

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

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The Drinking Man and His Job.

The twelfth annual report of the United States commissioner of labor deals entirely with the liquor problem, and as so much has recently been said on this subject in Canada, a summary of the important conclusions reached through the investigations made in the adjoining republic may be worthy of careful consideration by our readers. It is the result of an investigation authorized by Congress, and so far as we know, has not yet appeared in any other Canadian newspaper.

In the United States at the date of reporting, there were 6,187 distilleries, producing 89,992,555 gallons of liquors. The number of breweries was 1,866, the production of fermented liquors being 15,880,000 gallons, and the total production of liquors of all kinds 1,217,099,205 gallons. The value of the yearly product of the entire liquor-making trade is now considerably over \$300,000,000, and the revenue from the traffic collected by the national, state and municipal authorities is over \$180,000,000. This money is obtained from the owners of the 161,432 liquor-dealing establishments that are to be found in the United States, who are reported to have \$557,162,907 invested in the business, and who give employment to 241,755 persons.

These statistics afford some idea of the hold which the drinking habit has upon the people of the United States, who consume a great deal more intoxicants per capita in the course of a year than do the people of this temperate Dominion. But the most important point in the report is the result of the inquiry which the United States Department of Labor set on foot for the purpose of securing information in regard to excess in the use of intoxicating liquors among employees of large establishments in agriculture, manufactures, mining and quarrying, trade and transportation. The labor commissioner sent out a schedule to over 30,000 representatives of labor in all parts of the country, and the replies he received as to their experience and practice relative to the use of intoxicants are embraced in this most interesting report. Employers were asked if in selecting new men, they were accustomed to give consideration to habits in the use of intoxicating liquors, and, if so, what means were taken to ascertain such habits. About one-fifth of the employers reported that liquor habits were not taken into consideration; the other four-fifths reported that means were taken to ascertain the facts. The largest percentage of employers making some investigation in regard to the liquor habits of the men were engaged in transportation. But both in trades and manufactures a very large proportion of the employers say they take the habits of the applicants into consideration when engaging them. It was found that in some establishments no one using intoxicating liquors was employed. In other cases, the prohibition applied to certain occupations only, and in still other cases to employees only when on duty. The two chief single reasons given by employers for the requirement that employees should not use intoxicants are stated to be "to guard against accidents," and "because of responsibility of position." These two make up more than two-thirds of the number reporting, and in combination with others, comprehend a great many of the remaining cases. The statement "because of responsibility of position" is somewhat general in its character. It was principally applied to engineers, overseers, foremen and watchmen. For this reason, it is probable that the statement more in detail would divide itself into several heads, namely, to guard against accident, fire or theft; to secure honesty and reliability, and to make a good example for other employees.

A table relating to the establishments prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors brings out the fact that more than one-half the employers reporting require in certain occupations, and under certain circumstances, that employees shall not use intoxicating liquors. In many occupations, employees are required not to use intoxicants either on or off duty. Establishments having employees subject to night work were asked to state whether such employees were not more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors than others. It does not appear, however, that such employees are, to any considerable degree, addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors beyond other employees, nor was it found that employees subject to overwork, exposure to severe weather, or employed irregularly, were more addicted to intoxicants than those who were not. In the majority of establishments reporting, it was stated that their employees were more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors immediately after pay day than at other times. In the mining and quarrying industries, indulgence after pay days is strikingly noticeable. Experience differs as to whether Saturday is the best pay day or not. In some cases where the pay day has been changed to Saturday, the statement was volunteered that the change was made in order to allow drinking employees to recover during Sunday from the effect of the indulgence. In all, 200 different expedients are reported to have

been tried by those troubled with drinking workmen, but the conclusions are by no means clear. The chief means tried seem to have been the discharge of the offender, and there is reason to believe that in these days of keen competition this is the most potent expedient, though it often bears harder on the wife and children of the man than on himself.

The concluding inquiry of the schedule was as follows: "What means, in your view, better than now employed, can be taken by employers, communities, organizations, municipalities and states to lessen the consumption of intoxicating liquors among the people?" The replies received, as naturally would be supposed, were in great variety, and the answers probably represent, to some extent, opinions formed from the personal trials of the means specified by their writers. Almost 200 different means are suggested. Less than one-fourth of the total number of employers of labor reporting advocate the prohibition of the liquor traffic as, in their opinion, the means best suited to lessen the consumption of intoxicating liquors. A considerable number suggest that the refusal to employ drinking men is the best method; others that the imposition of high license would accomplish most. A number suggest education, moral and religious, and the improvement of social conditions. Government control and limiting the number of saloons, the removing of all restrictions in the sale, the encouraging of consumption of light wines and beer, and the prohibition of treating—all had their sponsors. These replies were received in response to schedules sent without preference to all parts of the country.

The Commissioner of Labor considers that by far the most interesting feature of these schedules is to be found in the answers as to the best means to employ, to lessen the consumption of intoxicating liquors among the people. It is somewhat remarkable that where any mention is made of prohibition it is to say "Repeal prohibitory laws." "Prohibition of no avail." "It only increases the desire for liquor," etc. Also, in regard to taxation, with one exception, lower license and more liberal excise laws are favored. Better education and severe punishment of drunkenness are also frequent suggestions.

Some of the replies to the inquiry are, however, considered to be worthy of reproduction in full in the report: "From about thirty years' observation, I am convinced that the bad habit of treating is the cause of more drunkenness than any other thing." "Prohibition increases the desire for whiskey, wine and beer. The abolition of the 'treating' habit of our people would decrease consumption, increase sobriety, and solve the liquor problem."

"We believe that the brewers' methods to establish as many saloons as possible, by favoring low license, etc., and the 'treating' habit are the two worst enemies of moderation and true temperance." "The arrest and fine or imprisonment of the offender—if intoxicated. The repeal of 'prohibitory laws.' They never have nor can prohibit. Education, which is the precursor of refinement. The offender's punishment should be on an increasing scale for continued offenses. It is he only who offends, and he should be dealt with—not the dealer, but the offender. In other words, offenders should be dealt with for this offense as for others, with increasing punishment for each offense."

"By having only pure liquors sold. The national or state government should have liquors examined, and those not up to standard destroyed, as in the case of meat, milk, etc. The national government should forbid the manufacturing of continuous distillation (or quick-aging) goods, as they are sometimes called. They are ruinous to health. It should also set a period after which no spirituous liquors could be sold less than five years old."

"Use, free and open, of wine, beer and spirits, whence moderation and absence of abuse, which alone is injurious." "We give these extracts, as printed in the report of the Commissioner of Labor, as he no doubt also gave them, to show the variety of propositions which are made by employers of labor when they are asked to state what they consider to be the best means to decrease the consumption of intoxicants among the workers. These, after all, are the least conclusive of the facts adduced by the Commissioner. The result of his inquiry, in brief, is that everywhere employers and employees are co-operating to reduce the use of intoxicating liquors, though there are many divergencies in the belief as to how this can best be done. One thing is certain: the unsteady drinking man is no longer wanted by any employer of labor in any portion of this American continent. It may be difficult for some of the older members of the community to adapt themselves to the newer conditions, and it is so much the worse for them; but young men should note the fact, and take good care that they are able by the cultivation of correct personal habits, in every sense to fulfill the requirements on all sides demanded of those seeking employment."

The Government having decided that St. John, N. B., should be the terminus of our winter transatlantic steamship service, instead of Portland, Me., it is interesting to know that the Canadian port is of far greater commercial importance than its rival in Maine. The St. John Telegraph points out that the imports of Portland in 1897 were only \$577,295, while St. John's were \$3,440,338. The exports of Portland the same year were \$4,106,200, and of St. John, \$6,230,611. Much of the Canadian trade that formerly went through Portland will be diverted to St. John and Halifax by the new arrangement.

The Labor Battle in Illinois.

The recent serious and bloody encounter in the Illinois mining district, details of which have filled the newspapers, has caused a good deal of comment.

The facts, baldly put, are these: The miners had asked 40 cents a ton for mining the coal, were offered 28 cents, and had gone out on strike. The mine-owners decided to import a considerable number of negro and other workers from Alabama who were willing to work at the lower figure. Trouble was anticipated by the Sheriff, who notified Governor Tanner that State troops would be needed to preserve the peace. The Governor took upon himself to decline to provide the usual means of keeping the peace. He took the ground that the best class of miners got employment at home, and only the criminal class would come—men who would soon quit work and get into the poorhouses, jails and penitentiaries, and become a burden on the taxpayers of the State; that while there was no law to keep them out of Illinois, he did not propose to use the arms of the State to give protection to the mine-owners in operating their mines with this class of men.

The train-load of outside workers from Alabama arrived. They were met by an immense crowd of workers opposed to their coming, and presently there was a pitched battle, a general exchange of bullets, in the course of which thirteen men were killed and a large number wounded.

The fighting is now over; the Governor having done, at the last, what most will think he should have done at the first, namely, disarm all concerned, as far as possible—resident miners, outside miners, and the employers' garrison at the works.

The point of discussion turns on the course of the Governor. To what extent was he right? To what extent wrong? He was probably in the main right as to his sympathies. If, as has been asserted, 28 cents per ton was below a living wage, his sympathies were on the right side; for there is no final gain to a community, a country, or to civilization, from denial of the principle of the living wage—i. e., a wage rate compatible with being civilly fed, housed, dressed, and furnished with a little leisure. But the Governor had at length to use means to suppress disorder, and to disarm those on both sides who were disposed to take the law into their own hands; and the question arises whether it would not have been better to have asserted the supremacy of law and order at the beginning, and thus have prevented the loss of life altogether. Was not his first duty as official head of the State to preserve order?

Whatever one's sympathies—and we must confess that the resident miners in this case, on the whole, have our sympathy—one must be careful to remember the inestimable benefits, the absolute necessity, of law and order, if there is to be any security for life and property, any true civilization. One can see what a state of affairs would soon ensue if, say Hamilton or Toronto, if one set of workers on a drain, in course of construction, were to open fire with rifles and revolvers on another set of workers from Ottawa or Stratford, who were willing to work on the drain at a lower rate of wages. The evils of taking the law into people's own hands are, usually, greater than the evils sought to be averted or remedied. And the trouble is, that the evils connected with taking the law into people's own hands are apt to breed a host of collateral evils, as one venomous snake can breed a hundred others. Once begin to remedy real evils by promiscuous shooting on the streets, and all sorts of fancied evils would be dealt with in the same way. Chaos would be the result. It is this principle of the supremacy of an orderly settlement of all forms of dispute, as compared with the ways of "lesser breeds without the law," that constitutes at once the glory and the strength of Great Britain and her world-wide rule.

Would not this whole unfortunate Illinois incident have been one in which the principle of arbitration, either voluntary or enforced, might well have got in its work?

One of the Leading Five.

The letter which is printed below was received Wednesday, Oct. 6, 1898, from the John Griffiths Cycle Corporation, of Toronto, Ont. The Advertiser, during the past season, carried the advertisement of this company, and the unsolicited words are naturally appreciated. It is an example of what a judicious advertiser will reap when the proper medium is used. The testimonial, coming from a company who have used dozens of newspapers for advertising their business, is a distinct compliment to The Advertiser.

"Toronto, Oct. 4, 1898.

"The Advertiser, London, Ont.: "Dear Sirs,—We beg to inclose you herewith our check in full of your account."

"We would like to express our satisfaction, not only with the business treatment we have received at your hands, but also with the excellent results we have obtained from advertising in your paper. As you are possibly aware, we have advertised very extensively in all parts of Canada from Halifax to Vancouver, and if we were asked to make a list of the best five advertising mediums in Canada, we certainly would include The Advertiser in our list."

"Wishing you every success in the future, we remain, yours faithfully, "THE GRIFFITHS CYCLE CORPORATION (Limited), "D. T. MAQUIRE, "Manager."

It was free fuel in South Ontario; free drinks in North Waterloo.

The anti-treating society should form a branch in North Waterloo before the bye-election.

The dragon is the national emblem of China. It has a modern anti-type in the she-dragon now ruling in China.

The speeches of Lord Rosebery and Mr. Asquith show that Liberals are in the same boat with Conservatives on the River Nile.

It is singular that Crete will be evacuated by the Turks and Porto Rico by the Spanish almost on the same day. It is a twin triumph for American and European civilization.

The Russian mill owners are after an export duty on flour, in imitation of the French, German and Belgian sugar bounties. It is remarkable how John Bull's rivals sweat themselves to give him cheaper food.

The Wallaceburg Herald is happy over the condition of that town. The population is now over 3,000, having increased 220 in the past year, and there are only four or five vacant houses in the whole burg.

The Minnesota Indians rebelled because the whites tried to encroach on their pine lands. They will have sympathy in Ontario, where there is also some objection to American encroachment on pine lands.

A delegation of Ottawa district lumbermen professes to fear that Ontario's timber law will provoke retaliation by the United States. Will they be kind enough to say what the retaliation will be? The Americans can hit our lumber industry no harder.

Howard Gould relinquished \$5,000,000 because he married against the wishes of the trustees of the family estate. The young man seems to have some of the old-fashioned notions about marrying for love instead of lucre. New York society is quite shocked.

Yesterday was not a bad day for Ontario Liberals. They ousted the Conservative candidate in North Waterloo, which means a seat gained, and the protest against the Liberal member in North Perth was dropped. Mr. Whitney's next speech will be more lurid than ever.

It was an oversight on the part of the Legislature that it was not officially prorogued at the end of last session. In consequence of that omission it has been found necessary to prorogue it now by Lieutenant-Governor's proclamation, in order that no doubt may be thrown upon the legality of the ensuing bye-elections. Both parties were at fault in not apprehending this when the House rose, but now that someone has discovered the point, the Opposition are as gleeful as a baby with a new toy. In the absence of any real issue upon which to assail the Government, they rejoice in every petty statutory quibble they can turn to the least account. The constable question was an instance of their pettifoggery practices. In the present case the Government has promptly forestalled possible complications, but it should teach them to leave no loop on which the Opposition may hang any more of their narrow-minded technical objections.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Comrades! [Gedrich Signal.] And so Kitchener was born in the "Kingdom of Kerry." Shake, Herb; there are a few of us left.

A Compliment to Canada. [Hartford, Conn., Courant.] An Indian war in Minnesota in the year 1898 is a disgrace to the United States of America. They don't have Indian wars up in Canada.

Can Afford to Wait. [Montreal Herald.] The Manitoba farmers are holding their wheat for higher prices. A couple of years ago they would have been obliged to sell whether the prices were good or bad.

Rough on Our Engineer. [Hamilton Times.]

The London engineer wants to compel the Street Railway Company in that city to discharge a number of men now in its employ because, he alleges, they have not been residents of the city for more than six months! What is this country coming to? The engineer's idea is quite in line with the cursed system of protection, which carried to its logical conclusion drives the nation back to the sectionalism of barbarism; but it is a queer commentary on civilization in the nineteenth century. It might be just as well for people outside of London—people who buy—to bear it in mind.

Gloating Over Carnage. [Bystander in Weekly Sun.]

In a London illustrated paper there is a view of the battlefield of Omdurman. It presents a long swath of corpses in the attitudes of violent death. In the hands of one of them is the flag for which they fought and died. The arms of all are spears and swords, with which they flung themselves with desperate valor into battle against long range rifles and modern artillery. Three thousand dervishes, we are told were either maimed or struggling in their death agony in front of Macdonald's brigade before they showed signs of having had enough of it. In what respect did these warriors differ from those whom we are proud to call our ancestors? A flock of vultures is seen hastening to its banquet. It may be granted that the destruction of these people was necessary to the advance of civilization. Still more readily it may be granted that the highest

PHONE 1046.

208, 210, 210 and 212 Dundas St. THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.

Special Chances for Saturday and Monday: Always Suggesting

What is most needed by shoppers—that is what constitutes one element of success in this store. The following lines of goods run into sufficient money at this season of the year to make it worth your while to save when an opportunity like this is presented:

Underwear.

25 dozen Men's Union Underwear in Shirts and Drawers; good value at 50c. Our special price is 25c each. 40 dozen Men's All-wool or Union Underwear, in plain gray or fancy stripe, all sizes; worth 65c. Special price, 50c each. 17 dozen Men's All-wool Underwear, winter weight, extra length; regular 1 goods. Very special at 75c each. 35 dozen Men's All-wool Underwear, light, medium or heavy weight, silk finish, all sizes; will not shrink; will worth \$1.25. Our special price, \$1 each.

Overcoats.

Men's Overcoats, in fine blue and black Beaver, velvet collar, Italian linings, silk sewn; all sizes; worth \$7. Special at \$5. Men's Overcoats in fine blue-black and black Beaver, best Italian linings, velvet collar, silk sewn; all sizes; worth \$10. Very special at \$8. Men's Overcoats in extra fine blue and black Beaver, with velvet collar, padded satin linings, silk sewn, beautiful finish; worth \$13.50. Very special at \$10.

Miscellaneous.

SHOES.

Something special in Men's Boys', Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, at \$1.25.

PLAID DRESS GOODS.

15 pieces All-wool Plaid Dress Goods, newest patterns, special for the children and for waists; regular 45c. Today, 29c.

CASHMERE HOSE.

20 dozen fine Ribbed Cashmere Hose, special heavy-weights, full fashioned; well worth 37½c. Today, 25c per pair.

LADIES' VESTS.

10 dozen only, Ladies' Vests, heavy weight, ribbed and open fronts. Very special, 25c each.

MEN'S SUITS AND ODD PANTS.

15 Men's Suits, good patterns, etc.; worth \$6.50. Special at \$5. 50 pairs Men's Odd Pants, worth \$1.50, for \$1.15 per pair.

WOOL BLANKETS.

15 pairs only, large size White Wool Blankets, soft and fluffy; regular \$3 pair. Today, \$2.40 per pair.

GRAY FLANNEL.

5 pieces only, 25-inch pure All-wool Gray Flannel, shrunk and ready for use. Today, 15c per yard.

FLANNELETTES.

50 pieces 32-inch Flannelette, light and dark patterns. Very special, 5c per yard.

LADIES' JACKETS.

35 Ladies' Jackets, in black, brown and blue colors; worth \$6 and \$7, for \$2.50.

BOYS' PANTS.

Boys' odd Knicker Pants, sizes 22 to 28. Very special at 25c per pair.

NEW NOVELTY WRINGERS.

Worth \$2.90; to clear at \$1.85.

TEA AND SUGAR.

Seven pounds Redpath's Standard Granulated Sugar, and one pound Imperial Blend, Black, Mixed, Green or Japan Tea, for 50c.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO. IMPORTERS

praise is due to the military skill of General Kitchener and the bravery of his troops. But is it good for the people of England or for us to gloat over such carnage? Is it consistent with common humanity? As for Christianity, jingoism has long ago hooted it off the scene.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

At Home.

Childhood was rampant. "Why?" it asked, insistently, as often as it perceived anything. As for Fatherhood, it heard and beat its breast, answering not. But Motherhood was calm in the consciousness of power. "Because," replied Motherhood, and Childhood was content. This fable teaches that woman rises superior to man in the face of the greatest trials.—Detroit Journal.

Didn't Want a Fish.

Miss D.—Angelina, why don't you marry Lieut. Y—? Miss A.—First, because he has no brains—and he can't ride, dance or play tennis. What could we do with him? Miss D.—But he swims beautifully. Miss A.—Oh, yes; but one can't keep one's husband in an aquarium, you know.—Tit-Bits.

Life a Railroad.

Life is frequently and naturally compared to the journeying of a pilgrim. But it speeds by so quickly that it often appears more like a rapid railroad through the world. We seem to look at life from out a car window. The things that we see there are from "passing" things, we say. Yet it is we who fly, not they. The hills, the valleys, even many of the artificial structures, stay. It is we who go by, at headlong speed. Whither?

Moral: Don't Write.

He indited many letters couched in the language of wildest love. He compared her to the angels he had read of above. And he swore no other maiden on the earth was in the swim. That she had the sole, exclusive Cupid-halter hitched to him. At a latter day those letters fell beneath his eyes again. And he cursed the hand that yielded the enthusiastic pen. As the counsel for the plaintiff with a glad, triumphant face. Read them to a grinning jury in a breach of promise case. —Denver Post.

CATARRHAL HEADACHE

May Be Your Experience as It Was Mr. Spooner's—Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder Will Positively Cure You.

"I have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder for severe catarrhal headache frequently, and with every application the relief has been almost instantaneous. I believe it to be the very best remedy for catarrh that is on the market today, and take pleasure in saying these words in commending it to all catarrh sufferers." C. Spooner, editor King's County News, Hampton, N. B.

Sold by W. S. B. Barkwell.

Look out for the Fly.

THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1898

Gratifying Decrease in Numbers and Amounts of Failures.

We are indebted to Mr. Edwin Paul, of this city, the capable manager of Dun's Agency, for some interesting figures relating to Canadian failures for the third quarter of 1898. The improvement is shown in the following table: Third quarter, 1896.....\$3,924,257 Third quarter, 1897.....\$3,340,971 Third quarter, 1898.....\$1,848,947

The following general remarks are also very interesting: "There is first a smaller number in the aggregate than in the same quarter of previous years, and a smaller number in many of the classes. Next, there are two large failures of edged tool works in Quebec for \$118,000 and of iron works in Vancouver for \$190,000, which cover well-nigh half the total liabilities in manufacture, making it larger than a year ago, though but for these it would be only two-thirds as large. In trading, the amount is but 42 per cent of last year, and 39 per cent of the amount in the same quarter of 1896. While an unusual number of considerable failures in lumber manufacturing swells the aggregate in that branch, it was smaller than in previous years, for most other manufacturing classes, and in the two of largest importance was not half last year's in leather, and not a third in the miscellaneous manufacturing class. The failures in general stores were less than half last year's, in hotels and restaurants not a quarter, in clothing small, and in the important drygoods class not a quarter of last year's, in shoes little over a third, in furniture insignificant, and in the miscellaneous trading class not a fifth of last year's."

Miner's Liniment, Lumberman's friend

Love is a falling in that is often followed by a falling out. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What is has done once it will do again.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

Dr. J. C. Holloway's signature of J. C. Holloway is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.