE" Parlor Matches, 10c.  
"VICTORIA" Parlor Matches, 65c. "LITTLE COMET" Parlor Matches.

The Finest in the World. No Brimstone.

The E. B. Eddy Company, Limited, HULL, RQ.

in the human mind. Men moved together, often without much reason, like a flock of sheep, following the same impulses and influences. As to the present position, we had left the period of depression following the Baring crisis and the American crisis of 1893, and were in the expanding period. We were not yet at a point where a general crisis was possible. With a rate of discount in London at 2 per cent or less and still a relative abundance of money in New York this was out of the question. But we were already over the first period of reviving life, and the best moment for the conversion of government and municipal debts and similar securities was past. In the United States the speculative period was still far from its point of culmination, and if crops were good there was likely to be a still stronger development.

## What Others Say.

Sweetness and Light.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Sweetness and light must be banished from all Anglican Churches in England. In other words, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York have decided that incense and candles must go.

Free Speech in England.

[New York World.]

Governor Roosevelt's idea that it is outrageous and even treasonable to criticize the administration's policy or no-policy in the Philippines would not pass muster in England. He is more imperialistic than the imperials.

The London Spectator, though favoring a firm, and if need be, a forcible policy toward President Kruger, says: "By all means let those who think we have no right to interfere in the Transvaal speak out, and let them do so. Let them believe to be an oppressive and unjust policy. We trust the day will never come when Englishmen will be afraid of proclaiming that their country is in the wrong when they honestly think her to be so."

It is a century too late to muzzle the speech of Anglo-Saxons.

Death Rate Easy in High Life.

[Montreal Gazette.]

Since 1899 opened the Parliament of Canada has lost by death seven members, all of whom in one way or other were men of more than ordinary capacity. Senator Adams was followed by Senator Sutherland, and Senator Boulton by Senator Sanford. The House of Commons lost first Mr. J. F. Wood, then Mr. Ives, then Mr. Geoffrion. If none of these were clever, capable men, in their way, and all had won recognition for their merits by ability or character

or both. Remembering them and their work will help people to understand how many good men public life develops, and how much of the best that is in its good men the country gets the benefit of.

## Strain of Parliamentary Life.

[St. Thomas Journal.]

Parliamentary life imposes a strain upon the physical system that frequently causes illness and a breaking down. Not only have two members of the commons succumbed to death in a few days, but others are ill and compelled to seek rest. Hon. Mr. Tarte, it is well known, had to absent himself from the House some time ago, and is now in England, endeavoring to obtain restoration to health. It is announced that Speaker Edgar will also have to stay out during the remainder of the session, while Mr. Eadie, the member for Nicolet, is dying at his home, and may have passed away ere this paragraph reaches the eye of the reader.

Isn't This Too Gloomy?

[Prof. Goldwin Smith, in Weekly Sun.]

The Bystander has received a visit from a colored man, an Abyssinian negro, intelligent and with good introductions, who seeks to give some of his race in the south technical education. His idea is that, being so trained, they may be welcomed as mechanics by the British settlements in Africa and thus become the forerunners of an exodus of their brethren from thraldom in the Southern States. There does not seem to be much hope in his scheme, or in any scheme involving the deportation of 9,000,000 of people to the other side of the Atlantic. But what was the remarkable was the absolute despair with which the man regarded the case of the negro in the Southern States. It is, indeed, difficult to discern any ray of light in the darkness of that situation. The antipathy of race seems to be ever growing more intense. Not only is the negro deprived of the political franchise; he is put out of the pale of law, so that he can be shot down like a wild beast. The government dares not interfere; the people of the north dare not interfere. Even the voice of rebuke or remonstrance is scarcely heard. So much for the fruits of four years of enormous bloody and prodigiously costly civil war.

At Soranton, in Mississippi, a negro having been lynched, the verdict of the coroner's jury is: "We, the jury, find that deceased came to his death by hanging on a limb and broke his neck." This hideous jocularly betrays a contemptuous hatred of the negro even deeper than that which is betrayed by the

lynching itself. One cannot help asking once more whether the people in whose country these things are being done might not, before they set forth to carry civilization abroad with fire and sword, turn their attention to the barbarism at home. Of all barbarism, civilization which has relapsed into savagery is the worst."

## Irreverence Condemned.

[Montreal Witness.]

We have to apologize for the appearance through lack of oversight of some profane stories told at a meeting of Canadians at the Christian Endeavor convention. There would be no fairness in singling out the speaker in the case for criticism, so common is the sort of irreverence which we have to deplore in our report. Jest is not only at honest religiousness, but at the most sacred things of religion itself, and all too common all over the world. We have heard this sort of profanity—for profanity it is, worse, we should think, in its effects than the ordinary vulgar swearing of the streets—over and over again among the very leaders of religion. Indeed, men whose daily occupation is with the most sacred subjects seem to be under special temptation. In their lighter moments to deal with them lightly, and men noted for piety and honored for their zeal as evangelists, often seem to have little idea how they are injuring their cause among people, who, however little attention they give to religion, still associate it only with thoughts of worship and reverence. We can imagine nothing more calculated to remove the good effects of a gathering for mutual pledges to a consecrated life than turning the holiest thoughts to ridicule, as was done in our report. Take only one of these stories as an example, that which represents a young woman as going out to pray under a tree for a husband, and who, on hearing an owl shout "Hoo-hoo," said anyone would do. We pass over the vulgarizing effect of the situation here depicted on the mutual respect, and even reverence, which normally exists between the sexes, a subject on which more needs to be said, for next to the matter we have on hand, there is no holy sentiment more constantly insulted by injurious jesting than this. This woman is represented as addressing her prayers presumably to God and to mistake the cry of the owl for the answer of the Almighty. The woman as going out to pray under a tree for a husband, and who, on hearing an owl shout "Hoo-hoo," said anyone would do. We pass over the vulgarizing effect of the situation here depicted on the mutual respect, and even reverence, which normally exists between the sexes, a subject on which more needs to be said, for next to the matter we have on hand, there is no holy sentiment more constantly insulted by injurious jesting than this. 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