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London, Thursday, June 19.

## United States—Canada—Great Britain.

The New York Journal boasts that the United States is

The richest country in the world;  
That it has more railway track mileage than all Europe;  
Grows 50 per cent of the world's cotton;

Manufactures, of various articles, more than England, France and Germany combined;  
Produces one-fourth of all the wheat grown on the globe;

Has now come into first place in silk production;  
With population increasing faster than that of any other country.

These are big facts. Our contemporary might have mentioned, incidentally, that the people of the United States have achieved most of these results, built up most of their cities, and improved most of their farms, out of the great free market of Great Britain; a fact for which we might be pardoned for thinking they ought to be a little more grateful.

However, we do not desire in the slightest to disparage the neighbor land. The United States is a great country. Big blemishes it has, such as its lynchings and divorce mills, but also big excellences. Marvelous has been its growth. Nor is it easy to set a limit to the expansion of its prosperity and power.

The progress of the United States must always be of interest to every intelligent son of Canada. It is so near; its methods of speech and thought and work so like our own; constant inter-communication goes on; like them, we deal with dollars, not pounds; and play baseball rather than cricket. A new potent influence within a very few years is the immense flood of United States capital coming into the Dominion for large investment in the development of Canada's resources.

This will have two effects. It will help the tendency in favor of freer trade relations, and lowered tariffs between the two countries; it will be a factor of considerable weight, making for a generally friendlier mutual relationship.

It is important that Canada should be on good terms with the United States; important for Canada, important for the Empire. It is not any mere flourish of rhetoric to say Canada is capable of being a valuable link between the United States and Great Britain. Canada is more "American" than Great Britain, while more British than the United States. Canada understands Britain pretty well; and understands the United States better than do the statesmen or people of Britain.

In different ways both Great Britain and the United States must have an immense indirect formative influence on Canada, the rising country of the twentieth century. Drawing on the capital, the skill, the enterprise, the goodwill of Great Britain and of the United States alike, and with no lack of latent resources in herself, in brawn and brain, and the material foundations of national greatness, it will be strange indeed if the twentieth century does not see Canada going forward with giant strides, as a country combining the best qualities of the two great English-speaking countries that necessarily must play most influentially on her destinies; and yet leaving Canada to develop an individuality all her own.

## At the Pan-American.

The crowds on the Midway at the Pan-American are hard to handle. The police are new; the crowds are out for a holiday. Doubtless these little difficulties will soon be overcome as the exhibition now gets well under way. So large an undertaking can hardly be expected to work like clock-work from the beginning.

Complaint is also made that the attendance on Sundays is small, and does not pay for the wear and tear.

## Mr. Tarte's Breadth.

The Owen Sound Advertiser, in an interesting editorial reference to Hon. J. I. Tarte's recent speech at Owen Sound, says:

"Mr. Tarte made an eloquent and inspiring affirmation of the desirability of Canadian homogeneity. The accident of birth he told us made no difference; but while he could not help being a French-Canadian, nor his fellows of different origin being English, Irish or Scotch Canadians, yet it lay in the power of us all to be true Canadians and loyalists, as firm in our allegiance to the British Empire and in the maintenance of British institutions as we are of our common country, and anxious to do all we can towards the establishment of the Canadian nationality and the achievement of a grand destiny for the Dominion. 'Racial mischief' has been wrought, it is only too true; but instead of his having had hand in it, this representative French-Canadian strongly deprecates and denounces the mischief-makers and utters an eloquent plea for cessation of hostilities and the burying of racial animosities forever out of sight."

## Trade Between Canada and the United States.

There is a growing feeling in the United States that something should be done by way of securing trade privileges with Canada. This feeling has found expression in various ways. The most recent action was that taken by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a petition to President McKinley, asking him to convene the Joint High Commission that was appointed three years ago to consider reciprocal trade and other matters at issue between Canada and the United States. The Boston Herald, a most influential journal, comes out strongly on the matter of reciprocal trade, especially with the Dominion. It is being felt by many, particularly those more directly connected with commercial enterprise, that the future industrial development of the United States will depend, to a large extent, upon the willingness of foreign nations to buy their products. On the subject of encouraging foreign trade, the Boston Herald expresses itself as follows:

"Our nearest and best customer, considering the limited number of its people, is the Dominion of Canada; and, while it may seem that Canadian trade is free to a greater degree than trade with certain of the countries of continental Europe from a possible loss by high tariff restrictions, the one who regards the economic condition of the world in a broad way must realize that we are in an age of transition, and that changes of tremendous importance may take place at any time."

The fact that there is a growing sentiment among the colonies comprising the British Empire in favor of imperial unity, is causing considerable apprehension in trade circles in the United States. It means that Canada is to find increasing markets across the seas; that she is to become more and more independent of American markets. The Boston Herald thinks it discerns, in Great Britain, a tendency to recede from the policy of free trade as emanating from the Manchester School of Economics. The only circumstance likely to promote such a state of affairs is the possibility of self-governing colonies becoming able to supply the mother country with all the food supply needed by her. A measure of reciprocal trade with Canada is urged by the Herald, by which we will be able to find in the United States a larger market than we have at present. It is to be hoped that the action of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will result in spreading a contagion of commercial rapprochement among other boards of trade throughout the republic, that all may so influence the United States Government that it will lower its high tariff wall to Canadian exports. As it is, the balance of trade is in favor of the United States. There is no apparent reason why the two great countries on this continent, whose requirements are to a large extent similar, should not indulge in such an exchange of commodities as is consistent with geographical convenience and a revenue tariff.

## No Strikes in New Zealand.

Re C. P. R. trackmen's strike, why not arbitrate?

Why not arbitrate all disputes everywhere between labor and capital, as in New Zealand?

Why not enact, also, as in New Zealand, a compulsory arbitration law?

There are no snakes in Ireland, and no strikes in New Zealand.

## Concerning Kruger.

If Gen. Botha is disposed to throw Kruger's authority overboard, it should not surprise.

Kruger is not an ideal heroic figure. Skedaddling from South Africa; keeping personally out of fire; carrying his gold with him to Europe; yet insisting that the Bothas and Dewets should keep on fighting—at this distance Kruger looks much more like an obstinate and selfish humbug than a hero.

## Growth of Cities.

The census of the United States shows that 47 per cent of the people live in incorporated towns and cities, as against 41 per cent ten years ago. The State of New York leads with 77 per cent living in cities and towns, as against 69 per cent ten years ago.

More than two-thirds of the people in six states live in the cities and towns. These are Illinois, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Colorado and Connecticut; while Mississippi has the least of all, only 15 per cent.

The total of those living in cities and towns exceeds 35,000,000, as against 26,000,000 ten years ago.

Those political platform meetings all over Ontario are a good idea. Electors like to see and hear their public men.

Mr. Tarte is not to the taste of the Toronto Mail and Empire. Our contemporary has so much taste, and all so very bad.

There is no close season for Andrew Pattullo. The Woodstock Times is after him every day. Perhaps Andrew is increasing his majority, or something.

The Marconi system of wireless telegraphy is now used with success on board the large Atlantic steamers. The success which attended its use on the Cunard liner Lucania, bids fair for such an extension of its use as will practically abolish the Atlantic, so far as communication is concerned. It would seem that the 20th century

will be even more aptly entitled to be styled an age of inventive activity than the 19th.

The Detroit Today bewails the barbarity of lynch law in the United States. It seems that, especially in the South, the execution by lynch law of those accused of most striking crimes, is the rule rather than the exception. This thirst for blood and revenge brutalizes and degrades all who participate in the summary method of disposing of those suspected of criminal offenses. Such a state of affairs impresses us more and more with the absolute necessity of the rigid enforcement of law; but law will avail but little unless it be backed up by strong public sentiment. There is work for both the pulpit and the press.

## Half His Own, Plus Seven.

[Max O'Rell.]

Man should marry a woman whose age is half his own, plus seven.

## A New Thing in Jewellery.

[From London Truth.]

Eye breast-pins are the latest mania in "smart" society. They consist of miniatures of ladies' eyes mounted in gold or brilliants.

## A Day in June.

[James Russell Lowell.]

And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days; Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune, And over it softly her warm ear lays.

## Only One Subject of Doubt.

[From the Washington Star.]

"I suppose," said the admiring father to his daughter just before graduation day, "that there are very few branches of human learning in which you do not feel well informed." "Well," she confessed gently, "there is one subject on which I have some doubts. I don't quite know what to wear."

## A Good Cricketer.

[From C. W. Alcock's "Cricket Stories."]

Dr. W. G. Grace was once giving a brilliant batting display at the Oval, and one of the spectators observed to his friend, "Did you ever see anything like it? Why, he puts 'em wherever he likes." "Well," said the other, "it's all practice—he's always at it—he doesn't waste any of his time over family prayers."

## The Ease With Which Men Die.

[Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, who has seen 2,000 deaths.]

I have found that persons of clean life, of honorable, upright, religious characters, not only do not display an indifference to the approach of death as those of grosser life do, but welcome it as a relief from care and toil. There is something about the approach of death that reconciles men to it. The senses are dulled, the perceptive faculties are blunted and the mind comes quietly, painlessly, like a gentle wave, in this condition I have never found a case in which a dying man or woman complained against the inevitable, attempted to fight its approach or even feared it. It is only in good health that we fear death. When we become ill, when we have sustained some injury of a very serious nature, the fear of death seems to disappear.

## Important Labor Decision.

[Chicago Journal.]

Judge Waterman has followed the decision of Judge Baker, delivered a month ago, that employers have the right to "blacklist" or refuse to employ any persons they may choose. Where there has been a strike and the employees have quit work, the employers may unite and agree not to re-employ any of the strikers, and in doing this they are strictly within their legal rights.

Judge Waterman's reason is unanswerable. If employees can combine among themselves and refuse to work for an employer, or quit work because he employs somebody with whom they are unwilling to work, so may employers combine and refuse to give employment to certain persons that are of offensive or distasteful to them.

The labor unions of the country continually insist that non-union men shall not be employed, and in thousands of instances have refused to work with non-union workmen. They are organized, they combine, and they confederate to prevent the employment of non-union workmen; they are resolved that all who work shall become members of union societies. Yet the right of union laborers to quit work or refuse to work where non-union men are employed is established beyond controversy, and that without reference to how pitiful the consequences may be to him who is thus deprived of an opportunity to earn bread for himself and family."

The right of people to associate for the purpose of promoting their common interests, and to combine to carry them out in every legal and proper way, is a right that is guaranteed by the constitution and laws of the country. But it is not confined to the particular class of people; it extends to all. Employers may resort to it as well as employees. There is not one law for the poor and another for the rich. All stand on the same footing, and neither is answerable to the other for their conduct. On this point Judge Waterman remarks:

"The consequences of a refusal to employ any man may be deleterious and pitiful; so the consequence of refusing to work for another may be disastrous and ruinous; but the fact that one refuses to employ another because he wishes to see him come to want, or that a man refuses to work for another because he wishes to see his business broken up, and him thrown into bankruptcy, does not give a cause of action."

The eventual result of such decisions will be to bring employers and employees closer together and cause them to resort to arbitration before they resort to force. Strikes and lock-outs are methods for the settlement of labor disputes that will be unknown ere many years have passed.

## HE HAD A CASTLE ON HIS HANDS

Bought Patti's Residence But Didn't Want It.

Death of Ex-Governor Pingree in Old London.

France Fears Money Panic—Six Hundred Million Dollars Said to Have Been Sent to Places of Safety in Two Months.

London, June 19.—Craig-y-Nos Castle, the residence in Wales of Adeline Patti (Baroness of Cedarstrom), which was put up at auction in this city yesterday, was bought in.

Mme. Patti's reasons for trying to dispose of one of the most beautiful country seats in the United Kingdom are said to be that in the first place she desires to spend a good part of each year in Sweden, with her husband's relatives, and in the second place, she finds that the Welsh climate does not thoroughly agree with her. Her life in the future will be spent in the country of her husband's birth.

The auction room was packed with influential people and agents. Among those present was Baron Cedarstrom. The bidding opened with an offer of \$250,000, made by a prominent London auctioneer. No other was heard and Auctioneer Lumley declared the castle sold at that figure. Simultaneously the bidder rushed up and told Lumley he had meant his offer to be taken seriously.

Lumley went out and consulted Sir George Lewis, the well-known lawyer. Excitement reigned throughout the auction room. The bidder, who was very pale, remained in his seat, perspiring, with the eyes of all present on him.

Another Tichborne Case.

London, June 19.—Charles Lillywhite, who claims to be a naturalized American, and who says he had been in the United States since 1885, but who was arrested in New Zealand in November last and brought to England, charged with being Arthur Blatch, accused of murder, robbery and arson, committed at Colchester, Essex, England, in 1883, had his first hearing in London Monday in camera, to the disgust of a number of curious persons who crowded into the courtroom. The discovery of relatives the prisoner claims to have in Leeds presages a break-down of the government case.

Arthur Blatch, in 1883, robbed and murdered Arthur Welch, at Colchester, England, and set fire to his victim's tailor shop to cover his crime.

## EX-GOV. PINGREE.

London, June 19.—Ex-Governor H. S. Pingree of Michigan, died here last night at 11:35. His son was the only one present at the time of his death. The attending doctor left Mr. Pingree's bedside about 11:05, promising to return shortly. Mr. Pingree, who has been watching at his father's side for four days, and who has not removed his clothes during the last few days, is said to have been in good health. He had hardly reached the patient's bedside when his father died peacefully without warning and without speaking one word. Young Mr. Pingree has wired his mother and his uncle in the United States not to come to London. The body of the late Mr. Pingree will be embalmed and taken to his home.

## A NATURAL ZOO.

London, June 19.—Sir Harry Hamilton, British commissioner for Uganda, has returned after an absence of two years. In an interview he described the extraordinary abundance of animal life in a part of Uganda. He says there is a large stretch of country between Eldama ravine and Mount Elgon that is entirely uninhabited by human beings, owing to the depopulation through tribal wars years ago.

## A Society Woman

Undergoes a greater strain than is generally realized, and every woman is a society woman in her own circle. The debts of society are many and must be paid or there will come social bankruptcy, and it is in the punctual payment of these debts that the woman's social position is maintained.

The late hours and the social gatherings, the strain of the social life, the liver, perhaps, becomes involved, and the heart flutters or palpitates. There is no medicine for the cure of diseases of the social system, but the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition which can equal Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It heals the stomach, purifies and enriches the blood, cleanses the clogged liver, nourishes the nerves, and gives face and form the radiant beauty of health.

"Golden Medical Discovery" contains no alcohol, and is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and other narcotics.

Mrs. L. Hedgecock, of Dover, Collingsworth Co., Texas, writes: "I was for seven or eight years with indigestion and liver complaint, and received more benefit from the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and 'Pleasant Pellets' than any medicines I have ever tried."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure constipation.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The business so successfully carried on here for a number of years by the Runians, Gray Co. has undergone an important change in the personnel of the firm.

Mr. Gray has sold out his interest to Messrs. Carson and McKee, who for many years have carried on a very extensive business in the city of Toronto and town of Listowel. They have formed a combination with the senior member of the old firm, and will continue the business on the most approved modern methods that have made departmental stores so popular as trading places. The new firm are all thoroughly practical business men, and will bring to the business the benefits accruing from wide experience and ample capital, sufficient to insure the continuance of its popularity and the building up of a still greater trade.

In view of changes in the management, rearranging of departments, and the addition of a large quantity of New Goods, it has been decided to hold a

## DISSOLUTION SALE

for the purpose of clearing out spring goods and reducing stock.

This will be an

## Unparalleled Bargain Event.

Watch tomorrow's papers for full particulars.

## THE RUNIANS, CARSON, MCKEE CO.

## INSURANCE

As Viewed by the State Commissioner of Michigan.

Michigan is an Insurance State—Does Not Believe in Handicapping Legitimate Enterprises With Vexatious Restrictions—No Police Surveillance.

[Detroit News.]

The advance sheets of the report of Commissioner of Insurance J. V. Barry, covering the business of fire and marine insurance transacted in Michigan during the last calendar year, were issued yesterday. They show that during the year nine joint stock companies were admitted to Michigan, and ten withdrew from the state. Since Jan. 1, three companies have been making a total of 159 companies now authorized to transact business in Michigan. Three of these are Michigan companies, 111 companies of foreign states, and 45 companies of foreign countries. The above includes four mutuals of other states.

Three mutual fire companies organized under the laws of Michigan went into the hands of receivers, during the year, and nine were authorized to commence business, making a total of 96 now in existence.

The commissioner expresses the opinion that it is not the province of an insurance department to attempt to revolutionize the business by unduly writing nor to unnecessarily or unreasonably hamper or restrict legitimate insurance, for whatever is done in Washington as to the laws of Michigan is done in Michigan. The commissioner expresses the opinion that it is not the province of an insurance department to attempt to revolutionize the business by unduly writing nor to unnecessarily or unreasonably hamper or restrict legitimate insurance, for whatever is done in Washington as to the laws of Michigan is done in Michigan. The commissioner expresses the opinion that it is not the province of an insurance department to attempt to revolutionize the business by unduly writing nor to unnecessarily or unreasonably hamper or restrict legitimate insurance, for whatever is done in Washington as to the laws of Michigan is done in Michigan.

## THE BEST METHOD.

The statement is made that the business methods of an insurance company, so long as they do not endanger the production and security of the insured and are not oppressive in their treatment of the policyholder, should not be subjected to the personal views of a supervising official. The least supervision consistent with safety is the best.

The belief is expressed that there is a legitimate field for organizations of insurance agents, field men and companies, and such encouragement will be given such organizations when it is plain that they will bring about better practices in underwriting, and thereby enhance the interests of the insured and insurer alike.

The condition of practically all of

the stock fire companies transacting business in Michigan is declared to be excellent. The fact that the loss ratio in Michigan during the past two years conclusively proves that there was no money in underwriting in this state during that period at existing rates, should admonish the people that if they wish those rates continued they must treat the companies with fairness and decrease by all possible means the hazards of the business, thus encouraging the companies to decrease operating expenses in every manner consistent with good management.

The farmers' mutuals, so-called, have had another successful year, and demonstrated their ability to furnish protection at a very low cost. All the members of these companies take a lively interest in their affairs as evidenced by the large attendance at the annual meetings, this feature contributing more than anything else to the success attained by such companies as confine their operations to not more than three contiguous counties. The department has less trouble with these companies than with any other insurance organizations.

On the other hand the failure of three mutual companies, which undertook to do a general business over a large portion of the state demonstrated that a mutual company cannot successfully carry on a business of this nature unless it maintains a reinsurer reserve and employs other safeguards that are required of stock companies.

Although a large number of bills covering almost every conceivable phase of the subject were introduced, very little legislation affecting fire insurance companies was enacted at the recent session of the legislature.

## Turtle Worship.

At a place called Kotron, on the French Ivory coast, the natives believe that to eat or destroy a turtle would mean death to the guilty one or sickness among the family. The fetich men, of which there are plenty, declare that two years ago a man went to sea fishing. In the night his canoe was thrown upon the beach empty. Three days afterward a turtle came ashore at the same place with the man on his back alive and well. Since that time they have never eaten or destroyed one of that species, although they enjoy other species.

If one happens now to be washed ashore, there is a great commotion in the town. Firstly, the women sit down and start singing and beating sticks; next a small piece of white cloth (color must be white) is placed on the turtle's back. Food is then prepared and placed on the cloth, generally plantains, rice and palm oil. Then, amid a lot of more singing, dancing and antics of the fetich people, it is carried back into the sea and goes on its way rejoicing.—London Express.

It Will Give You An Appetite—and a stomach to take care of it, a digestion that will fill your veins with rich blood; it will make the liver discharge its proper functions. Ferrozene will do all this, and more, too. Ferrozene will increase your nerve force, and capacity for mental labor, and will make work a real pleasure. Every man, woman and child can derive benefit from Ferrozene. At Strong's.

According to statistics published by the Northern Railway Company of year 206,338 passengers from England, they carried to the exposition of last year against 227,662 in 1899.