and kditor. John Cameron London, Thursday, July 20, 1899.

The Summer Holidays.

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

Secrecy of the Ballot.

Important question was raised at the first sitting of the Dominion Parliament Privileges and Elections Committee to inquire into irregularities in connection with the bye-election in West Huron. It was proposed to show that more persons had voted for the Conservative candidate than had been counted at a given poll. Dr. Russell, Q. C., M.P. for Halifax, objected to voters being put into the witness box to prove how they voted. He pointed out that this would destroy the secrecy of the ballot. At all events, the returning officer should be first examined, and an endeavor made to get the facts from him.

There is a good precedent in favor of the contention that a voter cannot lawfully go into a witness box and tell how he voted, if by so doing he exposes how other persons have voted.

The question came up in the famous Haldimand contest. At one of the sub-divisions, where some 35 Liberals voted fairly for the Liberal candidate, some means or other a large number of the ballots were spoiled by the addition of a small cross after leaving the hands of the voters -so the latter alleged. When the election was protested it was attempted to be proved by the evidence of every one of these electors that they had voted honestly for Mr. Colter, the Liberal candidate, and that they had in no manner spoiled their ballots. Counsel for Mr. Colter proposed to call witness after witness to prove that they had marked their ballots rightly, so as to show that there had been crookedness in the contest that had deprived Mr. Colter of his seat. The Conservative counsel maintained that to allow a section of the electors to tell how they voted at a given poll was to exonly how they recorded their votes, but to violate the secrecy of the ballot of all the other voters at the poll, which the law never contemplated, and, in fact, forbade. Judge Street, who presided at the trial, upheld this view, and the testimony of the voters, who were prepared to swear that by some means unknown to them a number of their ballots, sufficient to defeat their candidate, had been spoiled after they left their hands, was not taken. This view of the secrecy of the bal-

> Certainly if it was good law in 1888, when by its declaration Dr. Montague was enabled to hold the constituency of Haldimand, it must be good law now, when Mr. Holmes' seat is attacked, not in the courts, where it was intended by the lawmakers it should be ettacked, if illegally held, but in the House of Commons Committee, which has been held not to be the best judicial tribunal to try such issues.

lot, if we remember correctly, was up-

held by the Supreme Court.

To hold otherwise would be to say that there should be one law for one party, and another law for the other party; one law for Dr. Montague and another for Mr. Holmes.

A Narrow View. A remarkable declaration was made by the Anglican Bishop of London, at a garden party, which he gave at his residence, Fulham Palace, the other day, when he discussed the question of disendowment and disestablishment, For his own part, he said, he would rather see the Anglican Church in England disendowed than disestabtished. To be disestablished, he held, would be a great national disaster, and he should be sorry to see the state vote itself so bad that it could go on better without religion altogether. It is an attitude like this that makes outsiders wonder how men so eminent in the denomination to which they belong can be so narrow, and even ludicrous. If we understand his reverence of the British metropolis aright, he has reached the conclusion that if all the churches in Great Britain were put on an equality in the eyes of the law, the state would be going on "without religion altogether." How very absurd is this line of reasoning in view of our experience in Canada. We have just as much pure religion in our public and private life as our friends in Great Britain. And yet in Canada we have not had for many years a church favored by the state with special privileges, as is the Anlean Church in England. What ment it would cause in this

country, for example, if the Bishop of | not intend to ignore the Government | Phone 1046 Huron were to declare that unless the Anglican Church were established by law, and given privileges by Parliament not enjoyed by the other religious bodies, the Synod would have to declare at its next meeting that the state had no religion whatever. We do not enter into the question of the propriety of England maintaining a state church. That is a purely domestic matter, which the English electors can be trusted to settle should it become a vital issue. But Canadians cannot concur in the Bishop of London's declaration that there would be no religion in the state if the churches in the old land were put on an equality as they have been put in Canada. The church is not less powerful in this land because it is free.

The Power of Niagara

The Ontario Government have ratified the new agreement with the Canadian Niagara Power Company. The result will be an immediate development of the power of Niagara for use on the Canadian side. The company undertake to proceed at once with the construction of their works, and to have completed by the 1st of July, 1903, water connections for the development of 25,000 horse power, and 10,000 horse power ready for actual use, supply and transmission. The company are to pay a minimum of \$15,000 per annum, payable half-yearly, and in addition thereto at the rate of \$1 per annum for each electrical horse power generated, used or sold up to 20,000 horse power; 75 cents for each additional horse power between 20,000 and 30,000 horse power, and 50 cents for each horse power over 30,000. It is the intention of the company to construct their works so that from 100,000 to 200,000 horse power may

This agreement is to remain in force 50 years, at the end of which term the Government may adjust the rental if advisable. A very wise provision is that which forblds the company amalgamating with any other corporation without the Government's consent, or entering into any arrangement for pooling their receipts or keeping up the price of power. Under the old agreement the company, in return for a large rental, were given practically a monopoly of the power of Niagara, but the new agreement rescinds the monopoly clause and allows full and fair competition. This should be a guarantee that power will be generated and sold at the cheapest price possible. This work has hitherto been confined to the American side, but now that the Canadian side is to share the development, it should be of great industrial importance to the Canadian Niagara district and all points to which the electrical power can be transmitted.

Gen. Alger's Resigation.

The resignation of Gen. Alger, Secretary of War in the United States Cabinet, is a new and important chapter in the war history which the United States has been making for over a year. All the scandals arising out of the shameful break-down of the American commissariat in the Spanish war were focused on Gen. Alger. He was accused of making the war department a political machine, and the Democratic press began to clamor for his dismissal long before the Spanish campaign had ended. The discouraging outlook in the Philippines has also increased Gen. Alger's unpopularity. The finishing stroke came when it was announced that Alger would be a candidate for the senior senatorship of Michigan, and that he had entered into an alliance with Governor Pingree, of that State, to defeat Senator Mc-Millan, the present incumbent. Senator McMillan is a staunch friend of the McKinley Administration, and Alger's action was keenly resented by a large section of his own party. Leading Republican papers began to demand his resignation or dismissal, and the general has found that he can no longer face the storm. President McKinley has stuck to him through thick and thin, but he must be greatly relieved by the withdrawal of the war secretary, who was seriously damaging the Administration in public esteem.

Theodore Roosevelt, the Governor of New York, is spoken of as Gen. Alger's successor. Roosevelt is able, fearless and incorruptible, and would be just the man to clean the Augean stable of the war department and infuse a much-needed vigor and life into the conduct of the present cam-

Ratepayers must not expect too much in the way of street improvements this year. A good deal of civic money is required for needless milita

The Washington Government, a dispatch says, has accided to ignore the protest of the newspaper correspondents in Manila against the conduct of the war. But the correspondents do

by any means, and and the first Sir Mackenzie Bowell knows that whether Senate reform carries or not, his majority in the chamber is melting away, and will disappear in a few years. In killing the Redistribution Bill, Sir Mackenzie is acting on the principle that the Senate majority might as well be hung for a sheep as

What Others Say

We Hope It Will Strike London. [Boston Herald.] Automobileomania is the latest coin-

Just So.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.] It looks as if a little courage and firmness in municipal circles up in London might have averted all the trouble which has arisen between the street railway company, its employes and the public generally.

No Credit to His Country. [Ottawa Free Press.]

Now that a Buffalo paper has denounced De Barry, the Canadian baiter, as "a bully and a fool," it may be inferred that his conduct does not commend itself to public opinion. Perhaps his suppression is within sight. He is certainly no credit to his coun-

Canada's Great Trade. [Montreal Herald.]

'An article on Canadian trade in the Nineteenth Century Magazine points out that while the total foreign trade of the United States is only \$24 per head, that of Canada is \$56; that although the number of emigrants from Great Britain to other countries decreased last year, the number who went to Canada increased 20 per cent.; that America takes only 28 per cent of exported Canadian produce; Great Britain 60 per cent; and that the value of British purchases in Canada has nearly doubled during the last two years.

The Need for Compulsory Arbitration. [New York Journal.]

As usual, the trolley managers have "nothing to arbitrate," which simply means that they think they can win without arbitration.

But the people have something to rbitrate. When the life of a great arbitrate. city is disturbed by a quarrel between a corporation and its employes the community becomes a party to the dispute, especially if the corporation owes its existence to colossal gifts of public

property. What we need is a kind of arbitration neither party will be at liberty to treat with contempt. If two men have a quarrel and begin fighting in the street, the police do not leave them to fight it out until one gets the other down and sits on him. One of the disputants may be absolutely right. The policeman pays no attention that. He takes both men to the station and the next morning a magistrate passes upon the case and both have to abide by his decision.

Even if the man who happened to be in the right should say: "There is nothing to arbitrate-just stand aside and watch me polish this fellow off, would soon convince him that there was something to arbitrate after all.

When a community gives up its streets to a corporation it does not reserve many rights, but one of the few that it does reserve is the right to have peace. A street railroad company operating under a public franchise quasi-public agency. It is not entitled to carry on its business with the same freedom from interference that might be claimed by a purely private individual, like a barber or a tailor. And even barbers and tailors have been compelled by law to treat their em-

ployes decently. Let us have a system of compulsory arbitration, under which corporations holding rights granted by the public will be deprived of the power to sit in judgment in their own cases. Let the tribunal established take cognizance of any dispute between such a corporation and any substantial number of its employes, and render a decision which shall be binding upon both parties.

The present system, or rather lack of system, is simply economic anarchythe naked, unrestrained right of the strongest, in whose application the most accomplished financier is merely humble imitator of the primitive gorilla with a club.

REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, for the bath, CU-TICURA (ointment), for the skin, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, for the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails.

CUTICURA SYSTEM OF TREATMENT.—
CUTICURA RESOLVENT purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMON GREKS, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure and purest of emollients, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, allay itching, burning, and inflammation, seotherand heal. Thus are speedily, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. CUTICURA SYSTEM OF TREATMENT.-

Sold throughout the world. Curiousa Soar, Ess. Curiousa (omitment), Sc.; Curiousa Resouvent, Sc., and \$1. Portras Dave Amb Cunn. Conf., Sols Pros. Boston. "How to Cure Torturing Skin Diseases," free.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE

Every Wednesday afternoon during July and August we close sharp at 1 o'clock. Kindly note the fact, and help the hands to make merry half a day every week by making your purchases in the forenoon every Wednesday.

Friday Bargains

Below is a partial list of Friday Bargains at the Big Store, which will be found unusually attractive this week. Of course we don't expect to do all the business in London, but with prices and attractions like the following we look for the lion's share:

Clothing and Furnishings

Boys' Blue Serge Two-Piece Suits, blouse style, regular \$1 and \$1.25; also tweeds, per suit 59c Workmen's Cotton Overalls, regular 45c to 55c; per pair 25c Another lot of W., G. & R. Shirts, Regatta pattern, regular \$1 and \$1 25, each 59c Gents' Fine Linen Collars, three styles, all sizes, regular price 15c each; three for 25c

Smallwares, Etc.

10 dozen Ladies' Leather Belts, worth 15c to 35c each, for Palm Leaf Fans, each...... 1c 10 dozen Black Parasols, full size, A Snap in Soap-Hyacinth Buttermilk Soap, three cakes in a box;

Friday, per box 10c 50 dozen Ladies' Fine Hemstitch Handkerchiefs; also 20 dozen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, regular 5c, 8c and 10c each; Friday, two for 50

12 dozen Ladies' Muslin Bow Ties, all shades and black, regular 35c and 40c each; Friday, each...... 19c Stock Collars, in black, navy, light blue, pink ceria and royal, regular price 35c each; Friday 19c 200 dozen Ladies' Collars (linen), three styles and all sizes; Friday, each 5c

pieces Black Silk and Mohair Grenadine, 44 inches, regular 75c

14-inch Black Crepon, all-wool, mohair stripe, only 5 pieces, regular 75c, for 39c

45-inch All-Wool Henriettas, silk finish, in black, navy, brown and green, new shades, regular price

Dress Goods Department.

to \$1 per yard 50c 52-inch Black Sicilian (note the

5 pieces 44-inch Black Henrietta, all-wool, silk finish, regular 40c, for 29c

60c, for 39c

Whitewear and Corset

Section. Ladies' Gowns, fine cotton and Lonsdale, trimmed with embroi-dery, regular \$1 25 to \$2, Friday frill of embroidery, good width, regular \$1, for

{********* 100 pairs only Odd Corsets and odd sizes, worth from 50c to \$1 25 a pair, Friday, for 25c +

If we have your size, this is a decided bargain.

***** paragon frames, natural wood

handles, regular 50c and 75c each, Friday, each

Carpets and Housefurnishings.

1 piece only Union Carpet 19c Heavy Union Carpets, new designs, Best Tapestry Carpets, new colorings and designs, very special,

Fine Nottingham Lake Curtains, 31/2 yards long, worth \$1 25 and gular \$1 and \$1 25, for

Towels, Etc.—A Special

Snap. 10 dozens Bleached Linen Huck Towels, 39x19, regular 25c a pair, 15c 40x20, red border and fringed ends, regular 25c pair, for 15c dozen only Large Cotton, 59x22, Damask Toilet Covers, all white Bath Towels, per pair, 52x22...... 35c Skirt Linings, in garnet, purple, Bath Towels, per pair, 52x22...... 35c fawn and green, regular 5c, for...3½c Bath Towels, per pair, 58x25...... 50c

Shoe Department.

Phone 1046

63 pairs Women's Vici Kid, handturn soles, kid lined, patent toe caps or plain, Oxford Shoes, sizes 2½ to 4½, regular \$1 65 to \$1 96,

per pair\$1 24 29 pairs Women's Chocolate Dongola, hand-turn soles, laced and button Boots, 21/2 to 6, regular \$3,

for\$1 9\$ Men's Boston Calf Congress, riveted soles, good working boots, all sizes,

Women's and Misses' White Canvas Oxfords, per pair 380

Friday only, the following Ex-+ tra Specials, and you'll have to be on hand early or you'll miss some + of them:

+ 200 Ladies' Blouses, all styles and colors, each 25c 123/20 Wash Goods for 5c + This is the greatest snap on record: 50 pieces New English Cambries, 32 inches wide, muslin patterns and Dresden effects, bright, nice stuff, Granulated Sugar, for\$1 00 + Ladies' Handkerchiefs, 2 for .. 25c

++++++++++++++++++++++ Another lot of Blouses, fine and wide stripes, in dimity and P. K.s, pink, blue, mauve and black, regular \$1 25, for, each 750 White Duck Skirts, Spanish ruffle, regular \$1 45, for\$1 00

11 only Linen Crash Skirts, regular 75c, for 39d Ladies' Wrappers, \$1, for 65c

Linen Section.

60-inch Bleached or Unbleached Linen Table Damask, our regular price today, 45c a yard, for 296 72-inch Unbleached Table Damask, regular 60e yard, for 400 25-inch Fine Bleached Damask, polka dot pattern, for traps and

doilies, special, per yard 356

BASEMENT-FRIDAY: We have in stock, without exception, the largest range of Dinner, Tea and Toiletware in the city to select from.

Runians, Gray, Carrie Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

Light and Shade.

"Married yet, old man?" "No, but I'm engaged, and that's as good as married." "It's better, if you only know it."-Tid-Bits.

Caller-Excuse me, can I speak to your typewriter a moment? City Man-You can't; she's engaged. Caller-That's all right; I'm the fellow.-Tid-Bits.

"Did Miss Flyppe receive many proposals when she came out?" Why, receiving proposals "Many? got to be a habit with her. In a very short time she couldn't even hear a soda-water bottle pop without exclaiming: 'This is so sudden!' "

Should you ever chance to see A man's name writ on glass, Be sure he owns a diamond, And his parents own an ass.

"I never saw a man of more confiding disposition than Barber."
"That's Barber, all right. Why, he even believes his own lies."—Indianapolis Journal.

THE MACCABEES IN CONCLAVE

Supreme Commander Markey Presents His Report.

Port Huron, Mich., July 20.—The eighth biennial review of the Supreme Tent, Knights of the Maccabees, opened with 85 delegates in attendance representing nearly every state and the Canadian provinces.

The report of Supreme Commander Markey shows a net increase in membership during the biennial period of 43,485. The increase of membership in the entire order, which includes the Supreme Tent, Great Camp and ladies' organization, during the biennial per-tod, was 98,058. The membership of the Supreme Tent at present is 180,-331. The financial statement shows a surplus on hand of \$463,036. The Supreme Tent has paid \$2,264,500 in life benefits in the past two years. The Ladies' of the Maccabees also their convention today.

ladies have 45 representatives at the convention. The Supreme Hive spent the morning electing officers. Supreme Com-mander Lillian M. Hollister, Detroit,

was re-elected supreme record keeper Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron, and Supreme Medical Examiner Dr. Mary Danforth, Port Huron, were re-elected Danforth, Port Huron, were re-elected unanimously. The supreme finance keeper selected was A. Louise Meyers, of New York. She defeated Kitty M. Wardner, of Flint, who has held the office since the Great Hive was created, by a vote of 36 to 12. The other office since the Great Hive was creatchaplain, Mrs. Adelaide C. Coyle, Tennessee: supreme sergeant. Mrs. Chaplain, Mrs. Adelaide C. Coyle, Tennessee; supreme sergeant, Mrs. Grace Meredith, Indiana; mistress-atarms, Mary C. Daum, Montana; sentinel, Mrs. Nellie H. Lambson, Oregon; picket, Mrs. Hattie E. Walker, California; supreme trustees, Mrs. Helen M. Bradbeer and Mrs. Anne E. Wastell, the latter in place of Frank M. Stawlatter in place of Frank M. Stewert. Both live in Port Huron

W. T. R. PRESTON REFUTES CHARGES

Dignified Reply to the Attacks Made Upon Him by His Oritics.

Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Canadian commissioner of immigration, thus writes to the Toronto Mail, in answer to the attacks made upon him by that journal, in connection with the West Elgin

election: "Unfortunately for those like myself, solicitors are allowed to formulate charges in the bills of particulars' in election trials having little or no foundation, and if no real desire exists to inquire into the truth of the allegations, these may be repeated with impunity by responsible journalists for political effect. It is a privi ilege of the legal fraternity in such documents, and sometimes in Canadian courts, to cast discredit upon reputable names, which they dare not attempt, unshielded by a disgraceful license given to no other class of the com-In the South Ontario and West Elgin petitions charges were made, not only against myself, but others whom I am proud to call friends, and in neither suit was the slightest effort made to prove them,

or to give me an opportunity to be "A commission was issued in the South Ontario election case to examine me in London. It happened that I was on the continent when the commission was issued. I reached London soon afterwards and wrote to the solicitor named as commissioner by the Canadian court, offering my services at his convenience, and telling him where I might be found at a time named in order that I might be served with the necessary subpoena. I have the solicitor's letter in reply, thanking me for my courtesy in communicating with him, and adding that he would let me know if my presence was

"In connection with the West Elgin required. petition, no effort whatever was made, either in the examination of a witness, or by suggestion in court, implicating me in any sense whatever with the alleged wrong-doings. The sheriff of Elgin was in the witness box and had the petitioner's solicitor ventured to ask him the question whether I had ever communicated with him personally, by messenger, or by letter, or in any other way, on the points at issue, there could have but one answer, and that 'No.' "I was in the heat of political contests in Canada for 15 or 18 years, and challenge your journal, or the most bitter political opponent I ever had in Canada, to put a finger upon an instance in my whole public life unworthy of one having the highest regard for his reputation. There have been other occasions when my name

could justify the comments of your journal in regard to myself. "I think I have a right to claim from you in this matter fair treatment. I am within the pare of Canadian law. I am willing to under the most rigid

has been mentioned in the particulars

of election trials, but in not an in-stance has any evidence whatever

been adduced, or even proposed, that

examination, not only as to my conduct in the late Ontario bye-elections, but in connection with my whole public life-or, if you will, private life as well — either by commission, by parliamentary inquiry, or by any other process that you desire to name. Until my political opponents are prepared to substantiate their unfair charges with this challenge before them, I think I can claim that your reflections upon me are entirely uncalled for. You will have the last word in a controversy, as a matter of course, and the distance from there necessarily prevents any further communication from me to W. T. R. Preston."

Receive no satisfaction for premeditated impertinence; forget it, and for-give it; but keep inexorably at a distance from him who offered it .- La-

Scrofula. Another permanent cure by 8.B.B. after two

doctors failed. Ask any doctor and he will tell you that, next to cancer, scrofula is one of the hardest diseases to cure.

Yet Burdock Blood Bitters applied externally to the parts affected and taken internally cured Rev. Wm. Stout, of Kirkton, Ont., permanently, after many prominent physicians failed; Cured Mrs. W. Bennet, of Crewson's Corners, Ont., permanently, when everyone thought she would die. Now Mr. H. H. Forest, Windsor Mills, P.Q., states his case as follows:

"After having used Burdock Blood Bitters for scrofula in the blood, I feel it my duty to make known the results. I was treated by two skilled physicians, but they failed to cure me. I had running sores on my hands and legs which I could get nothing to heal until I tried B.B.B. This remedy healed them completely and permanently, leaving the skin and flesh sound and whole.'

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Foreven Felix Gourand's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier.



thout injury to the skin. FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop., 37 Great Jones street, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists and Fancy Goods
Dealers throughout the United States, Canada