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BRANCE OFFICES: real and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim

London, Thursday, Sept. 18.

GENERAL ELECTION PREPARATIONS. A Maritime Province Tory contemporary says it has good authority for stating that there will be no Dominion general election until after the census is taken in April next, and when the present Parliament has died a natural death.

Perhaps so; but we happen to know that prominent supporters of the Dominion Government have more than hinted that the question of holding a general election be-fore another year elapses has been con-sidered in the inner chambers of the Ottawa wirepullers, and that no settlement has been arrived at.

The Tory leaders are between his Satanic Majesty and the deep sea, and they are in a state of hesitancy as to what they should do. They know what they deserve, and they fear the results flowing from their policy of high taxation, restrictionism and extravagance. This is made apparent in the hedding which is now made apparent in the hedging which is now going on in Government circles. Were the fact not notorious, it would be hard to believe that the servants of the combines, now expressing themselves so anxious to have reciprocity, have persistently opposed the taking of steps to secure all-round restprocity with our neighbors—the only kind of reciprocity which we can hope to obtain. The electors cannot be gulled by any such pretenses.

THE NEW MINISTER SPEAKS. Hon. Mr. Dryden, the new Minister o Agriculture, yesterday began his official career as a Minister of the Province with an able speech to a gathering of farmers and leading citizens of Toronto. His address magnified his calling as a farmer. He said he expected to live among the egricultural community as a plain, practical farmer, and to live so near to them that he might be able to help them in their work and voice their needs in the Legislature. They had a right to exalt their calling, for it was of immense importance to the country, and it was their duty to come together, as often as possible, and try and get the best ideals of what is ary to secure success. In this connecessary to secure success. In this con-mection he impressed on the farmers the importance of the Experimental Farm at Guelph, the farmers' institutes and—evi-dently having in his mind's eye the dently having in his mind's eye the Western Fair—the great agricultural exhi-

A point which Mr. Dryden especially brought before his hearers cannot be too carnestly laid to heart by the farming community, and might well be thought over by other branches of business. It was that the best results cannot be obtained without cotion. Farmers cannot afford to be operation. Farmers cannot anoru to be selfish, or to keep knowledge from their Hare is how neighbors which they possess. Here is how Mr. Dryden put it:

Once in a while we come across men who seem to think it is their duty to be selfish in this matter, and, if they have more knowledge than their neighbors, to keep that knowledge to themselves. He thinks: I must not tell my neighbor how I feed my steers, how I grow such good fruit, how I manage with my wheat crop, because he will be able to do the work as well as I do, and perhaps better. I think that I fails doubtrine, I always say what I can against well as I do, and perhaps better. I think that is faise dectrine. I always say what I can against it. I believe that, as a farmer, I am interested not merely in what is done on my own farm, but in what is done on every other. It is food in the control of the co

Ontario if they are given a fair chance.
They are, he asserts, as enterprising and as energetic as can be found in any land. They have a good climate, a good soil and a good country. All they need is to be relieved of every shackle that holds them back — in other words, they should be relieved of every unnecessary tax, and prosperity would be theirs. With the agricultural interests prospering, avery other agricultural interests prosperous, every other industry would prosper, for it is a truism that the land supports us all.

-Probably no man in England has acover his natural inclinations as Mr. Glad-stone. He leaves politics, as he expresses and mutton); that there is no painful it, outside his bedroom door; it might self-denial involved in it (an unatimuas, ourside his bedroom door; it might self-denial involved in it (an unstimulation should be said outside his home, as a visitor to Hawarden may spend days with his fillustrious host without hearing a word about party politics. Mr. Gladstone is an early, riser and walks to church and back before breakfast. After this meal, with the single interruption of impeleon he re-

A RECIPROCITY LEAGUE.

Canada and the United States is only beginning to be realized, now that the Mc-Kinley Tariff Bill has passed through the

We in Canada had our own tariff bill of last session, when the duties on many goods which we import from the United States were largely increased. There were many Canadians who thought that the conduct of our Government in framing that measure was exceedingly foolish, as they believed its effect would be to provoke a retaliatory measure at Washington. This view of the situation was forcibly presented to the Government in and out of Parliament, and a moderate course was advised. It was known at that time that a revision of the United States tariff was contemplated, and among all who are friendly to the mainnce of commercial intercourse between the two countries it was felt that nothing should be done by the Canadian Parlia ment to give the Congress of the United States an excuse to make the protective policy of that country more formidable than it then was.

But our rulers at Ottawa were deaf to every protest, and with few exceptions their followers in the House of Commons voted steadily for the increased duties which the Foster Bill proposed. And now we see that what was feared by members of the Liberal party has come to pass.

McKinley has followed the example se by Foster, and improved upon it. The provisions of his bill in so far as relates to gricultural products are bound to be severely felt by the Canadian farmer, especially in such articles as barley, oats, pease, beans, hay, potatoes, horses, cattle, sheep and eggs, almost all of which are well nigh prohibitory. It is no doubt true that in the case of some of those articles a portion at least of the duties will be paid by the conumers; but the natural effect of the tariff will be to restrict trade, and very largely to cut down its volume. Instead of sending 10,000,000 bushels of barley to the United States under a toll of 10 cents per bushel, it is almost certain that we not send 1,000,000 bushels under a toll of 30 cents. And so with everything else which has heretofore found a market in that country; the tariff wall will shut out a very large proportion of what under the old rates found a natural market there, and it does not appear that openings are readily to

be found elsewhere.

The two countries have been led by natural jealousies to believe that they can grow in strength and vigor by the childish grow in strength and vigor by the childisn and foolish resort of thumping heads, and like foolish boys they will be provoked to keep on thumping heads until both are badly hurt unless the counsels of wise and sober men can influence them to adopt a aner policy. It is hard to believe that the 70,000,000 people inhabiting the United States and Canada are simple enough to be betrayed into doing each other grievious wrong under the guidance of two such men as McKinley and Foster, neither of whom appears to know the A, B, C of international commerce.

There are signs already visible of a atrong reaction against the policy of non-intercourse, and if some recent suggestions are followed up we need not fear what the restrictionists can do. One of the best of these suggestions has come from Mr. John Hallam, of Toronto, a gentleman who until ecently viewed with disfavor such a schemof reciprocity as has been proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright in the Canadian Parlialeague for the express purpose of educating the citizens of both countries into the acceptance of free trade between m. The suggestion is an excellent one and if, as Mr. Hallam proposes, a fund of \$100,000 be raised to employ lecturers and print and distribute literature, we feel confident that in so far as Canada is concerned a favorable decision will speedily be obtained. The idea is not novel, and its scheme is eminently proper. The Free Trade League of England is a worthy Trade League of England is a wormy precedent for us to follow, and if success is to be attained and the policy of restriction overturned we should not hesitate to adopt reasonable methods for the shaping of publie opinion.

A war of tariffs, such as Foster and Mc-

-The arguments in favor of vegetarian-ism as set forth in the Canada Health Journal are briefly stated, that it is cheaper than a mixed diet (a given acreage of wheat such complete control supporting ten times as many men as the

bearty, riser and waits to cauron and back before breakfast. After this meal, with the single interruption of luncheon, he remains in his library till 4 o'clock. The cest of the day is given up to his family and questa.

potatoes, and vegetable beans, as well as fruit apples, fruit pears, and fruit grapes. Better health would be the result, and also more wealth, for we could then expert our superfluous cattle and hogs to other

-Hon. G. W. Ross was unable to be

Mo charaid Ionmhuinn—Am hi sibh cho math a's innis do ar cairdean aig a choinneamh chaidreach air oidhche Dimairt cho duilleh' as the mi air mo bhacadh is gnothaíobean araidh at ha mi air mo bhacadh is gnothaíobean araidh a tha ma chaid agus a chomh. Es mo mbira chaid an an tha ma chaid agus ceol milis nam biolag han Gain, air is taitneach isam a bhi measg nan Gain, air shi chuinnin fonn sunnaíach ann piolag a bhi choir air air an ma chaid agus ceol milis nam biolag bho bhilean ailideagu ceol milis nam biolag bho bhilean ailideagu ar ar ar an an an ar air agus a bhi 'ge eisdeachd ri daoine oradeach ag gu a thrir mu thir an fhraoich 's nan coilltean desrach agus euchdan chiluteach tir nan beann ards. Cha leig nan Gaidheal iad sin air dichumhne ann an Canada gu brath! Tha sonas agus soirbheas le cheile maille riu agus cinnidh urram agus buadh agus beannachd ann an tir so ar duthchas bho ard bhuadhan a ghaidheal mar a chinn iad a measg bheanntan us ghleanntan Alba. An dochas gu'm bi dead h am agaibh. SEORUS UILLEAN ROS.

A Gaelic friend assures us that these sentiments are worthy of the statesman.

entiments are worthy of the statesman.

-What is the strength of the chain that us to the Mother Country? To what extent practically are the needs of colonists regarded in England? The London Speaker draws a picture that Canadians may well heed, of a few poor foolish creatures, aggrieved at some decision of an Indian court, who, coming to England for redress, make straight for the India Office, where they are promptly put into the street and narrowly escape a night in jail. If the beadle at the India Office opens his door to Punjabs to-day he may be troubled with Bengalees to-merrow, and Black Mountaineers, Burmese Dacoits and dirty fellows from Sikkim for the rest of There would be no peace in his hutch. And besides, muses the Speaker, it looks as if the mother of nations is getting old and deaf and stiff-jointed, and does not wish to be bothered by children quite capable of taking care of themselves. :::

—A contemporary urges Canadian farmers to raise horses for the British market, and assures them that Great Britain is really their best market fon horses. How strange, if this is the case, that Canadians have not discovered it? The trade returns give convincing evidence in another direction. During last fiscal year, the great Province of Ontario sent but seventeen horses to Great Britain, whereas during the same period no fewer than 8,556 were sent from this Province to the States. From Quebec, there was sent 7,029, and from the entire Dominion 17,277 horses. We shall be de lighted to find our market for horses growing in the old world; but it does not appear to us that the restrictionists can defend their course in belittling the market which has been open to Canadian horse-raisers even with a duty of 20 per cent. against even with a duty or 20 per cent, against them. In taking no steps to secure unrestricted reciprocity, by means of which the demand would be improved and the price would be increased, those now in power at Ottawa have been culpably negligent of

OTHER NEWSPAPERS SAVAGE BREAST THAT WILL NOT BE

Hamilton Spectator.

Keep away from London Fair. It is an-nounced that no less than six brass bands

AT ONE WITH US.

agricultural interests.

AT ONE WITH US.

Port Huron Times.

We believe that at the present day unrestricted reciprocity in the exchange of domestic products between the United States and Canada is desirable, and can be adopted with benefit to both countries. The relations of the United States with Canada are such as this country bears to no other.

OUTRAGING TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT. OUTRAGING TEMPERANCE SENTIMENT.
Ottawa Free Press.
Rev. John McDougall, the well-known
Northwest Methodist missionary, declares
that the prohibitory liquor law is practically obsolete in the Territories, as anybody can get a permit from the LieutenantGovernor to sell or obtain whisky. Mr.
McDougall also states that the Federal
Government and not Lieutenant-Governor
Royal must be blamed for the present condition of affairs, as the Lieutenant-Governor simply carries out the instructions of
his Ottawa masters. The complete demoralization of the Northwest is one of the
first fruits of the appointment of Mr.
Foster to the Dominion Cabinet as the

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Save Your Hair

B^Y a timely use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.
This preparation has no equal as a drossing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of mensles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew.

Thick and Strong.

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."

—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass-Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

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A Medical Triumph ! A Very Bad HOW THE HEALTH OF ONE OF BELLEVILLE'S CITIZENS

WAS RESTORED. Remarkable Cure of Dropsy and

Dyspepsia.

MR. SAMUEL T. CASEY, Belleville, writes:
"In the spring of 1884 I began to be troubled with Dyspepsia, which gradually became more and more distressing. I used various domestic remedies, and applied to my physician, but received no benefit. By this time my trouble assumed the form of Dropsy. I was usable to use any food whatever, except boiled milk and bread; my limbs were swollen to twice their natural size; all hopes of my recovery were given up, and I quite expected death within a few weeks. Nourthroop and Lyman's Vegerable Discoviery having been recommended to me, I tried a bottle with but little hope of relief; and now, after using eight bottles, my Dyspepsia and Dropsy are cured. Although now seventy-nine years of age, I can enjoy my meals as well as ever, and my general health is good. I am well known in this section of Canada, having lived here fifty-seven years; and you have liberty to use my name in recommendation of your Vegerable Discovery, which has done such wonders in my case."

NORTHROP & LYMAN CO.

MR. JAMES JOHNSTON, 4 Amaranth, writes: "Two THROP & LYMAN'S VEGET, cured me of Dyspepsia. Mi and I had tried a number of

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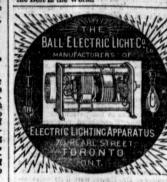
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What

The Canadi Elect Offic New York Crief

CANADIAN KE Toronto, Sept. the Canadian E or the Canadian Revening in the the bench show b Dr. J. Wesley M the vice-president Mr. Glass presport, showing rece and a balance on it is in a presperous

doubled.

The working a made by the Exec last meeting were amendment to the no dog qualified fo be allowed to co where no challeng adopted. It was gentlemen recomm gentlemen recomm be decided by the the list be selected. The Kennel Gaz-cided on as the off In future a mail v. mittee can be ta distance cannot at ing. Officers were Honorary preside ware.

resident—J. Lorr residen.
/ice-presiden.
/ice-preside ronto; A. W. Palgton, Hamilton;

At the Toronto lollowing London those already m to those already m
or high commendat
Black and tan ter
J. Watson. Bitches
son (very highly con
Fox terriers, smod
Eva Nettle, Oxford 1
Bedlington terrier
Bedlington terrier Bedlington terri Watson. Bitches THE TURF.

WINDSOR, Sept. esulted as follows:

game), Columbus 5, S Columbus 6, St. Lou-cuse 8. Toledo 3, Lou-Players' League-Chicago 11, Buffalo 4, 3, Buffalo 1. Philade land 6, Pittsburg 1. game was postponed

Hardie Richards
League as a home re
The Syracuse Staingle hit off Titcom
Anson's climbers
hind Philadelphia fo hind Philadelphia for The Boston Leagu but three of its play Manager Burnhar of the New Haven to Comiskey offered delphia team next services at \$10,000.

The Imperials are benefit on Saturda, who broke his arm it Nagle and Kitteria. Nagle and Kittri
said, will leave Ans.
this ceason to join the
Lareque played a
and accepted every
offered him. He is p
at present.—[Clevel:
THE RING.

The Metropolitan fers a purse of \$8,0 Dempsey and Fitzsia The lightweight Bowen, a New Orlea

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HARRY

Has purchased a large Winter trade, and larger busin Prices right, V mings and Style as and see.