

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1862.)

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Friday, May 26, 1899.

Our Shade Trees.

These are the days in which we in London feel justly proud of our shade trees. Our place of abode is known throughout the continent as the "Forest City," and justly so, for few centers of population are so well provided with shade trees in almost every thoroughfare. The present generation are reaping in enjoyment, and in healthfulness the fruit of the labors of those who joined with The Advertiser, a third of a century ago, in the advocacy of the systematic planting of shade trees. But how many fail to appreciate the privileges they enjoy! Shade trees tend to make city life more tolerable in the tropical heat of summer. The temperature in a forest or grove is lower in summer and higher in winter than it is in the open. As Dr. Stephen Smith, the New York sanitary expert, says, the difference between the temperature of the air under and among the branches of a single tree densely leafed, and the surrounding air on a hot day, is 20, 30 and 40 degrees, and in the soil a difference of 10 or 11 degrees. The reverse is true in winter. The laborer or traveler exposed to the cold of the open country finds in the forest a degree of warmth quite as great as in a building but imperfectly inclosed. Trees are, in fact, very effective equalizers of temperature and humidity. Their effect in purifying the air should also be borne in mind. They absorb and use in nutrition the carbonic acid which is exhaled by man, and exhale the oxygen which is necessary to the human race. These advantages trees confer on us, to say nothing of the beauty which they contribute to the landscape. We should have every thoroughfare shaded with well-kept trees, not too thickly planted, or untrimmed, so as to prevent the beneficent rays of the sun from promptly drying the streets, but in sufficient number and foliage to afford all the benefits which we have indicated. London is probably the best shaded city in this country, but our citizens must see that the newer streets, which in our steady progress are constantly being opened up, are given as good a start in the matter of trees as the older portions of the city, while at the same time the mature trees are not allowed to be sacrificed either by insect pests, or other destructive agencies. Thus will the health and beauty for which London is famed be maintained.

A Fair Measure.

It may be because they have not fully considered the facts, as clearly presented in the speech of the Canadian Prime Minister, that the Opposition press had started in to misrepresent the effect of the new redistribution measure. Or it may be from an anxiety to bring the measure into disrepute even by unfair means, which their readers, if they are intelligent, must resent. Certain it is that some of our contemporaries are making strange assertions. Here we have the Toronto World, not generally ill-informed, boldly declaring:

"We notice that Brant, Elgin, Lambton and other counties are to have an additional member each."

And with this premise, our contemporary proceeds to argue that Toronto should have an additional member. The facts of the case, as anyone may gather by a perusal of the address of the Prime Minister, who introduced the measure, or by a reference to its provisions, are that neither Brant, Elgin nor Lambton has received an additional member. The representation of these counties will be as it is under the law now in force, so far as number of members is concerned. The only difference is in the re-establishment of county boundaries. Elgin will not have the township of South Dorchester thrown into Middlesex. The county of Kent will not be distributed around; there will not be a section of it thrown into Elgin county and another part of it parceled out to help in creating a superfluous constituency, without respect to county boundaries, such as Bothwell is. Then we shall not have the county of Middlesex taking in townships and villages from Lambton, Elgin and Huron. There will be no "hive" in Middlesex, by which South Middlesex exists, as the sponsors of the infamous gerrymander used to gloatingly assert, to make it as easy as possible for the Conservatives to carry all but one of the Middlesexes.

Surely our Toronto contemporary cannot argue that these rascally arrangements should not be redressed, even though Toronto should not get an additional representative till the next general election. The west is not having its representation augmented, as the World would fain have its readers believe; it is merely being put into those divisions municipally, in accordance with the principle enunciated by Sir John Macdonald in the days prior to the time when his associates forced him, against his will, to agree to the infamous juggle of seats.

Nor do we think Toronto is suffering or is likely to suffer, from a shortage in men to look after her business in the House of Commons. As Mr. McGregor, M.P., pointed out in the recent debate on the introduction of the Government measure to undo the gerrymander, Toronto has in the House of Commons Mr. Ross Robertson, Mr. Osler, Mr. Bertram, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. McCarthy. We all know that when a question affecting the city of Toronto comes before the House these gentlemen see that the interests of their fel-

low-citizens are not neglected. It has always been deemed unnecessary to give cities representation to the full extent of their population, chiefly because of this knowledge that they are in the habit of sending out to the rural constituencies members who exercise an influence in behalf of the people among whom they live. If the opponents of the Government at Ottawa do not discover any more valid objection to the passage of the bill undoing the gerrymander, and re-establishing county boundaries, than they have yet presented to the public, they will not find any sympathy with their views among the great mass of the public. The Liberal party came into power, as we all know, pledged to undo this great wrong, and they owe it to themselves and to the people to complete the work intrusted to them.

The World-Wide Celebration.

The celebration of the Queen's Birthday was more general and enthusiastic this year than ever before. The knowledge that death must soon close her Majesty's illustrious reign gives a tinge of melancholy to these anniversaries, but increases the fervor of her Majesty's subjects, who feel like making the most of the few years which, at the best, are left to her. In all the large capitals of Europe the day was marked by brilliant social functions. Throughout the Empire the demonstrations were on a more elaborate scale than usual, and Canada contributed her full quota of loyalty and affection. The most significant feature was the sympathetic response in the United States. In Buffalo the British flag was freely displayed, and the mayor and prominent citizens extended an official welcome to the army and navy veterans. In New York two banquets were held, at one of which Admiral Sampson was the principal eulogist of the Queen. At the other Hon. George E. Foster was the guest of honor. In Chicago, also, a distinguished company gathered to honor her Majesty. Hon. D. C. Fraser was the Canadian spokesman, and Judge Holdom, of Chicago, delivered an eloquent eulogium on Great Britain. A still more remarkable incident was the visit of 700 American militiamen to Kingston. They came from Syracuse, Rochester, Auburn, Elmira and Watertown, and passed shoulder to shoulder with the Canadian redcoats. In Tampa, Florida, the celebration was of an extraordinary character. The occasion was made a public holiday, and excursions were run from three States. Two British warships in the harbor exchanged salutes with the American naval reserves. British bluejackets paraded on land, and fraternized with American sailors. An international banquet was held, at which her Majesty was toasted by prominent public men of the Southern States. The sentiment of brotherhood cropped up in far-off Manila, where American officers dined on a British battleship.

These kindly effusions by our American cousins show that the feeling of Anglo-Saxon kinship has penetrated deeper than the official surface.

The question of bonusing the growers of sugar beets and the makers of beet sugar was fully considered by the late Conservative Government, of Canada, and Professor Saunders reported on the propriety of the proposal. Perhaps if Dr. Sproule were to read that document, he would think twice before his went on with his promise to raise the question anew. Was it not stated by Professor Saunders that it would be a distinct loss to Canada to bonus beet sugar production? The economic conditions have not changed since then.

What Others Say.

The Vinegar Combine.

(Hamilton Times.)

The Toronto Vinegar Combine protests that it is not a "trust." It denies that any such organization exists. It is a mere "amalgamation," and its beneficent aims are to "supply the country with a pure spirit vinegar at a lower price than previously, if possible, and to prevent the sale of so-called vinegar made from acetic acid." And, bless you, it wouldn't think of either "raising the price" or "cloaking out the smaller manufacturers." How the tiger purrs!

Moral for Business Men.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

The London Advertiser tells how the receipt of a subscription from India caused it to refer to its lists and it found that The Advertiser is sent regularly to former residents, and others to Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Austria, Russia, and, naturally, the States. The experience is the same as that of the Free Press. It is astonishing how far-reaching a newspaper is in its quiet way. Not long ago, as mentioned at the time, a subscriber wrote from Wellington, N. Z., for the address of wholesale boot makers, and indirectly a Quebec house and one in Montreal owe some commissions to the fact that the Free Press finds its way to the antipodes. More recently a subscriber in Barbadoes sent an appeal on behalf of Coldring College, a noted educational establishment on the island, and other similar cases could be cited. The moral is one which business men can appreciate.

Light and Shade.

Not Settled Yet.

The audience applauded rapturously, and the favorite prima donna came before the curtain and bowed her thanks. Again the audience applauded, and again the cantatrice appeared, smiled, bowed and retired. The great songstress was slow in acknowledging a third recall, and an earnest-looking man arose in one of the boxes, thrust one hand inside his waistcoat, commanded silence of the other, and when the house became quiet he spoke as follows: "While the gifted queen of song whom we all admire is making up her mind as to the selection she will

sing in response to your enthusiastic encore, I wish to present a few of the reasons that have led me to the conclusion that the twentieth century will begin Jan. 1, 1900."—Chicago Record.

A Witty Doctor.

"What are you doing, doctor?" asked a man who entered as the physician was vaccinating a patient. "Scrapping an acquaintance," was the reply.—Harlem Life.

Let the individual say each day, as he rises new-created to face a new life: "Today no one in the world will suffer because I live. I will be kind, considerate, careful in thought and speech and act. I will seek to discover the element that weakens me as a power in the world, and that keeps me from living up to the fullness of my possibility. That weakness I will master today, I will conquer it—at any cost."

Relieved of Responsibility.

"What political party do you think of joining?" asked the neighbor. "I haven't much intention to politics lately," answered Mr. Corn-tassel. "The Republicans and Democrats and Populists have all made it their object in life to benefit the farmer. I reckon I may as well let 'em fight it out among themselves as to who shall have the job of keering for me while I go ahead and make ready for summer boarders."—Washington Star.

Rough on His Teacher.

Some boys in an English school were requested to write a short letter to the master. One youngster added a postscript, which ran: "Please excuse bad riting and spelling, as I aven't been taut any better."

AN OUTBURST OF SYMPATHY

(Continued from page 1.)

company's employ, from one to two years, 17 cents an hour, and to those who had been employed for longer than two years, 18 cents an hour. All were to work ten hours a day. The Ohio, was a town of about 35,000 population, nearly the size of London. Mr. Everett treated his employees well there.

A Voice—Why don't he do it here? Another Voice—Mr. Smallman won't let him (Laughter). Mr. Mahon went on to deal with generalities, the demands of the toiler for recognition. It was the same old proposition here, the same opposition to the recognition of labor, the same determination to keep the man who toils in serfdom and slavery. The opposition is in their.

PENNY-A-LINE INTERVIEWS

said the union members were so tyrannical they would object to work with any but union men. But in all departments of life there were unions. The man who fills out a prescription has to show the working card of the doctors' union. The man who attempted to plead before the bar would be asked by the walking delegate of the lawyers' union if he belonged to the union. "Was the same in the preachers' union. Business men's organizations were unions. The London Street Railway Company had their international president. The object of the organization was to secure the highest fair and the lowest rate of wages for employees. On the other hand, the street railway employees—just men like the general manager—had organized to secure better conditions. Which of the two organizations was the most legitimate in the eyes of God? The organization which works to make the money, the other, the organization to better the conditions of humanity? The speaker went on to deal with the condition of the employees before organizing. When the company met them as individual and lone men they kept them under most deplorable conditions. With the organization the hope of the future would be just what it was in the past. The battle cry of the opposition was, "There must be no organization."

On Monday night last, Mr. Mahon said, he had been called to address a meeting of the drivers before the time of the trackmen. The responsibility of the trackmen was just as great as that of the engineer, who needed to have a keen eye and be a man of intelligence. The trackman's responsibility was equally as great as that which rested upon the operator who flashed the messages over the wires. If the track was out of order one-half inch the keen eye of the engineer would do no good, the operator's intelligence would do no good; it would be of no use. What must the condition of the trackman earning 98 cents per day be? That is the condition the street railway company want the striking employees to be in. That is what this fight is over. It has been asked what these Yankee walking delegates wanted over here in Canada. They have a right to come over here and

LOOK AFTER THE YANKEE COMPANIES.

who are oppressing their employees. (Cheers.) The company had the walking delegate in every city watching its interest. They were after a franchise wherever it could be gotten. They were after the aldermen—(laughter)—and after the legislators. They keep another class of walking delegates—the Pinkerton men and their work of watching the employees, in order that they might not organize. We are living in an age of organization. It was a great wonder that the business men were opposed to organized labor. They have their union. The combine cannot be sold under that. One man violates the agreement. What do they do? Why, impose a fine of \$1,000 upon him. But how will they collect it? They go to the man from whom his raw material or commodity must not sell so-and-so any more, because if you do, we will withdraw the patronage of the whole association." It is trusts upon trusts. Every department of business is organizing and forming into trusts. Somebody has told us that if we want to escape the trusts we must die, and people tell us that a coffin trust has been formed with a capital of \$2,000,000. And here the other day there was a brimstone trust organized. It is organization that has saved this civilization of the nineteenth century. The days of slaves and serfs has gone by. In 1833, when the panic swept over the United States, it was organized labor that saved the country. The speaker could not see how business men opposed organized labor. True, there were bad men in organized labor bodies, but there were bad men even in the church. Some of the business men and capitalists looked upon them as Peons and Chinamen, but if the capitalists and the merchant were placed upon the same level, "how long would it be be-

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American Percales, full 36 inches wide and medium stripes, cardinal and white, navy and white, bright blue and white, pale blue and white, pink and white, black and white, all fast colors; two prices 10c and 15c.....	15c
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Striped Dimities, very new, 30 inches, in cardinal, navy, pale blue, bright blue and black; only.....	15c
Mercedized Muslins, 30 inches; in all the leading colors; only.....	10c
Printed Organdies, 30 inches, in pink, green, blue and heliotrope; regular 15c and 20c goods for ..	5c
A very special line of Colored Organdies, 30 and 32 inches, new patterns and good colorings, worth 25c to 40c, for ..	15c
White Plaques, best English make, large, medium and small cord, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and ..	50c
Plain White Plaques, and white with colored spots; very special at ..	15c
Fine French Organdies, new designs and colorings, 25c, 35c, 40c, and ..	50c
White Organdies, 36 inches, beautiful sheer make, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c and ..	45c
White and colored Irish Dimities, 36 inches, hair cords and satin stripes, 20c and ..	25c
Fine Scotch Zeniths, in plaids and stripes, pinks, blues, cardinals and heliotropes, 20c, 25c, 30c, and ..	35c
American Gingham, solid checks and broken plaids, leading shades, 12 1/2c and ..	15c
36-inch Pure Linen Crash, natural colors, also blue and fawn shades, 20c and ..	25c
36-inch Linen Suitings, natural colors ..	15c
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By virtue of our extensive trade connections, and also possessing the best facilities to buy cheaply and well, we are in a position to quote close prices on all Household Linens. We are thoroughly posted on the Linen Market, and insist in saying that our prices are the lowest in the trade—quality and price considered.

80-inch Best Double Damask Table Linen, grass bleached, made in Belfast, only \$2 a yard. Napkins to match, 27x27, per doz. \$5 00	50c
72-inch Double Damask Table Linen, grass bleached and satin finish ..	98c
70-inch Heavy Scotch Damask, new designs, full bleach ..	78c
68-inch Bleached Damask, floral effects—shamrocks and fleur de lis ..	75c
68-inch Bleached Damask, full heavy linen and new patterns, selling at ..	59c
72-inch Unbleached Fine Table Damask, shamrock pattern, very fine ..	79c
60 to 68-inch Unbleached Table Linen, pure linen ..	59c
Fine Damask Table Cloths, 2 1/2 by 4 1/2 yards; large Dinner Napkins to match; elegant patterns; per set ..	\$16 50
Double Damask Table Cloths, 2 1/2 by 4 yards; Napkins to match ..	\$15 00
Hemstitched Table Cloths, 2 1/2 by 8 yards; Napkins to match; per set ..	\$12 00
Hemstitched Table Cloths, 2 by 2 1/2 yards; Napkins to match; per set ..	\$10 00
Linen Sets, Cloth and Napkins to match; fine goods, \$5, \$6 50, \$7, \$8 and ..	\$10 00
Unbleached Table Cloths, 8 by 10, pure linen; worth \$1 50; selling for ..	\$1 00
Unbleached Table Cloths, 8 by 10, pure linen; worth \$1 50; selling for ..	\$1 00
Table Napkins, 1/2, 3/4 and full dinner size; pure linen, 95c, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$2, \$2 15 and \$3 per dozen.	

The Runians, Gray, Garrie Co.

IMPORTERS.

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

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Mr. Oostigan Will Tell Why He Left the Tory Party—Talking Drummond Railway.

Ottawa, May 26.—There was a very slim attendance of members when the speaker took the chair yesterday, but during the course of the session the number present increased materially. There was the usual number of inquiries by members, and Hon. John Costigan intimated that he desired to make a statement which might be regarded as of some importance to the house, but in consequence of the absence of the leader of the opposition he deferred it until today.

Before the orders of the day were called Sir Hilbert Tupper made some reference to Deadman's Island lease, which drew from Dr. Borden the reply that the late government had given away 950 acres of the public domain for a nominal rental, and he had been informed that the late government had been prepared to hand over Deadman's Island for \$1 a year.

The house went into committee upon the Drummond Railway resolution, and four Maritime Province members held the floor until midnight, when Mr. Russell (Halifax) moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere introduced a bill to amend the weights and measures act. In explanation, he stated that the bill only affects the measurement of apples in Nova Scotia. There are, however, several other bills promoted by private members amending the act, and he suggested that when these measures had reached a certain stage they be amalgamated in this bill.

Starting Confessions.

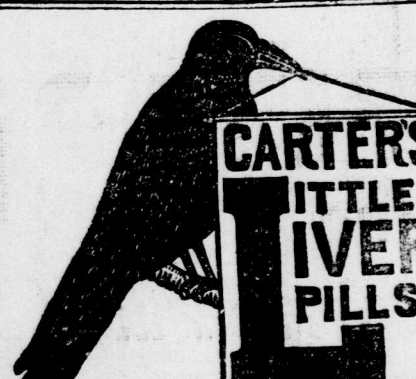
Show that 25 per cent of men and women suffer the tortures of itching piles. Investigation proves that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment has never yet failed to cure itching piles, and all of these men and women could end their sufferings at once by using it. Scores of thousands have been cured by this treatment. Everybody can be cured in the same way.

RECOGNITION OF FAIRNESS. The following resolution, moved by William Burielgh and seconded by Joseph Hiscock, was unanimously adopted:

"That this gathering of citizens of London, in mass meeting assembled, hereby desires to place on record its hearty appreciation of the stand taken by The London Advertiser in its relation to the present street railway difficulty; more particularly in regard to the exposure of the bogus interviews prepared in the office of the London Street Railway Company, with the deliberate intention of misstating the facts and misleading the public, and which were inserted in the other city papers without comment; and that we believe the time has come when the wage-earners and all fair-minded citizens of London should give their support to those papers that they are entitled to the confidence of the public."

The meeting was brought to a close amid great enthusiasm shortly before 11 o'clock.

The punch bowl is more dangerous than the pugilistic punch.



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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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