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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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LONDON, CANADA.

London, Wednesday, July 11.

God is in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—(PRINCE BISMARCK.)

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

—Mr. Awey, M.P.P., in an interview, says that the Mowat Administration will have no difficulty in serving the four years' term upon which it has entered. "Some of the Patrons," he added, "would never have entered the field if it had not been for pressure and indignation from the Liberals. The two platforms are about identical."

—Tax collecting is a rather dangerous job in Fiji. A cablegram from New Zealand announces that several tax collectors so incensed the natives of that island that they killed and ate them! The aborigines apparently had not been seized with the idea that the more taxes he pays the richer he becomes.

—Mr. John Bach McMaster, in the July Forum, says that the "Know-Nothing" party was given that name because the true name and purpose of the order were known to none save those who reached the highest degree; and that, as members of the lower degrees, when questioned about their party, always answered, "I don't know," the nickname "Know-Nothings" was given it, and at once accepted.

—A new material for paving roadways is being used at Philadelphia, where scientific men have utilized grass, chemically prepared and submitted to high pressure, in such a way that blocks for paving purposes are made practically as hard and as durable as stone. For some time they have been making railway car wheels out of compressed waste paper. There seems to be no end to the ingenuity of man to use up material that was formerly thrown away. If the race is not improving its conditions the failure to do so cannot be traced to the lack of agencies tending in that direction.

—J. G. Sipes, of Galt, writes to the press as follows:

"In the interest of the county of Wentworth, I repeat my old-told story of a great lake of oil (petroleum) that lies hidden beneath the ground at the western end of the great Beverley swamp, that is only waiting for someone with capital and enterprise enough to develop it. It will be found of superior quality and in inexhaustible quantity. It is there, and I am certain of it; but I suppose, as usual, I shall not be believed."

What say the oil men of the West? Have they any faith in the Galt man's prophecy?

—The Kingston Whig says: "Some of the western papers are concerned about Hon. Mr. Hart's place in the Government. But Mr. Hart is not concerned about it. He proffered his resignation and it was not accepted. For the present the majority against him in Kingston is one, and it is in danger of melting away before the further scrutiny which it will receive ere long."

This view is in accord with common sense. There is every indication that Hon. Mr. Hart will retain his seat in Kingston long before the summer is over. Enough Liberal votes were left unpolled to give him a substantial majority, to say nothing of the means by which his opponents managed to get their fictitious majority of one, which will be exposed in due course.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

In Canada, the United States and Great Britain, according to the latest advices, the harvest promises to be up to the average. The hay crop in Western Ontario will not be as heavy as last year, but it is nevertheless good. That crop is now about saved, and the wheat harvest has begun. It will be fully up to the average. In Great Britain, after three years of shortage, the harvest prospects are unusually good. The outlook is reassuring. With plenty of the fruits of the soil, even if the prices obtained are not as high as they have been, the international barter of commodities, upon which so much of the world's prosperity depends, would receive a powerful impetus.

We have heard of Canadians who rejoiced when crops were short in Europe, forgetful of the fact that poor crops in lands with which we trade means scarcity of cash, and scarcity of cash means restricted purchases of what we have to sell. When there is all-round peace and plenty, then is there all-round prosperity.

AN OBJECTIONABLE BARGAIN.

The Dominion Government last night prevailed upon Parliament, to adopt the trade treaty with France.

This has been done, in spite of the earnest protestations of the grape growers of Western Ontario, who claim that their interests will be seriously menaced by the importation, at a low rate of duty, of the cheap wines of France.

The treaty has been endorsed, too, in spite of the united objections of the temperance organizations of the country. They look upon a treaty, whose chief aim is to supply a market for French wines and kindred luxuries in Canada, in exchange for the concession of a minimum tariff on Canadian exports to France, as a blow at temperance, as a standing obstacle to the promotion of their cause.

Other objections to the treaty were recited by Liberals and by Independent Conservatives when its passage was advocated. One objection was its one-sidedness. While France only loses \$32,000 by her reduction of duties on Canadian imports, Canada will lose \$80,000 odd on French wines, soaps and other luxuries that will be admitted at a low rate of duty. It was rightly argued that taxes should be reduced first on necessities of life, not on such luxuries as wines and soaps.

But the Ministers stood by the treaty. Though Sir Charles Tupper went beyond his instructions in its negotiation, though it is conceded by many Conservatives that it is not an equitable bargain, and that it specially militates against the grape-growing industry of this country, many members voted for it because Sir Charles Tupper had pledged the honor of the country to sustain it.

Now, if the treaty is not a proper one, surely it would have been better to defeat it, and to recall the bumptious High Commissioner who is responsible for the middle than to insist on its going into force. Sir Charles Tupper must have some strong, if mysterious, hold on the Administration at Ottawa when he can thus force upon a treaty so calculated to injure many Canadians, while helping few, if any, of our people. Treaties that are inequitable, even if arranged by His Majesty the High Commissioner, should never be passed by the representatives of a free people.

ALGOMA WEST.

A Londoner who has just returned from a visit to Western Algoma says that he has reliable information to the effect that Mr. Conmee is elected, and that it will be so declared when a tangle in the returns from outlying districts is cleared up by the courts. As we have anticipated, Sir Oliver's following grows with time, as it has done in every recurring election since the veteran Premier was given the management of Ontario's affairs.

A CONFESSION, AN EXPOSURE AND SOME REFLECTIONS.

The position of the Canadian high tax journal of today is far from enviable. One of the products of protection is the disastrous labor troubles in the adjoining republic today, but you cannot get the Canadian high tax and trade restriction advocates to openly admit it. He beats around the bush, and finally winds up by saying that if Canadians had reciprocity with the United States they would be just as badly off. This is begging the whole question. Reciprocity gives freedom to buy and to sell. Canadians have been so anxious to obtain that ideal that the Canadian Conservative leaders went to the country at last general election with a falsehood on their tongues. They asserted that they had an offer of reciprocity from the United States, and what they desired was indemnification of the idea.

Now, if reciprocity was so bad a thing as is now contended, why did the Conservative leaders authorize Sir Charles Tupper to make an unrestricted offer of reciprocity to the United States authorities three and a half years ago? That the high tax policy of Canada has militated against our interests there can be no doubt. While, by the report of the Minister of Agriculture, the Canadian taxpayers paid over \$2,000,000 in the ten years prior to 1891 to secure the immigration of 850,000 old world immigrants, it was found that the total population of Canada only increased 520,000. What came of the 850,000 and of the natural increase of the people of Canada, numbering nearly as many more? We know that a very large portion of them crossed the borders, with the object of bettering their condition. They could not find employment in Canada because of the restricted markets for our products.

To help to retain our population and to make Canada an increasingly attractive country to live in has been the object of the Liberal party. Its general policy was formulated at the great convention held in Ottawa in June, 1893, when it was resolved that the existing tariff is to be condemned because "it has discriminated against Great Britain," and it was declared that it "should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States." In the second resolution, in the matter of reciprocity with the United States, it was declared "that a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes that have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the empire and the republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity; that the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well-considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of her Majesty's Government, without whose approval no treaty can be made."

Under conditions of trade such as here

defined, we believe that the Dominion would enjoy a healthy growth. Our people would not be called upon to solve the difficult labor troubles arising from fostering gigantic monopolies, such as have grown up under the "protective" system in every country where it has been firmly established, and any foreign population that might come to us would be absorbed without difficulty, and by decent treatment would be made into good citizens.

It is so much gained that the Canadian supporters of the high tax system begin to get ashamed of the operation of their pet ideal of national taxation, as carried out under the most favorable conditions possible. If "protection" has failed in the United States most signally, how is it possible to make it a success in Canada? Everyone must know that in a country the size of Europe, possessing over 40 states all enjoying entire trade freedom with each other, and having almost every variety of climate and product within their bounds, a restrictive trade policy would be of advantage to the workers if it would be of advantage to them anywhere. Now our Canadian "protectionists" confess that it has been an absolute failure, and warn us that if we even undertake to do business with our neighbors we will be hurt by the operation. Was ever confession more abject?

WHY NOT?

(Printer's Ink.)

They sell most who advertise most. And why not?

THE REAL STRIKE.

(Montreal Star.)

The real Pullman "strike" occurs just after the porter brushes your hat.

DOG-DAY FOOLISHNESS.

(Hamilton Herald.)

The Mowat-beaten chatter is explained by the fact that this is the silly season.

A SHAMEFUL WASTE.

(Toronto News.)

The Prohibition Commission will cost \$120,000. What a shameful waste of money.

THE HOME ITS STRENGTH.

(Bismarck.)

The idea of united imperial Germany, having once gained the support of German women and German homes, must become indestructible. I recognize in the homely tradition of German mothers and housewives a stronger and more trustworthy guarantee of our political future than any walls or cannon of our fortresses.

STILL TINKERING

On the Tariff—More Changes in the Schedule.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, Ont. July 11.—Mr. Foster gives notice of further tariff changes, the most important of which refer to tea by adding the following to the list of prohibited articles: Tea adulterated with spurious leaf, or with exhausted leaves, and which contains so great an adulteration of chemical or other deleterious substances as to make it unfit for use. The other new items are: Lamp springs, 10 per cent ad valorem; glass bulbs for electric lights, 10 per cent; frames, clasps or fixtures for purses or reticules, not more than seven inches in width when imported by the manufacturers of purses, chateaux bags or reticules for use in their factories, 20 per cent; maple sugar, 20 per cent; German looking-glasses, unsilvered, 17 1/2 per cent; satins for use of corset manufacturers, 25 per cent. Section 277 of the tariff bill reads as follows: Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, 1 cent per pound, and 25 per cent ad valorem. To this is now added the words, "but not less than 35 per cent." The following are additions to the free list: Ground logwood and patent prepared dyes. Wire used in the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, free, has added to it the words, "and Champion nailing machines." Bird skins and skins of animals not native of Canada for taxidermist purposes not further manufactured than prepared for preservative. Brass and copper wire twisted, free, for use of manufacturers of boots and shoes has added to it the words "iron."

SYMPATHY FROM LONDON

For the Pullman Strikers—Trades and Labor Council Resolution—Street Railway Employees' Association.

An enthusiastic meeting of the city Trades and Labor Council was held in Labor Hall last (Tuesday) night, when the following resolution was unanimously carried, with instructions that a copy of same be sent to President Debs, of the A. R. U., and Grand Master Sovereign, of the K. of L.:

Whereas, the Pullman company has officially refused to submit the dispute with its employees to arbitration; and whereas the Pullman company by so refusing to arbitrate has willfully ignored the serious results to the public welfare of the United States which have resulted from its policy towards employees, by whose labors the wealth of the Pullman company has been created; and whereas, in its reported reasons for refusing to arbitrate, the Pullman company has denied the right of wage-earners to any consideration in the management of industrial establishments which their labor sustains, we, the representatives of organized labor in the city of London, Ontario, heartily sympathize with the strikers against the Pullman company, and while deploring the acts of an irresponsible mob in Chicago, would encourage our fellow wage-earners in this conflict to fight the issue to the bitter end, and we would call upon all Christian citizens in America to assist in establishing the principle that employees have a right to arbitration in matters of dispute concerning the administration of industrial establishments in which the interests of themselves and families are at stake. We further trust that in view of the presence of Federal troops at the scene of conflict, the United States Government will step in and compel the Pullman company to recede from its position and submit to arbitration in the interest of public peace.

The committee on Electric Street Railway were instructed to support a demand for a percentage from the company.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Veranda rockers, 59 cents each or two for \$1; only a few in stock. KENE BROS., 127 King street, opposite Market House.

SCRATCHED 28 YEARS

A Sealy, Itching, Skin Disease with Endless Suffering Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

If I had known of the CUTICURA REMEDIES twenty-eight years ago, it would have saved me \$200.00 and an immense amount of suffering. My disease (psoriasis) commenced on my head in a spot not larger than a cent. It spread rapidly all over my body, and got under my nails. The scales would drop off of me all the time, and my suffering was endless, and without relief. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to have this disease over again. I am a poor man, but feel rich to be relieved of what the doctors said was leprosy, something worse, psoriasis, etc. I can not praise the CUTICURA Remedies too much. They have made my skin as clear and free from scales as a baby's. All I used of them was \$5 worth. If you had been here and said you would have cured me for \$200.00, you would have had the money. I looked like the picture (No. 2, page 47) in your book, "How to Cure Skin Diseases," but now I am as clear as any person ever was. Through force of habit I rub my hands over my arms and limbs to scratch only in a while, but to no purpose. I am all well. I scratched twenty-eight years, and it got to be a kind of second nature to me.

DENNIS DOWNING, Waterbury, Vt.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

And daily performs more great cures of torturing, disgusting, humiliating skin, scalp and blood diseases than all other blood and skin remedies combined. CUTICURA, the great skin cure, CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, constitute the only unfailing external and internal treatment known.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. POTTER DRUG and CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

See "How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, baby blemishes, chapped hands and falling hair prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

ACHING SIDES AND BACK

Rhip, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The only pain-killing plaster, 25c.

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Nervous force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill-health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

BBB CURES DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the stomach and is the cause of much misery and many diseases such as Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Blood, Headache, Burdocks, Blood Bitters is a prompt and effective remedy for the stomach, aids digestion and renovates the entire system. Cases which seemed past hope have been completely cured by B.B.B.

Life seemed a burden, the simplest food disagreed with me, and I was in misery from dyspepsia, but two bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me from it," says Miss L. A. Rubin, Hamilton, Ont.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN.

"Life seemed a burden, the simplest food disagreed with me, and I was in misery from dyspepsia, but two bottles of B.B.B. entirely freed me from it," says Miss L. A. Rubin, Hamilton, Ont.

CHOCOLAT MENIER is now for sale everywhere in the United States and Canada, as its use as a table beverage, in place of

Tea, Coffee or Cocoa,

has become quite universal. It

Nourishes and Strengthens.

If served iced, during warm

weather, it is most

Delicious and Invigorating.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR CHOCOLAT MENIER

ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 33 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to MENIER, Canadian Branch, No. 14 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

GAS-ELECTRIC

Combination Fixtures.

GAS BRACKETS and HALL LAMPS,

Also Gas and Electric Globes,

Etched, Tinted and Colored, of English, Canadian and American Designs.

JAMES BARWELL,

88 BAY STREET, - - TORONTO

Designs furnished for churches or public buildings.

A sure foundation on which to build up a business is the solid rock of public confidence.

Nothing but facts advertised. No misrepresentation allowed at

CHAPMAN'S

TOWELS.

The bathing season is here, and with it we show special values in Bath Towels. See them at 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 38c and 45c. Pure Linen Crash and Huck Towels at 7c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c. Every one a leader.

DRAPERIES.

Art Draperies, 54 inches wide, beautiful designs in Bronze, Garnet, Navy and Oak, at 50c, 63c, 75c and 85c.

Reversible Cretonne Draperies, 50 inches wide, double border, rich in appearance, extra value, at 40c, 45c and 50c.

Heavy Twilled Cretonne at 5c.

Heavy Twilled Cretonne at 7c.

Heavy Crape Cretonne at 10c.

Crape Cretonne, worth 18c, for 12c.

Reversible Cretonne, worth 18c, for 12c.

Fifteen pieces very fine Satin Finish Cretonne, Fast Colors, worth 25c, selling for 15c. See these goods. They are all money savers.

PRINTS.

This week we show 100 pieces heavy wide sixteen Fast Colored Prints, worth 10c, for 6c—sixteen yards for \$1. This is a rare opportunity to secure new fresh goods, much below whole sale prices.

Fast Colored American Prints for 5c.

Fast Colored American Challies, 5c.

See our west center window for a fine display of Washing Delaines at 10c.

Gray Cotton,

White Cottons,

Pillow Cottons.

Sheetings,

Towelings,

Tickings,

Honeycomb Quilts,

Toilet Quilts,

Marseilles Quilts,

Table Linens,

Table Napkins,

Rolier Toweling.

We're busy all the time. prices please the people, the people recommend the store, hence crowds always found at

CHAPMAN

PHONE