

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director John Cameron

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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.

Making Life Attractive for Workers.

In Ainslee's Magazine for August, Arthur Henry furnishes an interesting article on "Millionaire Socialists." The title is somewhat misleading, as some of his rich exemplars are not socialists in the sense in which the term is commonly understood.

The first on the list is the multi-millionaire, Mr. Lever, the president of the Sunlight Soap Company, of Port Sunlight, England. Port Sunlight has been made by the Lever Company into a great park, in which the most picturesque homes are built and rented to the employees at ordinary tenement house rates. Originally the company gave the employees an addition to their wages during seasons of increased prosperity, but finding that this only operated to make them discontented when, in dull times, the increase was withheld, the old plan was abandoned, and the company spent a portion of their profits, and put it into beautiful grounds and comfortable homes for the people. Now the benefits of fortune remain with the employees during good and bad times, and there is no complaining. Mr. Henry records the following colloquy with Mr. Lever:

"Are you a socialist?"
"No, I am an individualist."
"Do you believe in competition or co-operation?"

"In competition. Not the competition which seeks to destroy, but that which gives life and energy to business."

"And co-operation?"

"It dies away. An industry run on the co-operative principle after a time lacks life and becomes inert."

"But suppose instead of an isolated industry here and there, you have a nation conducted on the co-operative idea?"

"It would fail. What incentive would you give men to work? Why should they lay awake nights to invent useful appliances and find ways to compass their production? What would they gain by it?"

Another millionaire of the same type as Mr. Lever is John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio. The company employ 1,600 hands and pay \$1,000,000 a year in wages. Two and one-half per cent of the pay roll, or \$25,000, spent by the employees in developing their own ideas and suggestions, has converted the site of the factory into an ideal community. It has furnished the best manual training and cooking schools, kindergartens, comforts and even luxuries for the factory, turned the neighborhood into a great garden, and provided a thousand means of pleasure, education and social improvement. The result, says the writer, illustrates the advantage of thoughtfully using money in common for the common good, over the old, useless method of profit-sharing. There are no superintendents or bosses in this factory, but committees are selected, and the various departments and branches are operated by them. Suggestion boxes are placed in every room, and prizes offered for the best suggestions for improving the machinery or method of production, new inventions, or even ways of making life more comfortable or profitable. President Patterson says he is bewildered by the possibilities thus opened up. "I began," he says, "by clearing up the premises, planting a few flowers and vines, and encouraging the people about me to learn and to be happy, and already it is difficult to keep abreast of them. During last year over 8,000 visitors spent from a day to a month at this factory. Most of them were manufacturers, who have put into practice some of the special features adopted there. The Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, of Cleveland, serve lunches for their employees; the Eastman Kodak Company have lunches for their women, prizes for suggestions, and have beautified their grounds; the United States Printing Company has adopted the suggestion box idea; the Farrand-Votey Organ Company, the F. H. Sanborn Company, of Omaha, and other establishments, have adopted the factory committee system; the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company has beautified the grounds of its employees, and is planning other extensive changes.

N. O. Nelson, of St. Louis, Mo., a very successful manufacturer, has given up profit-sharing after four years' trial, and has concluded that decent and co-operative home surroundings were even more important than increased income. He secured 125 acres of land for the new site of his factory, set out trees, made sidewalks and streets, built

homes and public conveniences. There is a kindergarten and primary school, a library, a billiard room and bowling alley, and a baseball campus. Every house has water and electric lights, supplied by the company's own works. In the winter there are lectures and literary, musical and social gatherings. No charge is made for any or all of these public utilities—the expense comes out of the common earnings. They have no municipal organization, no boss and no saloon. Mr. Nelson lives neighbor to his wage-earners, and personally enjoys no advantage over them. Practically he is the manager for the body of the workers, withdrawing nothing but a simple living, and directing it as a common means of production.

Samuel Jones, mayor Toledo, became a Socialist after he had made a fortune. He says he found men in Toledo working for a fraction of a dollar per day. He felt that a protest should be made against such conditions, and concluded that every man was entitled to such a share of the product of his toil as would enable him and his family to live decently and to fit themselves to be citizens of a free republic. Mr. Jones last Christmas gave every employee a check for 5 per cent of the amount received in wages by the said employee in the preceding year. Mr. Jones professes to be troubled by the rapidly with which his wealth grows. He says there is injustice in the system which gives him a fortune, when others who are willing to work have nothing. Asked why he does not part with it, his reply is that if he were to give it away while the system under which he is able to secure it remains in operation, it would only eventually go to some other individual who is a little shrewder than his fellows.

Mr. Henry also mentions that seeming paradox, Hon. Tom Johnson, who, though a street railway millionaire, believed in municipal ownership of public utilities, and is the most aggressive advocate of single tax in the United States.

Yukon Must Pay for the Yukon.

In the House of Commons the other day Sir Charles Tupper definitely declared for the modification of the Yukon royalty. Mr. Sifton defended the principle of the royalty, but admitted that it was an open question how far it should be applied. Under the present law a miner is exempt from the 10 per cent tax on the first \$5,000 he cleans up. Originally the exemption was only on \$2,500, so that the miners have been granted a large measure of relief already. Mr. Sifton at present sees no reason for a further change.

The Yukon must pay for the Yukon. That is the leading idea of the Government, and one which the older provinces will insist upon. If the Yukon cannot pay for the Yukon, Canada will have little to thank the Yukon for. So far the Klondike has not proved a national asset; the Government is bound to see that it does not prove a national liability. Its chief value should be as a market for Canadian goods and products. But what is the situation? We Canadians are cut off from access to our own Eldorado except through the ports of a foreign country. As a result Seattle and Tacoma was fat on the trade that we should share. Not only that, but most of the gold wrong from the Yukon goes to enrich other countries. For all practical purposes the Klondike might as well be in the United States. Americans comprise most of the population, Americans control the trade, Americans hold the gateways, Americans take most of the gold out, and Americans even deny us justice by spurning our claims to a seaport, which they hold, which we believe to be our own, and which, if we possessed it, would place us on something like an equality with our neighbors in our own gold fields. Yet the Canadian Government have at great cost organized that remote region, and made life and property as safe there as in any portion of the world. Let those who enjoy these services pay for them; there is no reason why the people of Canada should be out of pocket for the accommodation of those who have no use for Canada, except to clear out with as much gold as they can lay hands on.

It may be that the United States will be shamed into arbitrating the boundary dispute, and in that event Canada may get a seaport. If not, the all-Canadian railway to the Yukon will be built, as it would have been a year ago but for the Senate's seditious action. Then the Yukon will be of some use to Canada, and it may be wise for the federal treasury to bear some of the burdens of administering the country and promoting its development. It may be wise, too, to lighten or readjust the taxation. But under present conditions the Yukon must pay for the Yukon, and the royalty is the easiest and the most equitable way of making the Yukon do it.

Mr. Speaker Bain.

Mr. Thomas Bain, of South Wentworth, who was elected Speaker of the House of Commons yesterday, with such cordial and unanimous approval, deserves all the praises showered upon him by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Bain entered Parliament in 1872, and has sat continuously in the House from that time. It is a Parliamentary record that few members can boast. Mr. Bain, therefore, starts with a fund of experience which is the first essential of a successful Speaker. The ability, the impartiality and the urbanity which distinguished him as a private member, will find full exercise in his high office, which is so important to the dignity and usefulness of Parliament.

Mr. Bain, by the way, is a farmer by occupation, and started public life in the County Council of Wentworth. He is a fine agricultural exhibit.

Canadians often wish their neighbors were more neighborly.

Quebec has a provincial surplus this year for the first time in 25 years. Vive Marchand!

The Chicago Times-Herald proposes that the boundary dispute be settled by swapping Alaska for Jamaica. Jamaica would have something to say about that.

The American troops seem to have fought bravely enough in the Philippines, but the generalship has been rank. Another case of lions being led by asses.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the most successful ambassador that Great Britain ever sent to the United States, has been elevated to the peerage. It is by such men as Sir Julian that the peerage is elevated.

Five Italians were lynched in Louisiana the other day, and the Italian Government demands the punishment of the lynchers. The idea of punishing lynchers must strike the American idea as being exceedingly funny.

An attempt is being made to restore harmony in the Conservative ranks and get all the jarring elements together on the one platform. The Liberal party would just as soon fight a united Conservative party as a set of factions in the next general election.

The property of the sometime-since promising Ruskin socialistic colony in Tennessee was sold by a receiver on Wednesday, the 1,700 acres of land and buildings bringing a total of \$12,000—about two-thirds the original cost. The minority stockholders in the enterprise were the purchasers, and will continue the experiment on a somewhat different basis. The others will establish a colony elsewhere. It was a prosperous colony in a material way, but was broken up by differences on the subject of marriage, one part contending that a system of free love was essential to a successful socialism.

What Others Say.

A Cheerful Ignoramus.
[Philadelphia Times.]

There is a dispute between Canada and the United States as to the Alaskan boundary, and some of the Canadian officials are petty officials always do, fired themselves off through their hats and talked about war with the United States; but Canada isn't England, and England bosses the job. All the bluster and blarney of the officials could that all the Canadian officials could pour out wouldn't disturb the relations between England and the United States for a moment. We don't know anything about the Alaskan boundary dispute, and don't care.

London's New Bishop.
[Hamilton Herald.]

An leaving Hamilton. Bishop-elect McEvay leaves a multitude of friends, and not a single enemy that the Herald knows of.

Hamilton loses a good man in Bishop McEvay, whose farewell to his people is printed elsewhere. He has won the good-will and respect of all classes, and the kind wishes of his Protestant friends are scarcely less warm than those of his Roman Catholic flock. London is fortunate in securing such a bishop.

Horseless Streets.
[Toronto Globe.]

The few horseless carriages that are seen gliding about the Toronto streets seem to possess many advantages. They are swift, easily stopped, and are almost noiseless, affording in this respect a strong contrast to the grinding, roaring and screeching of the trolley cars. If their expense is reduced, as we should expect from the history of other inventions, they seem destined to drive other means of locomotion in the city out of the field. The progress of science, which has filled our cities with discordant noises, may in a generation make them as quiet as a country road.

Busy Bryan.

[Springfield, Mass., Republican.]

Mr. Bryan is the most active and tireless politician this country has ever seen. If he should gain the presidency the triumph would be a large extent due to his own vigorous exertions. He is perpetually on the move. On Thursday he gave life to a great popular demonstration at Greenville, Ind., where he spoke morning, afternoon and evening. In the afternoon he talked over two hours, with the temperature at 90° in the shade. The immense physical

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THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

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208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

Semi-Annual Discount Sale

August is considered a dull month in the retail drygoods, but we don't propose having any dull times here. Commencing Thursday morning and continuing for two weeks we will close out all summer stock at the following special discounts. Our previous record for advertising bargains is pretty well known here, and customers may depend on getting special bargains at the following special discounts. We don't intend to carry over any summer stock, and take this method of closing it out previous to receiving fall imports. The following list, with its substantial discounts, will be found exactly as represented.

Dress Goods Department

10 Pieces Figured Lustre and Satin Cloths, in black only, 42 inches wide, regular price 25c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
5 Pieces Striped Crepon, black only, 46 inches wide, bright, new goods, regular price 50c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
10 Pieces Fancy Figured and Striped Dress Goods (Priestley's black), regular price 75c, 85c and \$1 a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
2 Pieces only 46-inch Black Henrietta, satin finish, regular price 60c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
8 Pieces 42-inch Black Serge, heavy twill, regular price 25c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
3 Pieces 44-inch Black Coating Serge, fine even twill, regular price 40c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
25 Dress Lengths, 5½ to 7 yards each, including fancy blacks and black crepons, prices from \$1 to \$3.50 a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
4 Pieces only Black Grenadine Dress Goods, regular price 75c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

Suit and Skirt Department

All Print Wrappers at 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
7 only Linen Crash Skirts, regular price \$1.25. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
All White Pique Skirts at \$1, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3.50. ONE-QUARTER OFF.
1 only Blue Covert Cloth Suit, jacket lined with black satin, skirt with linette, and velvet-faced, regular price, \$30. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-THIRD OFF.
1 only Navy Blue Ladies' Cloth Suit, jacket lined with cardinal satin, skirt with cord sateen, regular price \$30. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-THIRD OFF.
1 only New Brown Covert Suit, lined with brown silk throughout, velvet-faced, regular price \$35. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-HALF OFF.
1 only Bronze Covert Suit, lined throughout with merized sateen, regular price \$30. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-THIRD OFF.
1 only Blue Twill Coating Serge Skirt, lined with linette and velvet-faced, price \$15. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-THIRD OFF.

Carpet Department

20 Pieces Yard Wide Union Carpet, prices 25c, 32c, 39c and 50c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
5 Pieces All-Wool Yard-Wide Carpet, price 65c, 75c and \$1 a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
70 pieces Tapestry Carpet at 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c a yard. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
5 pieces only Best English Brussels Carpet, \$1 and \$1.50 a yard. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
275 pairs Lace Curtains, from \$1 to \$3.50 a pair. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
125 pairs Fine Nottingham and Swiss Lace Curtains, from \$5 to \$18 a pair. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
ALL Roller Blinds and Trimmings, Cords, Loops, etc., DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

Discount Sale of Silks

ONE-QUARTER OFF — This lot includes Colored and Black Bengaline, at 75c and \$1 a yard.
Fancy Blouse Silks, at 69c, \$1, \$1.45 and \$1.65 a yard. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
Special Bargains in High-class Silks during this sale.

Hosiery and Glove Department

Very Special—Ladies' 4-Button White Chambray Driving Gloves, colored stitching, regular price, \$1. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
3-Clasp Black, Tan and Terra Cotta Kid Glove, regular \$2 a pair, all sizes. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
Jammot's Celebrated 3-Clasp Kid Gloves, in cream, white and gray, price \$1. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
6 dozen only Black 4-Button Kid Gloves, best \$1 goods, sizes 5½, 6 and 6½ only. DISCOUNT SALE PRICE, per pair, 49c.
All Children's and Ladies' Fancy Cotton, Lisle, and Cashmere Hosiery. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

Staple Dept.—Prints, Muslin, Gingham, etc.

Scotch and Fancy Gingham, in plaids and stripes, regular price 8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
Fine Scotch Gingham and Zephyrs, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
1,000 Yards Fancy Gingham, regular price 12½c a yard, during the sale 8½c.
200 White Honeycomb Quilts, regular price \$1.25 each, special 79c.
50 White Honeycomb Quilts, extra size, regular price \$1.50, during the sale, each, 95c.
6 Pieces 62-inch Unbleached Table Linen, pure flax, our regular price 45c a yard. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
8 Pieces Only Bleached Table Linen, 64 inches wide, regular price 69c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
4 Pieces Only Bleached Table Linen, 68 inches wide, regular price \$1.25 a yard, during the sale 98c.
Bleached Tablecloths, sizes 8x4, regular price \$1.15, \$1.60 and \$2 each. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
An assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens at reduced prices during the Special Sale.

Millinery Department

Hats, Flowers, Trimmings, etc., all at special prices during the sale.

Smallwares, Laces, Ribbons, etc.

One lot, White and Cream Lace, 1 to 6 inches wide, including Valenciennes, Torchon, Oriental, etc., regular 5c to 25c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
One lot of Colored and Black Velling, 25c a yard, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
An assorted lot of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy edges, regular 10c, 15c, 20c and 40c each. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
Special lot of Toilet Soaps, Glycerine, Lana Oil, Buttermilk, etc., DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
One lot of Shirt Waist Sets and Belt Buckles. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

All Summer Goods Will Be Subject to 1-8 to 1-4 Off in Every Department in the House During This Sale.

Hellepper

Its objectionable qualities are confined to vermin—to all else it is inoffensive and harmless.

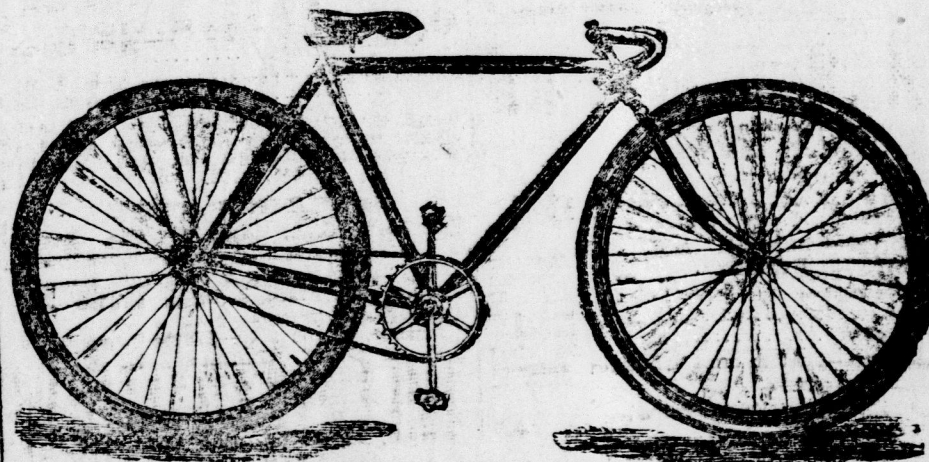
25c per canister. If not at your druggist's or grocer's send direct to LEEMING, MILES & CO., Montreal, Que.

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