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It will be a convenience, and secure earlier attention, if all communications intended for publication, or on matters relating thereto, are addressed, 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 ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY, London, Ont.

Injunctions Granted With Reference to the Great Strike—Caution Badly Needed.

The power to issue an injunction is one of the extraordinary powers of the court. It is often issued as an interlocutory injunction, ex parte; that is, on the application of one side only; and if disregarded, is a contempt of court, which the same judge might punish with imprisonment.

A superior court at Ansonia, Connecticut, issued an injunction against a body of workmen on strike, 200 of them, by name, and ordered them to refrain from "PICKETING, boycotting, threatening, or in any way molesting anyone now in the employ of the company, or who may be hereafter employed." And a judge in Cincinnati, of the District Court there, says: "Acts of violence, and even boycotting, are not to be met by injunction," and states that he is opposed to picketing, and would use his power against it.

What is picketing? He defines it as "intercepting men while going to or from the factory—anywhere, even miles away—by one man, or more than one, and an interference with ingress and egress of workmen."

The journals of the United States, many of them at least, are crying out against "government by injunction," and they are right.

Judges under such circumstances should act with extreme caution, and always remember, what some of them sometimes forget, that they are appointed to administer the law, and not to make it. What the individual opinion of a single judge may happen to be with reference to strikes and strikers, may depend very much upon the blood that flows in his own veins. He may be one of those who would throttle any man who dared to strike, or his whole sympathies might be with him. In cases of this kind, principles should govern.

It appears to be quite clear that the judges are legislating, trying to make the laws, and not administer them. One judge, Judge Wing, of Cleveland, saying with reference to picketing, that "persuasion of itself, long continued, may become a nuisance and unlawful." Who is going to judge, and what will the result be to the administration of justice, if the judges undertake to say when the limit has been exceeded? There is a freedom of speech that the judges had better leave alone. These men are in every respect as good men as the judges themselves. They are better, so far as a knowledge of their own business is concerned; better qualified to reason with reference to what they should do than any judge.

Let injunctions be issued to prevent men from speaking to each other on the subject most important in the world to them, and the chief end of government, the administration of justice, will soon be at an end. It would be an invitation to use force; because the state of affairs that would be brought about by such an abuse of the judicial powers would be intolerable.

It is not likely, however, that these precedents will be followed. A better judgment will prevail, a judgment that will recognize the principles upon which extraordinary powers as the power to grant injunctions should be exercised. To interfere with the freedom of speech would work irreparable injury.

Big Bequest—Will It Stand.

A new and interesting point has arisen in connection with the bequest by a Mr. Rogers of \$5,000,000 to the Metropolitan Museum, New York. It appears that Rogers drew his own will, and he left a nephew "seventy-five thousand thousand dollars," that is, seventy-five millions, nearly ten times more than he owned. Did he intend to do it? Whether he did or not, can what his will says be contradicted? His heirs object to let the money go to the museum; and the nephew, it is asserted, will claim, not seventy-five thousand, which he is undoubtedly entitled to, but seventy-five thousand thousand dollars. The will was drawn by the testator and witnessed by competent witnesses.

Britain and France.

The trade relations between France and Great Britain form an interesting subject, showing the extent to which the two countries are united by the bonds of commercial intercourse. The articles of commerce consist chiefly of drygoods and fancy goods. Britain and America have during recent years taken about one-third of the exports of France of all kinds. A writer in the Contemporary Review states that the way French industries are at present constituted the patronage of English-speaking people is essential to the progress of French commerce. A large portion of this commerce consists of articles of women's choice and for women's wear. The writer also states that the finest and most expensive of such goods find a market in either Britain or North America, the cheaper class of goods as a rule going to South America and to Northern Europe.

The special articles of French industry are tissues, garments and underwear, imitation furs, jewelry, gloves, buttons, fans, and so on. In the manufacture of such articles there is no questioning French superiority. Tissues, of which the most important is silk, form the largest part of these commercial products. Great Britain and the United States take seven-ninths of silk brocade, five-sevenths gauze and crepe, and one-half of the silk tulle exported by France.

The Ottawa customs returns indicate that out of \$4,368,592 worth of merchandise purchased by Canada from France last year, \$1,977,040, or 45 per cent, consisted of goods as follows: Woolen goods, \$622,617; silk goods, \$616,972; cotton goods, \$112,233; gloves, \$171,477; fancy goods, \$48,600; feathers, laces and artificial flowers, \$129,246. Champagne, brandy, calf and kid skins, fans and jewelry formed the other largest items imported from France.

Fined For Swimming.

Now is the time of the year when, perhaps, more than any other, the aquatic character of men asserts itself. It is not possible for all to get to the seaside, there to plunge in the refreshing waters. The vast majority must remain in the cities, and simply endure the heat.

Frequently we learn of arrests of men and boys who are caught swimming in the rivers. Only recently we heard of two arrests, one at Windsor and the other at Montreal, the arrests followed by fines in each case. This should not be. It is preposterous to place in the category of crime an act which the requirements of health demand.

Every city should be provided with public baths. These should be easily accessible by all classes. The free use of cold water should be encouraged, as it is one of nature's own remedies for the effects of heat.

The precisely best plan for London—what is it? Could any larger public use of the sulphur springs flow be made?

In what way can any portion of the river most contiguous to the city be made available? The idea should be the greatest contiguity and the smallest cost. We shall be glad to publish suggestions.

Death on Mosquitoes.

A means has at last been devised for the extermination of the mosquito, which has become a severe pest in many localities, not only on account of its peculiar habit of making it hot for one who attempts to obtain a little respite from the oppressive heat by seeking shelter in the shade, but on account of its capacity for spreading disease. It is alleged that the mosquito is accessory to the spread of malarial microbes.

It has been found that kerosene has a deadly effect on this pestiferous insect. The mosquito breeds on the stagnant water of marshes, swamps and pools, where the larvae can be destroyed by means of a kerosene film spread over the water. This method has been tried with success in one of the Eastern States, but it has not been found necessary to resort to such costly means of extermination in Ontario. The most effective means we know of lies in the draining of swamps and marshy districts. As the country districts become cleared up, and under cultivation, the mosquito gradually disappears. The annihilation of miasmatic pools and swamps, besides meaning death to the mosquito, will of itself be conducive of pure air and general health.

Among the most recent improvements in harvesting machinery is the automobile mower, which, being operated by a gasoline engine, is said to work successfully.

The latest report of the Commissioners for Prisons for Great Britain shows a great falling off in crime. The number of prisoners incarcerated in the different penal institutions in the United Kingdom was 823 less at the close of the year 1900 than at the close of 1899.

Fixing the Blame.

[Max O'Rell.]

When a woman arrives at a station two minutes after her train is gone she does not blame herself for missing it; she thinks that the employees of the company are no gentlemen.

The White Boxers.

[Cincinnati Times-Star.]

A society of "White Boxers" has been organized in Chicago for the purpose of opposing the further progress of the Mongolian peoples in the United States. Apparently—judging from the name of the society—the same methods of terror which were used so freely

in Pekin last summer will be applied in America; at least until American law gets its strong hands on the offenders. Some people seem unable to realize that the cowardly methods of persecution practiced in Pekin are no less contemptible and far more disgraceful in the big cities of the United States than in the filth-littered streets of the Chinese capital.

Some Comfort.

[Washington Star.]

I ain't complainin' 'Bout my humble lot; A-plin' an' a-painin' 'Bout what I hasn't got. It's likely 'dat dis ol' world doesn't use me as it should; But I hasn't had a sunstroke, an' 'dat's doin' purty good.

I ain't a-cryin' 'Cause it's got so warm; A-sweatin' an' a-sighin' An' a-beggin' foh a storm. Dar ain't no doubt de weather could be better if it would; But I hasn't had no sunstroke, an' 'dat's doin' purty good.

A Titanic Struggle.

[Ottawa Citizen.]

Now that the iron and steel workers have gone out on strike against the big trust, capital and labor have got in holts for the most Titanic struggle in the history of either. The sympathy of the public will be with the men and against the gigantic combination of capital which threatens the equilibrium of trade and the peace of the industrial world. Labor is united on a basis of the greatest good for the greatest number; capital on the principle of the greatest good for the smallest number. They combine stands for the absolute domination of the almighty dollar; the unions for the dignity of labor and industrial freedom. A victory for the combine will be a misfortune for humanity and establish in the industrial world an autocracy in many respects as absolute as those won by the sword in the dark ages, with almost as great a power over the lives of those it employs.

THE PASSING OF THE SWORD

Board of Cavalry Officers Pronounce It a Failure.

In Future Musketry Practice Will Come First in the Training of a Recruit.

London, July 22.—Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, has issued an order that in future dismounted infantry officers are to carry carbines instead of swords on active service, and in maneuvers.

Consequently the instruction of infantry soldiers in sword exercises will be discontinued, except in the method of drawing, returning and saluting. The reign of the sword is over.

A board of expert cavalry officers, guided in a large measure by the opinions of cavalry leaders at the front, have pronounced the weapon practically useless for warfare. For cutting it is regarded as an absolute failure. Only on the very few occasions when a thrust is possible is it at all effective.

Lord Roberts, who was one of the finest swordsmen of the Indian army for many years, has decided that the future of the use of the rifle must be the first consideration in the training of recruits of all arms. He has abolished sword, lance and sword exercises as a part of the soldier's training, and has ordered that these "ceremonial" drills are to give place to musketry and rifle practices.

The cavalry sword will still remain part of the mounted man's equipment, but a lighter one is being experimented with to take the place of the present pattern weapon. The glittering scabbard, pride of the horseman's eye, but excellent mark for the hidden sniper, is also doomed, and a leather-covered wooden scabbard is to be used instead. It has the advantage of being ten times lighter, and also with it it is possible to keep the sword sharp, and a sharp sword has hitherto been almost unknown in actual warfare.

It is also proposed to adopt a modification of the Sam Browne's belt, the idea being to carry the sword upon the body of the man instead of on the horse as hitherto.

STATE OF ANARCHY SAID TO EXIST!

Minnesota Town in the Hands of Armed Ruffians.

Winnipeg, Man., July 22.—A state of anarchy reigns in Beaudette, Minn., the present terminus of the Canadian Northern. Sheriff Bailey and Marshal Styles, of Beaudette, Minn., arrived in the city from the south yesterday and left by special train for the Canadian side last night for Beaudette. Building operations on the Canadian Northern bridge across the river have been suspended. Armed desperadoes have threatened the lives of the men employed on the bridge, and the women have taken refuge at Beaver Mills, on the Canadian side. Many citizens also have been forced to seek safety on the Canadian side. Beaudette is a new town. There is no county or municipal organization. Eleven saloons run night and day. If at all times the place has become a resort for outlaws, gamblers and crooks of every description. Sheriff Bailey is going down with the intention of putting the town on a law and order basis.

CLOSING SCORES AT BISLEY RANGES

Lieut. Murphy Wins Five Pounds in C of London Trophy Match.

London, July 22.—In the rifle shooting competitions at Bisley, held under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, Sergt. Proctor, of the Seaforth Highlanders, won the Dominion of Canada grand aggregate challenge trophy, with a score of 354. In the same competition Canadians divided the corporation of the city of London aggregate prize as follows: Pte. C. S. McDougall, 225; Bodley, 215; Graham and O'Brien, 210; Richardson and Fleming, 210; Swaine, Murphy, Bayles, Mason, C. V. Spencer and Wilson, 25. The scores ranged from McDougall, with 336 to Wilson, with 220.

VERY MANY persons die annually from cholera and kindred summer complaints, who might have been saved if proper remedies had been used. If at Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, the medicine that never fails to effect a cure. Those who have used it say it acts promptly and thoroughly subdues the pain and disease.

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

WEDNESDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

For the benefit of our large staff of employees we close our store every Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock during July and August.

Extra Specials in Groceries for Wednesday Morning Only.

20½ Pounds Redpath's Granulated Sugar for \$1.00

Pickles, 9c Large bottle Jubilee Mixed Pickles, great value, 9c.

Catsup, 13c Large bottle Home-Made Tomato Catsup, Wednesday morning only 13c.

10 Per Cent Bonus to Morning Shoppers

We adopted the 10 per cent bonus to make Wednesday morning sales equal to other all-day sales.

It is a success. The public are encouraging the half holiday nobly.

Our morning sales last Wednesday were double an ordinary Wednesday all day's sales.

Extra Muslin Special for Wednesday Morning

10c Muslins, 5c 350 yards Scotch Lawn, in pink, helio and rose, fast dye, good cloth, regular price 10c, Wednesday morning, per yard, 5c

25c Muslins, 12½c 850 yards this season's choicest Muslins, Foulards, Dimities, Batistes, Lawns, Organdies, in shades of pink, blue, yellow, ox-blood, helio, royal, linen, rose, sky and navy, regular price 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c, Wednesday morning, per yard, 12½c

Encourage the half holiday by shopping on Wednesday morning, and benefit by the Wednesday Morning Discount Sales.

The Runians, Carson, McKee Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 Dundas Street.

THE NEWS SUMMARY.

Patti is to tour England. Signor Crispi is again very ill. Manitoba crop prospects continue most favorable.

Wm. Strachan, of Big Fork, Man., was drowned Saturday.

The British ship Albania, reported lost, is safe at Manila. Dr. Edward Morley, brother of John Morley M.P., is dead.

Ex-Governor Ogilvie had a narrow escape from drowning in the Yukon. J. D. Beaton, editor of the Nelson, B. C. Miner, was thrown from a street car and killed.

Anthony Holden, a Doukhobor, was killed by lightning near Moosejaw, N. W. T., Saturday.

About \$4,000 will be offered in cash prizes at the Ontario Rifle Association matches this year.

Fred Burrill and Thomas Healey, laborers, quarreled at Lynn, Mass. Healey died as a result.

Earl Russell's house was robbed of many valuables by burglars while he was on trial for bigamy.

C. Bennett's house was wrecked, and he was probably fatally injured, by a storm at Gladstone, Man.

The Maritime Pulp and Fibre Company, at Chatham, N. B., has closed down, throwing 250 hands out of employment.

The G. T. R. freight sheds at Pickering, Ont., were destroyed by fire with most of the contents, Saturday afternoon.

The Elder-Dempster Company have placed insurance to the amount of \$3,000,000 on its fleet with English companies.

Eddie Murphy, of the Capital lacrosse team, had his jaw broken by a loose tooth in Saturday's game with the Shamrocks.

Thomas Cook, Burritt's Rapids, is dead in Kingston hospital as a result of being poisoned with ivy. He was 63 years of age.

Two brothers named Sutherland and a man named Jackson are supposed to have been murdered on Unamink Island, near Nome, Yukon.

John E. Pearen, of Brampton, has obtained leave to appeal on the dismissal of his suit for \$20,000 damages against the Bank of Commerce for alleged wrongful dismissal.

Clark Vollick, aged 23, of Midland, while engaged picking up logs in the French River, fell off the booms and was drowned. The body was brought to Midland yesterday.

J. C. Dance, ex-M. P. P. for East Elgin, met with a serious accident on his farm near Kingsmill yesterday morning. He fell beneath a mower and had his left leg badly lacerated.

The Spanish Senate on Saturday rejected a motion which had been proposed by the premier, Senor Sagasta, to determine by inquiry who was responsible for the disasters to Spain in the war with the United States.

The members of a Danish family residing in West Mount, Montreal, seven in number, were poisoned Sunday while taking a meal with friends in Point St. Charles. After their return home they were taken violently ill, but prompt medical assistance saved all their lives.

A C. P. R. freight train was wrecked at Arkworth, a short distance from

Chatham, Saturday afternoon, delaying traffic for some time. Word was sent to London for the auxiliary train to clear the wreck, which took several hours.

Harry Jackson, an Englishman employed as porter in the Palace Hotel, Brandon, Man., on Sunday attempted suicide by drinking two ounces of chloroform. He now lies in the hospital dangerously ill, but may recover. He was temporarily insane when he took the poison.

James Clarkson, of Toronto, over 70 years of age, while seeing his niece off on a train at Parkdale last evening, fell off a car under a moving train. He had his left arm so badly mangled that it had to be taken off before the spectators could drag him out from under the wheels.

The increase in the assessment of the five big franchise holding companies of Toronto under the act of last session is \$2,458,069, of which the street railway's share is \$1,156,069, and the gas company's \$550,000. This increase at the present rate of taxation will yield over \$45,000 in taxes.

On Saturday evening Policeman Johnson, of Woodstock, was attempting to arrest a young fellow by the name of Wm. Morgan, when the latter shot at him several times, but the policeman was not hit. Morgan is a Woodstock boy, who only recently completed a term in the reformatory.

An unknown man was stabbed in a Montreal street car last night by another man, who was with him, but the stabbing was not discovered until the man who committed the deed had escaped. The man received a terrible stab in the hip, and had to be removed to the hospital in the ambulance.

Private dispatches from Vienna say that Count Aderbert Stenberg, an Austrian officer, who was with the Boers in the early part of the war in South Africa, and was captured with General Cronje at Paardeberg, will soon go to the United States, accompanied by Prince Miguel, of Braganza.

Gen. Arthur F. Barrow, D. S. O., one of the British officers on the Chinese campaign, is in Ontario, on his way home from China. Gen. Barrow figured in the siding trouble with Russia at Tien Tsin. His command over the Indian troops there saved an outbreak of hostilities between the disputants.

Reuben Purser, 75 years old, died suddenly on Sunday at Windsor from the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain. He was for 35 years engaged in the plumbing and hardware business in Windsor, and retired two years ago. Mr. Purser was engineer of the first steamer which sailed between Chatham and Detroit. He is survived by a widow and eight children.

The elections for the French council took place yesterday throughout the provinces, there being 1,453 members of these departmental legislatures to be chosen in as many cantons. The returns completed up to the time of filing this dispatch show the election of 788 Republicans of all shades, and 170 Conservatives, with a gain of 19 for the Republicans.

The steamer Arcadia, bearing the gubernatorial party, anchored in Eglar, N. S., harbor about 10:30 last night. Crowds lined the water front, and as the Arcadia steamed up the harbor a great cheer rent the air. The

governor-general and party had a splendid day for their trip through the province, and were enthusiastically welcomed at all the points they stopped at.

Louise Marguerite, the 17-year-old daughter of John Gail, McEwen avenue, Windsor, got permission on Saturday to visit a friend near Sandwich. Sunday afternoon her body was found in a cornfield near her home. She had committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of Paris green. The girl bore a good reputation. She had had trouble with her father on Saturday, and was also despondent because of the absence of her lover. An inquest will be held.

Violet Sophie Youngs, aged 32 years, only daughter of ex-Ald. Benjamin F. Youngs, of Stratford, took her life on Saturday night. In the evening she was apparently in good spirits. Just after retiring she asked her mother for a glass of milk. On her return Mrs. Youngs found her daughter in violent paroxysms, and despite medical assistance, she soon expired. It appears that the woman purchased the strychnine on Friday, saying it was for the purpose of killing rats. Miss Youngs had been in poor health for some time, and this is the only reason assigned for her act.

Hagyard's Yellow Oil is good for man or beast. Relieves pain, reduces swelling, allays inflammation, cures cuts, burns, bruises, sprains, stiff joints, etc.

Vanderbill's Cook

gets \$10,000.00 a year—Why? Because he can cook—that's all. If he were just an all round handy man, he would likely be earning about \$10.00 a week.

Tillson's PAN-DRIED Oats

are made by people who have devoted a lifetime to this business. Who make it a study—Give all their time to it.

Hundreds of homes are familiar with those famous Rolled Oats. You can be so too by asking your grocer for them.

THE TILLSON COY., LIMITED
TILSONBURG, ONT.