

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, July 19, 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.

The Premier's Inadequate Salary.

The Montreal Gazette (Conservative) generously suggests that the salary of the Prime Minister should be increased. The question is not a new one, but it has been brought to the front again by the discussion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's private affairs in the House of Commons. The Premier, to refute a mean slander, was obliged to disclose that he had to borrow money to enable him to purchase a residence at Ottawa. Many of the social functions which devolve on a premier are inseparable from his public post and entail an expense which his official salary is barely able to meet. Unless he has an independent income, he is put in an unjust and perhaps embarrassing position in trying to maintain the social honors of his station.

Sir John Macdonald, after a lifetime in the country's service, was by no means a rich man. Sir John Thompson died absolutely poor, and parliament, without a dissenting voice, voted his wife and children a substantial provision for the future. It was an act of public gratitude and public duty. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, by his devotion to politics, sacrificed a lucrative professional career. It is said a number for his personal friends recently undertook to raise privately a testimonial of \$100,000, in order to lift him above private anxieties. There are illustrious precedents for such a step both in British and Canadian public life; but it is understood the Premier has declined the proffered honor. It would be more creditable to the Dominion if its first Minister were given decent remuneration, so that if he happened to be a poor man he would not have financial worries superadded to the cares of his office which, in all conscience, are heavy enough. The Premier's salary of \$8,000 per year is far less than is paid to many men who manage banks, railways, and other business and financial institutions, and who have nothing like the social obligations imposed on a Cabinet Minister.

This is a matter which should be handled with delicate consideration for the Premier's feelings. Rather than be thought self-seeking, he would reject any proposal to increase his allowance. It would be a graceful act on the part of an Opposition member to move at the next session of Parliament that the salary be raised after the next general election. There would be no chance to make party capital out of such a motion. No self-respecting Canadian would raise an objection.

An English Expert on the Klondike.

A most interesting and exhaustive report on the Klondike by an English expert, A. N. C. Treadgold, M. A. (late scholar of Hertford College, Oxford), has been published by George N. Morang & Co., Toronto. Mr. Treadgold was the special commissioner of The Mining Journal, Railway and Commercial Gazette, of London, England. He appears to have gathered a vast amount of information, which is presented in clear, readable form, and in terms which show him to be a technical authority on mining. His report is illustrated by two maps, and by numerous diagrams and sketches. It is a most valuable addition to our information on Canadian resources and the favorable picture of conditions in the Yukon, which it presents must stimulate British interest and confidence in that great country.

Mr. Treadgold devotes a chapter to the administration of the Yukon, and throws a flood of light on the real source of the "grievances" and complaints which have reached eastern Canada in such a loud chorus. He thus defines the various groups and sections at Dawson camp:

1. The old-timers, used in the past to govern themselves, largely Americans, inclined to regard the Dominion of Canada as a mere organization as needless, yet seldom heard on any subject save royalty; on that eloquent as on other "crown reservations."

2. The checkalos or new-comers of this year, all of course chagrined to find that officials and old-timers had not reserved a claim for each of their 20,000 on the best part of Eldorado or Dominion, but, except for this fact, easy to distinguish into:

(a) Australians, excellent fellows and good miners, used to laws of their own, and not always liking to have to obey the Canadian laws, complaining for some time because "they had not been told that the Klondike was mostly staked out, but after a time settling down to work, pushing further afield and doing well.

(b) British Columbians, also accus-

tomed to laws of their own, convinced that the Yukon ought to figure as part of British Columbia, the mining province of the Dominion; yet I never heard one of them suggest that Yukon claims (250 feet) should be reduced to the length of British Columbia claims (100 feet).

(c) Genuine miners, of whatever nationality, in considerable numbers with genuine grievances, partly remediable, partly not.

(d) A crowd of professional men and traders and "superior persons," all wanting claims, and expecting from the officials special facilities for acquiring claims. Some of them had been forbidden to practice law or medicine without Canadian diplomas. Many were adepts at "skimming" a new country, and hated to find that concessions from Ottawa barred their way in their quest for timber, firewood, hay, and rights of various kinds as for telephones, ferries, etc.

(e) Scum of all classes and trades and nations, ready to do or say anything for dollars and for the privilege to loaf at Dawson, especially dangerous to the newspaper correspondent, whom they frequently beguiled with their loud-voiced complaint that there was nothing left for the "free miner," that "the officials kept all for themselves," etc., that the poor man had no chance of getting his letter or his record of a claim," etc.

A perusal of the above, Mr. Treadgold truly says, will show how plentiful a crop of grievances could be collected by a correspondent with an aptitude for the garbage of a mining camp, and without that power of perspective which is so necessary, and yet so difficult to exercise in hurried letter-writing. "It is beyond question," he adds, "that 'grievances' and 'scandals' were made on the outside to assume an importance which they never possessed in the Klondike itself."

Mr. Treadgold proceeds to enumerate the genuine grievances of the Klondike among which he classes: 1. Unequal taxation. 2. Want of publicity of claim records. 3. Want of surveys. 4. Certain defects in the mining laws. 5. Want of roads. 6. Want of adequate mail service and delivery of mail. 7. Want of recording officials on every creek. Mr. Treadgold says these grievances have been exaggerated by critics. A glance at the list reveals the need of time and of a whole army of trained officials, with an unlimited purse, to effect the remedy. The writer points out that the phenomenal growth of the camp, the sudden volume of business, and the fact that Canada is new to mining, made it hard for any officials to cope with the conditions in Dawson City, especially as the officials have to learn their business as they go on. He saw little that could not be made smooth by a telegraph wire to Ottawa, and a few changes in the mining laws. The telegraph line, which is now being erected, is the easiest step by which the Government can foster the mining interests of the country. Mr. Treadgold discusses the royalty at length, and recommends that the taxes be spread over all classes and industries, instead of falling almost exclusively on the mining interests. The latter owe a very great debt to the Dominion for the security of person and property enjoyed in the Yukon; but the writer fears that the royalty may retard the development of the country by making capital slow to move into it.

However one may differ from Mr. Treadgold's conclusions, he reaches them by fair and reasonable argument. He gives the Dominion Government and the Yukon administration credit for the best intentions. He spurns as utterly base the attacks on the character of men like Major Walsh and Mr. Thos. Fawcett. "There is not a man living," he says, "who dare openly suggest that either of them was corrupt." Evidently Mr. Treadgold had not heard of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper. The legitimate grievances, he insists, arose from the inefficiency of two departments—the postoffice and the record office—but inexperience, and not corruption, was the cause. Since Mr. Treadgold's visit, these defects have been remedied, and we now hear little complaint from Dawson City.

So many people lose their lives every year through not being able to swim that there is a disposition in many places to have children taught the swimming art along with their ordinary school studies. In Boston, any child under 15 years of age is entitled to be taught to swim at the public bathing place. This teaching will be given two hours daily, and one hour before and one hour after high tide on the beaches. The instructors are experts, and will teach the children the plain swimming stroke by the most scientific methods, leaving the little ones to pick up the fancy strokes as they see fit. The idea in view is to enable every child to save himself or herself from drowning when beyond depth. Later in the season there will be special instruction in life-saving work. The Bostonians exhibit wisdom. The proper time to learn to swim is in early youth. Then it is so easy; later in life, it is generally very difficult. In China, among the residents on the houseboats, every child is taught to swim almost as soon as it can walk, and thus, though often falling overboard, few children ever lose their lives. The same methods are

pursued among the hardy fishermen of the Bahamas. When a child is thus taught to swim in early years, he never forgets it. He insures himself against drowning under almost every condition in which he may be placed.

Better News From South Africa.

The news from London and Pretoria is more cheering. The action of the Raad in conceding the franchise to Uitlanders who have been seven years in the Transvaal has apparently averted a crisis and cleared up the situation in South Africa. At the recent conference between Sir Alfred Milner, the British Commissioner, and President Kruger, the latter flatly refused to consider the retroactive principle, except under restrictions which Sir Alfred could not entertain. Since then the President has come to his senses, under the moral pressure of British war preparations. The seven-year term approved by the Raad on Mr. Kruger's recommendation, will likely be accepted by the British Government as a reasonable compromise. A large number of Uitlanders will at once reach the status of citizenship and exercise the power of the ballot, which has been hitherto denied them. The Boers have a presentiment that the foreigners will use the franchise eventually to vote away the independence of the republic.

They are right. The Uitlanders already outnumber the Boers, and in time will so utterly swamp them that political control must pass from the minority to the majority. It is a stage in the natural process of evolution which is shaping another great confederation under the British flag in South Africa.

Tennyson's famous phrase, "The eternal want of peace which vexes public men," seems to fit the Canadian Premiers exactly.

The Toronto Telegram says the street car disturbance in Toronto some years ago was a hundred times as bad as the disturbance here. Very true. But Toronto escaped humiliation because the disturbance did not enter the heads of the local authorities.

One of the aldermen who is now "hedging" on the strike question, has been the loudest denouncer of the Street Railway Company for years, and during the trouble last October declared that the Company had broken nearly every clause of the agreement, and that there was little use in asking them to carry out the clause which required them to provide a complete service. The Company and the City Council have been at loggerheads for years, and the Council have little reason to show the Company any leniency.

The American war correspondents at Manila have declared war on Gen. Otis, the American commander, who has been slaughtering their dispatches. The general has hitherto been far more successful in suppressing the truth than in suppressing the Filipinos, but the facts have now leaked out, and it looks as if the general's health will require him to be sent home. The American people are sick and tired of the way the war is dragging. The Administration will have to take vigorous measures to stamp out the insurrection, or the people will soon demand the reason why.

What Others Say.

Laurier's Poverty.

[Hamilton Herald.]

Laurier refuses to become an object of charity, but chooses rather to remain in honorable poverty—that is, comparative poverty.

The Situation Summarized.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Aguinaldo is talking like George Washington while Uncle Sam is fighting like George III, and a Bunker Hill may yet diversify the scenery of the Philippines.

The Premier's House.

[Hamilton Herald.]

The opposition in the Dominion House of Commons is guilty of pretty small business when it compels the head of the government to enter into a detailed explanation of his personal affairs in order to show that he has not accepted a bribe from a wealthy contractor.

Of course, Mr. Taylor accepted the premier's statement, but made a shuffling excuse for his own blunder in having brought the matter before the house. It had, he said, been common talk on the streets of Ottawa. Is it not a humiliating confession on the part of the house to make, that he made a common rumor the basis of a serious charge against the head of the government?

Judges Should Be Circumspect

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.]

The attitude of some of the occupants of judicial and magisterial positions towards the public suggests that it might be an improvement on the present system if these officials were appointed for a term of years instead of for life. They would probably then realize, what some of them seem to forget now, that they do not own the community which they are supposed to serve. But of course they would be somewhat of a departure from a system which is strongly en-

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THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

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ON Wednesday we close at 1 o'clock and our employees spend the afternoon at their own sweet will. In order to make this half holiday a success we ask the public to assist, by making their purchases early in the day.

EXTRA SPECIAL FOR THURSDAY.

2,300 yards Printed English Cambric, 32 inches wide, in Dresden effects and muslin patterns, regular 12½c goods, for..... 50c
50 White Crochet Quilts, worth \$1 25, for..... 79c
100 Ladies' Blouses, worth \$1 25 each, for..... 75c
5 dozen Ladies' Parasols, worth 75c each..... 50c

Together With the Following List:

Dress Goods Department

10 pieces Black Dress Goods, Priestley and other celebrated makes, in figured and plain material, for skirts and dresses, 44 inches, all wool, worth 50c to 75c a yard for..... 35c
10 pieces Fancy Black Goods, in the celebrated Gold Medal, also Priestley's make, 44 inches, all wool, worth 75c to \$1 a yard for..... 50c
Black, Figured Blouse Silks, in dainty, small designs; also floral designs, etc., suitable for waists or dresses, per yard..... 50c
Fancy Linenette Skirt Lining, in new, bright colors, extra finish, 36 inch, striped..... 15c
A Special Lot of Linings, including 27 inch gray linenette and 36 inch gray roll lining, all to clear at, per yard..... 5c

Shoe Section

Women's Glaze Dongola, Oxford, and Two-Button Trimby Shoes, black and colored, 4½ inches, \$1 25
Women's Dongola, Button and Laced Boots, kid toe-cap; special value..... \$1 50

Smallwares

10 Dozen Ladies' Leather Belts, worth from 15c to 35c each, your choice..... 8c
Ladies' Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 20c each; selling at 8c, or 3 for..... 25c

Whitewear Specials

Ladies' Corset Covers, best English Cotton, untrimmed, 32 to 40..... 12½c
Corset Covers, nicely trimmed with lace and embroidery, all sizes, at..... 15c, 22c, 25c and 35c
Ladies' White Skirts, fine white cotton, deep frill, muslin embroidery; regular price, \$1 25 for..... \$1 00
Ladies' Nightgowns, trimmed with lace and tucks; special..... 50c
Ladies' Nightgowns, made of fine Lonsdale, Empire style, trimmed with insertion and embroidery, worth \$1 25, for..... \$1 00
R. & C. Corsets, in light gray satin, perfect fitting, trimmed with lace, worth 85c, for..... 59c
Summer Corsets, long waist, double waistband; special..... 29c

Waists and Skirts

Pique Waists, in black, blue, helio and pink stripes; half price; regular value, \$1 25, for..... 60c
A new lot of Pique Skirts, in plain and embroidered, each..... 50c to \$3 50

Hosiery and Underwear

Extra Special—Ladies' Fine Black Cotton Hose, regular 20c; 2 pairs for..... 25c
Boys' Heavy Ribbed Hose, 6½ to 9½; very special, per pair..... 10c
Another lot of Ladies' Bleached Vests, Richelieu ribbed; special, 12½c

Gentlemen's Wear

Men's Black Cotton Socks, seamless and stainless, regular price, 20c a pair; 2 pairs for..... 25c
Up-to-date Neckwear, the very latest in Bows and Ascots; very stylish and new..... 25c

Staple Section

50 pieces Reversible Wrapperelettes, colors red and black, in stripes and checks, newest out, for..... 10c
23 pieces Striped Flanellettes, light and dark colors, 34 inches, a special snap at..... 8c
Plain Pink Shakers, 28 inches..... 50c
Plain Pink Shakers, 30 inches..... 8c
Plain Pink Shakers, 34 and 36 inches..... 10c and 12½c
10 pieces White Pique, 29-inch cord running crosswise; scarce goods; very special..... 12½c
28-inch Navy Ground Galateas, small white stripes and spots, for boys' wear; special..... 12½c
Linen Carriage Dusters, in assorted plaids, knotted fringe ends, full size, regular price, \$1 each, for..... 75c
Heavy large Honeycomb and Crochet Quilts, regular price \$1 25 each, for..... 79c
Swansdown Blankets, American make, fast colored, borders in cream and gray, selling rapidly at per pair..... 75c, 85c and 95c
Bleached and Unbleached Pure Linen Tablecloths, border all round, half price.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

IMPORTERS.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

trenched if not in reason at least in our British prejudices. But officials themselves can do a great deal towards shaking public confidence in the wisdom of a system which upon the whole has worked well. We don't like the American elective method, but any plan that would create a little sense of responsibility and accountability to the people might perhaps be an improvement on a system of life tenure which in many cases breeds arrogance and injustice.

Taylor's blunder.

[Toronto Telegram.]

Greed of money is not the flaw in the public or private character of Wilfrid Laurier, and it was a mistake for Geo. Taylor, M.P., to throw the full force of an open accusation against the honor of the premier.

Judged by moral standards Mr. Taylor's achievement was worse than a mistake, but partly strategy is not ruled by moral standards, and the failure which proves that his move was inexpedient carries more bitterness than the truth that his move was inexpediently wrong.

It is a good law in politics never to expose the weakness of an adversary in such a way as to give him a chance to reveal his own strength. The attempt of Mr. Taylor to fasten the guilt of a corrupt transaction on Wilfrid Laurier violated that law, and incidentally outrages one or two of the ten commandments which are usually regarded as important.

Light and Shade.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE SHORT-AGE.

"Brimble seems to have a good deal more money than brains. 'Yes, all he inherited from his father was the money.'—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Noel Little—Fuddy says a good thing, occasionally. Bryton Early—Yes; but one gets tired hearing it.

Deacon Skinner—Wal, Silas, our church got struck by lightning last night, and it'll cost \$50 to repair the steeple. Deacon Grider—Wal, then, by heifer! we'll take it out of the parson's salary! I knew suthin' or other would happen after them free and easy sermons he's been preaching lately.

Mrs. Crabshaw—My husband is very angry because he didn't print the speech he delivered at the mass meeting. Mrs. Crawford—Did they ignore him altogether? Mrs. Crabshaw—Worse than that. His name appeared among the "also spoken."—Boston Herald.

"I cannot sing the old songs," So trilled a vocal dame, Yet all the neighbors went to note She tried 'em just the same.

Of Local Interest.

To all who have felt the evil effects of deranged kidneys is the assurance that Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are meeting with enormous sale and unparalleled success in this district. Backaches and aching kidneys, where Dr. A. W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are known. One cent a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers.

FOR BETTERING BUSINESS

British Government's Plan for Increasing Anglo-Colonial Commerce.

Washington, D. C., July 19.—Details of plans by the British Government for building up trade between the British West Indies and British ports, and also between Canada and the British West Indies, have been received here. They are in a letter from the colonial office in London to the West Indian committee, written under the direction of Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of the colonies, explaining the plan of establishing new steamship lines, with subsidies paid in part by the Imperial Government and intended to link together the mother country and the colonies, as well as the colonies among themselves.

The matter is of special interest in connection with the recent negotiations between the United States and Great Britain over reciprocity with the British West Indies, as these colonies have shown a disposition to look to this country for trade as well as to the mother country or Canada. As to the line between Canada and the British West Indies, the letter to the colonial office says: "As regards improved inter-insular service and an improved Canadian service, a contract will, it is hoped, shortly be concluded with the aid of an Imperial subsidy between the Dominion Government and Messrs. Pickford and Black, which it is hoped will effect both objects."

"The contract is for the period of five years, the service to begin in June, 1900, and the contractors will bind themselves to establish a fortnightly service from Halifax and St. Johns alternately to Trinidad and British Guiana, with an average rate of ten knots per hour."

The steamers will proceed alternately by way of Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, to Trinidad; and by way of Bermuda, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad to British Guiana."

The letter also gives the details of the contract already signed for a new steamer service between Jamaica and Southampton. This service will begin in May, 1900, the steamers making fortnightly runs and having fifteen knots speed. They will have a capacity for carrying 20,000 bunches of bananas, and while intended especially as fruit carriers, they will take passengers also.

A subsidy of \$10,000 per year is to be paid the line, the British Government paying half.

Imitations. Every good thing is imitated. There are lots of vile compounds of alum, etc., which crack the feet and injure the leather. These afford big profits to the seller, but if you want comfort and satisfaction, ask for FOOT ELM, and take nothing else. 25 cents at druggists, or postage paid from D. A. Stott & J. Bowmansville, Ont.

Some elephants can draw fifteen tons, lift ten hundredweight and carry on their backs three tons. Pugilistically speaking the tongue is mightier than the glove. Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

60 HOUSES BURNED

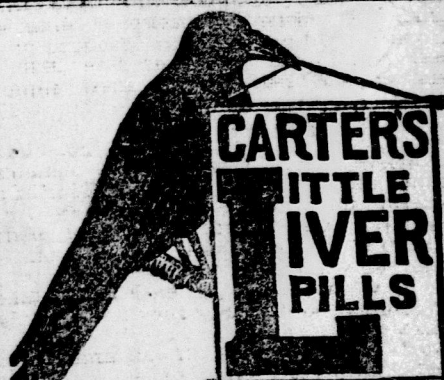
Disastrous Conflagration in Quebec—Loss Estimated at Over \$100,000.

Quebec, July 19.—Quebec was again visited by a disastrous conflagration yesterday afternoon, the fire fiend destroying over 60 houses. The loss will be over \$100,000; partially covered by some \$50,000 of insurance.

At 3 o'clock fire broke out in the first story of a house occupied by the family of a man named Nadeau, a shoemaker, corner of Richardson street and Boulevard Langelier, the upper part being occupied by the proprietor, a roofer, named Edmund Barbeau. Before the firemen arrived and got to work the fire had made considerable progress. The woodwork in the vicinity of the fire was dry and ignited like tinder. The building where the fire originated was a cheap full of inflammable material, such as varnish, oils, etc., belonging to Barbeau. Unfortunately there is a break in the water main, and the supply of water by the old pipes was very poor. A strong northeast wind was blowing, and the fire spread rapidly, notwithstanding the firemen's efforts. A detachment of the Royal Canadian Artillery was called from the citadel and they set to work at once pulling down the houses belonging to Messrs. Guay and Bourget, in order to stop the progress of the fire.

At 5 o'clock twenty houses had been destroyed and the fire was still raging fiercely, threatening to spread in the direction of the large Congregation de Notre Dame Church (Roman Catholic), situated on the corner of St. Joseph and Caron streets. At 7 o'clock the fire brigade succeeded in getting the fire under control, but not before it had reduced to ashes between 60 and 70 houses.

The fire area covered three blocks, from Richardson street, on the Boulevard Langelier, to St. Francis street, destroying houses on King street and on both sides of the street between St. Anselme street and the Boulevard Langelier.



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. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.