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LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited), LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Wednesday, Aug. 14.

It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed to the EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Advertiser, London, Ont.

It will be a convenience, also, if all letters relating to subscriptions, advertisements, or containing remittances, etc., are addressed: BUSINESS DEPARTMENT, THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, London, Ont.

The Public Interest.

Hitherto it has been the custom to look upon capital and labor, the great factors in production, as paramount. The public has scarcely been viewed as a partner at all in the great industrial fabric. The elements of production have been discussed from a purely politico-economic point of view, and hitherto the science of economics has been considered the science of wealth.

Economic progress meant to a large extent the progress of industrialism rather than the good of the people at large. This was practically the view of Ricardo. There is a marked tendency, however, within recent years to look upon production as solely a means to an end and that end the good of the body politic. Probably the tendency has not had clearer manifestation than in connection with the great steel strike, which is at present putting a quietus on the steel industry, and at the same time effecting to such an extent the general public. A century and a half ago capital and labor and the public were not clearly defined. With the invention and introduction of machinery and the system of division of labor, we have the large factory and the consequent differentiation between capital and labor. Development has proceeded along these lines, so that there is a fixed gulf between these two great elements in production. Immobility between capital and labor has become a fact.

There is, however, a third side: rights can be extended and guaranteed to individuals or corporations only by the people at large through their representatives, or, in other words, by the Government. Individuals and corporate bodies should not forget that the public also has rights. A strike, which is virtually economic warfare, cannot last any length of time without great inconvenience to the people. The great consuming masses must be considered. It is all nonsense to say that compulsory arbitration will interfere with the rights of either capital or labor, as if public interests should be set at naught for the benefit of the minority which capital and labor in any single industry must ever be, when compared with the aggregate of people composing the nation. Something should be done by governments to compel differences between employers and employees, at least in businesses conducted under state or municipal franchises, to be submitted to arbitration boards and the decision of such boards should be final. A case in point here would be the settling of a street-car strike. Here would be a good field for experimentation. But should compulsory measures prove effective, they should not cease here. Industrial strikes or lockouts should eventually be subject to compulsory arbitration in such proportion as they affect the public welfare or produce public inconvenience. Professor Richard T. Ely makes the following very important statement:

"First of all we should classify businesses with respect to degree of public concern in their continuous operation. Naturally, railways, telegraph lines and generally the agencies of transportation and communication, together with lighting plants and other so-called public utilities, belong in the class in which the social interest asserts itself most vigorously. Here the clearly the interest of society is paramount, and the duty of preserving the continuous operation of the industries providing these services is like that of the prevention of crime. In other words, in these particular cases we should have courts of conciliation and arbitration, with adequate power to settle disputes without a recourse to private industrial warfare. So far as other industries are concerned, we could have a further classification into those with a very large social interest, as coal mining, and those in which the social interest in any one economic concern is relatively small, for example, mercantile pursuits. Ranking just below the railways, conciliation and arbitration boards should be furnished with sufficient powers to gather together all the facts in regard to disputes between employer and employee, to make recommendations to the parties concerned and to inform and educate public opinion. No board of this kind should ever be clothed with so little power as to be contemptible, and the reasons why a feeble board can accomplish nothing are similar to those which would render judges of little use, if contempt of court were permissible."

The above extract is worth considering. It has been the custom to take sides with either of the two great factions of an industrial war, thus turning it into partisanship pure and simple. How much better it would be to insist on popular rights, and effect as speedy settlement as possible, for in the instance of a continuance of industrial differences, not only capital and labor, but the public as well, must suffer inconvenience.

Land Grants to Soldiers in New Ontario.

The Monetary Times says:

"The number of applications that have been made for grants of land for military services, under the Soldiers' Land Grant Bill, Ontario, is said to have been greatly in excess of what was expected; that the applications would swallow up all the surveyed crown lands and that even an extension of surveys for that purpose, to meet all demands, would be necessary. It is the nature of claims on the Government to grow beyond all expectations. U. E. claims continue to be made 50 or 60 years after the declaration of the independence of the United States, and the American pension list originating in military services in the civil war, exceeded the cost of the largest army in Europe. In the case of the Soldiers' Land Grant Bill, in Ontario, there is nothing to do but to carry out the intention of the Legislature, even if more lands have to be surveyed for the purpose, and if it should prove to have been based on erroneous calculations as to the quantity of lands that would be called for."

The above shows the wisdom of the grant. Nothing will contribute to the rapid and desirable settlement of New Ontario more than the soldiers' grant. The letter recently published from the pen of ex-Mayor George Taylor, a veteran of the Fenian Raid, and a man known to be a qualified judge of lands, shows that the tracts offered are not an empty gift. Before many years pass they will be occupied by prosperous people, contributing their share to Canada's production.

Canada's National Game.

Closely associated with the game of lacrosse we have the name of the late Dr. W. George Beers, of Montreal. He was virtually "The Father of Lacrosse"; the "father," not in the sense of being the originator of that invigorating pastime, but in as much as he was the first to make this Indian sport a white man's game and the national game of Canadians. Dr. Beers' work was cosmopolitan and altruistic in every sense of the word. His sympathies were national, and he was generous to a fault. His love for his native land is to be seen not only in his many endeavors to cultivate a healthy sentiment among her sons, but also in his efforts to create a favorable impression of Canada among the people of Great Britain. In 1882 he set about organizing a tour to Britain, on which he was accompanied by a number of champion lacrosse players. Wherever his team, composed of gentlemen and Indian players, played, he distributed literature about the capabilities and resources of the Dominion among those who attended the matches. Five hundred thousand illustrated papers and over eight hundred thousand fly-sheets were scattered throughout the United Kingdom by the lacrosse teams and their friends. From this we can see what a valuable emigration agent Dr. Beers proved himself to be.

The very public-spirited Canadian is gone. A proposal is now being made to erect a suitable memorial to the work and worth of this public character. It is suggested that every lacrosse club in Canada play a match before the close of the season and appropriate the gate receipts to a memorial fund for the erection of a national monument in Montreal.

Any subscriptions to be applied to this purpose should be addressed to W. K. McNaught, 511 King street west, Toronto.

Progress of the Negro.

It is regarded as significant that of 1,410,769 negro heads of families in the United States, 264,258 own their homes and farms, while the remainder are tenants. This is certainly a very creditable showing, when one considers that less than 40 years have elapsed since the negro race were slaves, without a cent's worth of property. In Georgia alone the colored men own upwards of 1,000,000 acres of land. After the war, the emancipated slaves got hold of swamp lands which were regarded as of very little use, largely in pay for services rendered. Many difficulties were placed in their way, not the least of which were the Ku-Klux Klan outrages, the panic of 1892, and the great fall in the price of cotton, which was their principal product. But the colored men never lost heart, and since 1895 their condition has again been improving. Could white men, placed under the same conditions have done better than these negroes? We doubt it.

Canada and the United States.

The New York Post, commenting on the very satisfactory nature of the trade returns of Canada for the past financial year, says:

"It would not do to take seriously the snarling of Opposition papers like the Montreal Star and the Toronto Mail and Empire; but it is certain that the Canadians are learning to be content with their isolation from the United States, and that they increasingly put their faith in British markets. If the Canadians feel or choose to assume an indifference to reciprocity with the United States, it is because Canada is doing very well under the present fiscal conditions. Her total foreign trade in the fiscal year closing June 30 last was \$345,385,000—an increase of \$60,000,000 over the previous year. Exports in the same period swelled from \$185,130,000 to \$177,639,000—an increase of more than twelve million dollars."

If our contemporary had gone back a few years, and made the contrast of last year with, say, 1895, the increase would have been shown to have been phenomenally large. Canadians, as our contemporary rightly concludes, did not sit down and weep and wail because the United States did not see fit to agree to a mutually advantageous

extension of trade freedom between the two countries. Canada has always been ready to negotiate such a trade treaty, knowing that it could not fail to promote commerce between the two countries; but she has not seen fit to go down on her knees and plead for a change, and she has directed her special attention to cultivating trade with the mother country, which, for most of her products, affords the best market in the world.

Bargain-Making Triumphant.

A Boer clergyman is reported to have received this message from ex-President Kruger: "Tell the Americans that they are killing us by sending horses and mules to our enemies." We presume that when Mr. Kruger speaks of "Americans" he means United Statesers. They are likely to turn a deaf ear to his expostulations, however. There may be a section of the people of the United States who are ready to pass resolutions in support of the Boer claim to misgovernment and oppress the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, but these resolutions are as empty as the Boer pretension to fair treatment of the English-speakers in South Africa. They mean nothing, but antipathy to British institutions, and can have no effect in helping the Boers.

When it comes to turning an honest penny by selling their animals and products to help either belligerent, your Uncle Sam has no preference provided hard cash is forthcoming. We doubt if he would refrain from selling his horses even if they were to be ridden by men at war against his own country, so strong is the trading instinct in the average United Stateser.

Poor old Kruger, this is one of the many things which he does not seem to understand. If he did, he would realize the hopelessness of his struggle against the establishment of equality of rights and opportunity in South Africa, and counsel the speedy adherence to the liberal terms of peace which the British have always been ready to concede.

It will hardly answer to increase the number of holidays indefinitely.

Can any subscriber tell where these lines are taken from:

"On the healthy Pentlands,
The curlew flying free."

The Guelph Herald says the Ross Government is divided against itself. As much as Mr. Whitney and Mr. Marter, for example?

Farmers, rear hogs. Never has there been so much money in the Canadian pig as there is at the present moment. The hog is king.

The servant-girl problem will probably not be settled, in cities at least, until the girls have fixed hours, like the employees in shops and factories. Already the system of having domestics sleep at home is very prevalent.

The Hamilton Spectator wants the French language stamped out in Canada. The Advertiser would like to see every French-born Canadian learn English, and every English-born Canadian learn French. Both would benefit.

The late United States Senator, William M. Everts, of New York, left, besides real estate, personal estate valued at \$315,275. He was the head of the law firm of Everts, Choate & Beaman, and his son-in-law, Charles C. Beaman, has left an estate valued at \$374,740.

The Flemish language proves its comprehensiveness in the word *snelpaardlooszonderspoorwegspetrotraffing*, which signifies "a carriage which is worked by means of petroleum, which travels fast, which has no horses, and which is not run on rails." In other words, the simple automobile.

It must be a cruel shock to the American pro-Boerites to learn that of the 4,700 "Boer" prisoners at St. Helena, only 17 per cent of them are Boers, the other 83 per cent being Scandinavians, Russians, Germans, French and other nationalities. Perhaps the Boers themselves are not such big fighters, after all.

The Brantford Expositor wants to avoid "flag incidents" in Canada by forbidding the flying of all foreign flags. That is one way, a better would be to educate the people of various countries in self-restraint, tolerance and common sense. There is a bigotry of bogus patriotism that is as little to be commended as sectarian bigotry.

Probably no other language has so rich and varied a vocabulary as the English. Its simplicity is seen in the writings of Bunyan; its power in the dramatic works of Shakespeare; its beauty in Tennyson and Wordsworth, and its clearness and grace in the prose of Prof. Goldwin Smith. The English is truly a living language, among other things, a sort of vitality may be seen in the number of words that are being added from time to time. American authors have contributed the following: "Lyronym," meaning an assumed name under which a poet may write; "metropolarchy," the rule of the middle classes of a large city; the term "littlest," a would-be realist; "velletty" denotes the lowest kind of desire, an indolent or inactive wish or inclination towards a thing; "dendral," meaning woody growths, derived from the Greek, *dendron*, a tree; "hypethral," meaning out of doors.

These words, it will be seen, are of classic origin, and made English by very slight changes. Of the words mentioned, "Lyronym," "velletty" and "dendral" might all an important

place in our vocabulary in aiding the expression of finer shades of meaning, but as a general thing conservatism in the use of words is the safest policy. Never use a large word of classic origin where the homely Anglo-Saxon will adequately express the idea.

"The London Advertiser would like to see a sufficient number of thoroughly healthy people allow themselves to be experimented upon in the interests of science and humanity to clear up the problem raised by Prof. Koch as to whether it is possible to inoculate human beings with bovine tuberculosis," says the Woodstock Express. Surely Bro. Cameron did not call for volunteers without offering to be one himself. He will remember that when Horatius called on the brave Romans to defend the bridge he stood forth himself for the duty. But perhaps Bro. Cameron feels too thoroughly healthy for the job, and, besides, is curious to observe the results of it.—Toronto Star.

But, Brother Atkinson, of the Star, could not a few individuals for experimentation be numerically easier to find in one of the other professions, some of which, you know, are notoriously more overcrowded than Journalism? Good editors like Bro. Atkinson, for instance, could not be spared from the work they are now doing so well!

They Had Water, Too.

[Toronto Globe.]

No wonder Tammany waxes fat, says a Chicago newspaper, and it submits the following menu of a recent Tammany picnic: 400 kegs of beer, 510 quarts of champagne, 200 bottles of whisky, 10,000 cigars, 24,000 ONTARIO eggs, 8,000 ears of corn, 4,000 cels, 100 barrels of potatoes, 100 head of cabbage, 900 gallons of coffee, 2,500 pounds of roast beef, 750 loaves of bread, 5,000 tomatoes, 100 smoked hams, 100 quarts of milk, 500 gallons of ice-cream, 2,300 pickles, 300 pounds of sugar, 105 tubs of butter, 350 chickens, 2,000 pounds of steak, 300 bottles of Rhine wine, 20 bottles of gin, 1 gallon of water, 170 bottles of brandy, 1 box of sarsaparilla.

The Suffering Public.

[Boston Traveller.]

The disastrous effect of the great steel strike upon the steel industry and its effect upon the workmen has been pictured by many writers since the great struggle began, but the result upon the general public has received but little attention. The fact appears to have been generally lost sight of that in all such struggles, if long continued, the public is the great sufferer.

Improvements in our great cities will of necessity be checked, the building of railroads cease, the farmer suffer and everybody be made to share the consequences of the labor struggle. In fact, the loss to the general public would be likely to outrank that shared by the steel trust and its army of striking workmen.

If for no other reason, the public good should demand a settlement of the trouble at once. Both the steel magnates and the labor leaders should understand that they are not the only parties in interest. It is too often the case that the public suffers more than the contending principals in a case like this.

SELLING ON SUNDAY

Hamilton Magistrate Thinks Disposing of Ice Cream on the Sabbath is Legal.

Hamilton, Aug. 14.—Magistrate Jelfs gave his decision in the cases against A. Delaney and Charles Israel, charged with committing a breach of the Lord's day act by selling ice cream on Sunday. The magistrate said he would abide by the decision of Judge McDougall in a similar case and dismiss the cases on the grounds that ice cream is lunch.

Some 300 Delegates in Attendance—Officers' Report Show a Prosperous State of Affairs.

Hamilton, Aug. 14.—The 24th session of the High Court of Ontario, Independent Order of Foresters, was held yesterday in the court house. About 300 delegates were present. Bro. Dr. Cameron, of Galt, high chief ranger, occupied the chair. After welcome greetings from the local courts had been extended, Mayor Hendrie and Ald. Walker, on behalf of the city, welcomed the delegates. Standing committees were appointed as follows:

Distribution—W. R. Hickey, Bothwell; F. Cain, Lucknow; C. W. E. Carpenter, Winona; C. St. Clair, Leitch, Hamilton; Geo. Carr, Hamilton.

Finance—Dr. Bangh, Hamilton; Thos. Henry, Bornholm; Jas. Mountain, Avonbank; F. Metcalf, Blyth; John Justin, London.

Appeals and petitions—Geo. A. Proctor, Samia; W. A. H. Cuff, Goderich; R. F. Sutherland, Windsor; H. M. Pratt, London; Dr. W. Crawford, Hamilton.

Constitution and Laws—A. H. Backus, Aylmer; Wm. Tackaberry, London; Jos. Lewis, Manitoulin; George Hancock, Galt; Dr. Musson, Chatham. New Business—J. R. Golden, Kingsville; Rev. G. W. Eccleston, Geo. Appleton, Galt; W. L. Wilkinson, Niagara Falls; B. Walker, Listowel.

State of the Order—J. A. Davidson, Stratford; John Dunfield, Petrolia; J. H. Smith, Ridgeway; T. H. Nigh, Ruthven; A. M. Hunt, Lambeth; C. A. Mayberry, Stratford; A. M. Sweeton, Alwood; W. A. Watt, St. Marys.

Mileage and Per Diem—Rev. Evans Davis, London; J. M. Douglas, St. Thomas; W. C. Everett, Simcoe; E. H. Crompton, Bothwell.

Press—H. T. Drope, Hamilton; Rev. Mr. Ker, St. Catharines; W. J. Gerneay, Merlin.

HIGH COURT REPORTS.

Encouraging reports were presented by the high chief ranger, Dr. Cameron, the high secretary, Frank E. McCormick, and Evans Davis, the high treasurer.

According to the secretary's report the standing of the membership of the high court's jurisdiction is as follows:

Total, June 30, 1900..... 14,253

Initiated during the year..... 1,825

16,178

Loss by removals and lapses..... 853

Loss by death..... 109

..... 962

Total membership, June 30, 1901, 15,216

Net gain for the year..... 963

Number subordinate courts..... 282

Number Companion courts..... 17

The high treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the year including balance from last year of \$1,851.67, and interest on bank deposit of \$30.34, amounted to \$10,314.51. Disbursements were \$7,305.62. This left a balance in the bank to the credit of the high court of \$3,008.89. But since

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co. Hosiery and Glove ..Section..

Special interest always centers around this section, and justly so. Is there a worthy make missing in our large selection? We think not. Is there a house in the trade that can down us in values? Our customers say not. The undernoted list is a money-saving one.

Gloves

Ladies' Black Taffeta Gloves, with 4 buttons and white stitching. Very special at

25c Pair

Ladies' White Taffeta Gloves, silk finish, special at

25c Pair

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in tan, brown and black, regular 15c, special at

9c

Ladies' White and Black Silk Gloves, in medium and elbow length, special at

50c Pair

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in tan, mode, black, with colored stitching, regular 25c pair, special

15c

INDEPENDENT FORESTERS!

Meeting of the High Court at Hamilton.

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Hosiery

Ladies' Light-Weight Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, spliced soles, regular price 40c pair, very special at

3 for \$1

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, seamless feet, spliced heel and toe, very special at

25c Pair

Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose, light weight, spliced feet, regular price 25c, special at

19c Pair

Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, with Balbriggan soles, regular price 25c, special at

20c Pair

Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, heavy quality seamless, regular 12 1-2c pair, special at

9c

FATAL FUN!

Young Bleau, of Ottawa, Dies From the Effects of Rough Play.

Ottawa, Aug. 14.—Alphonse Bleau, aged 14 years, died at the Water Street Hospital Monday night, and Joseph Larcelles, of 26 St. Andrew street, was arrested on suspicion that he was responsible for Bleau's death. The dead boy's father, Joseph Bleau, informed the police that Larcelles and his son were playing along with some other boys in Mr. J. M. Lavie's yard on St. Andrew street, last Wednesday, and that the prisoner tied a rope, to which Mr. Lavie's pony was tethered, around his son's waist. The idea was

that Alphonse was to serve as a post. The pony spoiled the game by dashing from the yard into the stable, dragging the boy with him. Bleau received a bad shaking up, and that evening he complained of pains. He became so ill that his father took him to the Water Street Hospital. An operation revealed that the patient's bowels had been perforated and that kangrene had set in. The boy, who suffered great agony, made a statement implicating Larcelles.

CATHOLIC FORESTERS MEET.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 13.—The seventh annual international convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters was opened here today with high mass in St. Aloysius Church. Bishop Foley delivered an impressive sermon to the 200 delegates present. At the first session the appointment of committees was the principal business. The delegates were formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Maybury.

Summer Complaint Weakens the System.

No drain upon the system can be more distressing or weakening than diarrhea; it reduces strong men to the weakness of children. The best remedy is Polson's Nerviline which cures in a few minutes. For more than a quarter of a century "Nerviline" has been highly prized as an invaluable specific for cramps, colic and sick stomach, and you cannot afford to be without it. All druggists sell Polson's Nerviline, large bottles 25c.

Polson's Nerviline.

BLOUSE BARGAINS

Ladies' Percale Blouses, in plain helio and pink and white stripes, regular price \$1.25, special to clear

50c

Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, tucked all over, nice quality material, regular price \$1, special to clear

69c

Ladies' Chambray Blouses, in blue, green, pink, with fancy stripe, regular price \$1.50, special to clear

75c

Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, handsomely trimmed with fancy embroidery insertion, regular price \$1, special to clear

79c

Crockery Bargain.

\$4.50 TOILET SETS \$2.98 FOR 5 days only we offer a 10-piece Toilet Set, J. & G. Meakin's best ware, assorted fancy colors, with gilt decorations. Regular price \$4 and \$4.50. Sale Price \$2.98.

Blanket Sale Now Going On.

See the celebrated Matchless Blanket, 60 x 80, soft fluffy and free from grease. We are offering for only, per pair

\$2.35.

See the large size Wool Blanket, soft, fluffy and inodorous. We are offering during sale for only, per pair

\$2.65.

PATENTES OBTENUES PROMPTEMENT

Are You All Ready For the Threshing? Get Your Supplies Here. Canvas and Rubber Endless Belts. Copper Oilers