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London, Wednesday, Oct. 13.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN.

Seventeen years ago an association bearing the above title was established in the United States by the ablest, most high-minded and cultivated women of that country.

The association's motto is Truth, Justice and Honor.

Its object is to "consider and present practical methods for securing to women higher intellectual, moral and physical conditions, with a view to the improvement of all domestic and social relations."

This is the first time the association has held its annual sessions outside of the United States, but the strong invitation presented by Toronto proved successful.

Next to this city, we know of no place more suitable for the holding of such gatherings than Toronto.

At the opening meeting in Toronto last evening, addresses of welcome were delivered by Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, and Prof. Clark, of Trinity College. Felicitous replies were made by the president of the association, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and Mrs. Kate Garrett Wells, of Boston.

Most heartily does the Advertiser join in the welcome, and it does so in the full belief that the highest interests of the world will be advanced by every step in the direction of the true advancement of woman.

The president of the association, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is a remarkable woman. Her noble "Battle Hymn of the Republic" came out in the midst of the civil war like letters of fire across a darkened sky. Some of our readers may thank us for its production at this time.

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embraced in the Canadian statutory offer for reciprocity were put on the free list by Congress in 1893, embracing fruit and fruit trees. But it was not until four years afterwards that the Canadian Government gave effect to their own offer by admitting United States products of the same class free, and even then they had to be forced to concede the terms which they had themselves proposed in an act of Parliament.

The Minister of Finance, when driven into a corner, pleaded that the alterations in the United States tariff of 1893, bearing on the Canadian statutory offer, had been made without the knowledge of the Canadian Government; but the falsity of this pretension was exposed when a leading member on the Liberal side referred to the debate which had taken place in the House on the same subject three years before. It was clear from the attitude taken on this occasion that the Government did not desire to procure reciprocity of any kind with the United States, and further demonstration was afforded by the tariff of last session, under which the articles made free by the statutory offer were once more added to the dutiable list. We have heard nothing in recent years from the Conservatives in favor of reciprocity of trade, and when the Tariff Act of last session was discussed in Parliament no one on the Government side was hardy enough to argue that it was meant to force reciprocity from the United States, or that it was likely to produce that effect.

On the contrary, the position assumed was wholly in favor of protection as the Canadian policy, and one of the Ministers who took a foremost part in the debate went so far as to say that he was opposed to reciprocity of any kind with the United States, whether in natural products or products of any sort. They might have argued with some show of consistency that the object of the act was in the line of the party's policy of twelve years ago, and that as the tariff of 1879 had failed to bring Congress to terms it was necessary to give the screw another turn. But apparently the Government do not feel that it is safe to go farther in fooling the people; and perhaps also it became necessary to give an assurance to their friends of the Red Parlor that there was no intention to desert them. Clearly, then, it is no longer the policy of the Canadian Government to procure reciprocity in trade with the United States. The only policy they have is reciprocity in tariffs, and between Mr. Foster on one side and Mr. McKinley on the other there is complete agreement to disagree.

The recent declaration of Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson that they desired reciprocity of trade with the United States, are willfully misleading, and no intelligent Canadian can be imposed upon by them. We see what reciprocity of tariffs has resulted in—two outrageous tariff acts, prohibitory in many of their provisions—and if reciprocity of trade is desired by Canadians, it is perfectly obvious that the first step is to procure a change of Government.

Sir John Macdonald will do nothing, and he has over and over declared that the first approach must come from the United States. Mr. Laurier, on the other hand, adheres to the policy of the Liberal party, and declares that as soon as a Liberal Government is formed agents will be dispatched to Washington with authority to procure the widest measure of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. The issue between the two Canadian parties is thus clearly defined, and it will be decided for good or ill within the next two years—possibly within the next three months.

CUT DOWN, BUT PLANT ALSO.
The London Advertiser thinks that pine trees should be planted where pine trees have been cut. The idea is a good one. But it takes a long time to grow a good pine tree, and it would be a better scheme for the Government to bank on to what grows pine trees—Hamilton Speculator.

We are among those who believe that the Government should refrain from selling timber limits and from taking the proceeds to defray the necessary expenses of managing our asylums, charitable institutions, and, to some extent, our educational agencies, and it is for this reason that we have made the recommendation to the Ontario Government that the Hamilton-Pyramidal Bombyx, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, Vancouver, then by Canadian Pacific Railway to New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec or Halifax, the passengers having choice of Atlantic steamers from any of these ports to Great Britain. The fare for the complete trip has been fixed at \$600, and it is expected that at this rate an increasingly large number of old world travelers will make the tour through Canada.

But the reforestation which we advocate would include not only the fast-growing pine, but the valuable cherry, and the walnut. We care not by what agency the replanting takes place, so long as it is conducted systematically, and proceeds on the assumption that as many trees shall be started to grow as are cut down every year.

Not do we think the people should grudge expenditure of a liberal sum for this purpose, for no better investment could be made. Thus, the Government could set out a forest or two by the agency of its own officers, while at the same time giving liberal encouragement to municipal authorities and private landowners to follow their example. It would be possible, at a comparatively small expenditure, to reforest the Province, keep up the necessary supply of lumber, add to the wealth of the people of the Province collectively and individually, while at the same time providing an agency for the proper distribution of the rainfall and the avoidance of those disastrous atmospheric disturbances which prevail in all countries that have neglected the great duty of replenishing the natural timber growth as fast as it is cut down.

Take all the trees you want, Mr. Mowat, but spend some of the money received for them to provide an abundant supply of timber for those who come after you.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
—Toronto gets its electric lights for street illumination, at 20¢ cents per night.

—The Comte de Paris is making his visit to the States pretty much of a military description. He devotes his attention chiefly to visiting the battlefields. He will be perfectly at home, therefore, when he reaches Montreal and finds the inhabitants engaged in a fierce war of words about whether he should be received as a private citizen or the pretender to the throne of France.

—That the Salvation Army increases in influence in England has been shown by the tremendous interest in the funeral of the late Mrs. Booth, wife of the Commander.

—The Montreal Gazette one day learnedly argued in favor of the Dominion Government retaining the export duty on Canadian lumber, and the next day the Government announced that the tax was taken off. No wonder Editor White is sick. Perhaps he will now follow the example of the Western Ontario Tory Journal, which, one month strongly opposed the reposition of the duties on fruits, and the following month, when the Government declined to adopt its advice, and reimposed the taxes, turned round and expressed its admiration of the action!

—Dundas Street Methodist Church in this city seems to be a good church to graduate from. Rev. J. V. Smith, pastor till last year of this congregation, and now of North Toronto, has been asked to assume the charge of the Metropolitan Church in that city, the largest congregation in Ontario. Rev. A. C. Courtice, the present pastor of Dundas Street Church, has been asked to assume the charge of the Metropolitan Church, Toronto, which is only second in importance to the Metropolitan. Both churches are hard workers and earnest students in addition to being men possessing much native ability.

—Addressing the annual meeting of the shareholders, the other day, the President of the Molson Bank said that the "prospects for the coming year, were not particularly bright, as the McKinley Bill must undoubtedly affect the business of the country, particularly the duty on hay, eggs, and farmers' produce. The fine crops in Ontario and the Northwest might be hoped to offset this." After all, sensible men concede that it is to Providence and not to high tariffs, intended to restrict the interchange of products, that the people must look for prosperity. The only effect which the policy of high-tariff can have is to enrich a few monopolists, while rendering the lot of the average Canadian much less enjoyable than it would be if he were enabled to make the most of his earnings without Government interference.

—It is not often that Bradstreet's, that able commercial weekly, makes a slip, but it has been caught napping with regard to an important section in the new United States tariff. Taking up the question of eggs and poultry, Bradstreet says:

It is worth noting that while the new tariff puts a duty on eggs when they are fresh, it lowers the duty on live poultry from 10 cents to 5 cents, and on dressed poultry from 10 cents to 5 cents. Our importations of live poultry have amounted to \$154,366, a figure likely now to be largely increased, for the tariff changes, up on eggs and down on poultry, will doubtless lead the Canadians to look more of their fowls for sale in the Maritime provinces.

Our contemporary makes the pardonable error of quoting the old rate of duty on poultry as 10 cents per pound, whereas it was 10 per cent ad valorem. The new duties are given correctly. In the old rate, too, there was no distinction between live and dressed poultry. While the new duties will not be prohibitory, they are high enough to injure the business, which, under unrestricted trade, might be enormously increased.

When the Canadian Pacific Railway places its new steamer on the Pacific Ocean in January next, Canadians will be able to take a trip round the world for \$600. The first of the new armoured cruiser steamships, the Empress of India, will be dispatched on or about Jan. 15 next to take up its station on the Pacific; and the other steamers, the Empress of China and the Empress of Japan, are to follow on or about Feb. 15 and March 15 respectively. The route is to be from Liverpool, Southampton or Plymouth, calling at Marseilles or Naples, Alexandria, Port Said or Suez, and then to the Pacific Ocean, thence to the Pacific coast, and thence to the Pacific coast, and thence to the Pacific coast.

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NOTHING LIKE IT.

MR. JOAB SCALES, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach and Lame Back; in fact, I was completely prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man out of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude."

WONDERFUL CURES.

FOR THIRTY YEARS.—Mrs. L. Squire, Ontario Steam Dye Works, Toronto, says: "For about thirty years I have doctored for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia without getting any cure. I then tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and the benefits I have received from this medicine are such that I cannot withhold this expression of my gratitude. It acts immediately upon the Liver, and its good effects are noticed at once. As a Dyspepsia remedy I don't think it can be equalled."

INDISPUTABLE EVIDENCE.

HARDENED AND ENLARGED LIVER.—Mrs. H. Hall, Navarino, N.Y., writes: "For years I have been troubled with Liver Complaint. The doctors said my Liver was hardened and enlarged. I was troubled with Dizziness, Pain in my Right Shoulder, Constipation, and gradually losing flesh all the time. All food soured on my stomach, with the closest attention to diet. I was under the care of three physicians, but did not get any relief. A friend sent me a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it affords me much pleasure to inform you that the benefit I have received from it is far beyond my expectation. I feel better now than I have done for years."

BURNS

The Clothiers.
APPECIATION.
"And that which we appreciate must in the value lie."

People appreciate our up and down square way of dealing.

They appreciate the solid worth of our goods.

They appreciate the completeness of style and make of our clothing.

They appreciate the prices which the manufacturers can make and which no others can meet, no matter what hurrah they make or pretend-claims they present.

The profits of the middle-men are "chopped" out when the manufacturers retail directly to the consumers at wholesale prices.

Clothing men would rather we would pay anything than this. They would like to have us blow and puff and shout and make big figures, and all such nonsense, which they can meet by doing the like themselves; but when we put it, "Retail Clothing at Wholesale Prices by the Manufacturers," do you hear from "Em," not much; but the people appreciate what we are doing all the same.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES

CONNECTED TO MAY 12, 1890.

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

MAIN LINE—Going East

Train	Arrive	Depart
Limited Express (A)	7:45 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Mail	8:15 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	11:00 a.m.	11:15 a.m.
Day Express	1:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	4:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Mixed—No. 25 Freight (C)	8:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Erie Limited	11:30 p.m.	11:45 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	8:10 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
West End Mixed	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	1:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Erie Limited	4:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Accommodation	8:30 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Pacific Express (A)	11:30 p.m.	11:45 p.m.
Mail	11:45 p.m.	12:00 a.m.
Accommodation	12:00 a.m.	12:15 a.m.

Sarnia Branch

Train	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	8:10 a.m.	8:20 a.m.
Accommodation	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Erie Limited (B)	1:30 p.m.	1:45 p.m.
Accommodation	4:30 p.m.	4:45 p.m.
Erie Limited (B)	11:30 p.m.	11:45 p.m.

Sarn