

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1855.

Managing Director John Cameron
and Editor,

London, Thursday, April 19.

Canada, Mr. Chamberlain and the Future.

For some reason or another, there is a disposition on the part of Canadian Opposition newspapers to misreport what Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary for the Colonies, said, when speaking of the question of preferential trade in the Imperial Parliament the other day. We have the St. John, N. B., Sun, for example, printing the following statement:

"Mr. Chamberlain's position with regard to preferential trade was clearly stated by himself last week. He said he had not advocated an imperial Zollverein, but, said he, 'I have pointed out that, if there was to be any kind of fiscal arrangement with the colonies, I believe the only form that would meet with the slightest favor would be free trade between the portions of the empire and duties as against strangers. At any rate, the suggestion must originate with the colonies.'"

That is not a "clear" statement. It is garbled at the start, and it has tacked on to it a sentence which Mr. Chamberlain did not utter. Here is Mr. Chamberlain's declaration in full:

"I have often been attacked for having, as it is said, proposed an imperial Zollverein. I have never done anything of the sort. It is one of those mistakes of which I am so largely the victim—(laughter)—and which, perhaps, it would hardly be worth while to contradict until the occasion becomes urgent. All I have done is to point out that, following the language used by Lord Ripon, my predecessor, if there is to be any kind of fiscal arrangement with the colonies, the only form which I myself think would be viewed with the slightest favor in this country would be an imperial Zollverein, in which there should be free trade between the whole empire, and duties of some kind as against other countries. (Cheers.) But I have not proposed that; I have only stated that alone seems to me a proposal which might be seriously considered."

Now, why has the sentence, "At any rate, the suggestion must originate with the colonies," been added to Mr. Chamberlain's explicit statement? In all probability to enable Opposition organs to declare that Mr. Chamberlain has wanted the colonies to make a proposition on the subject, so that it may be open to the Opposition to declare that the Colonial Secretary has called for negotiations, and that the Canadian Government has refused to consider the matter.

If this is the object of those who have garbled and added to the declaration made by Mr. Chamberlain, it is as well to expose their tactics at once. On a previous occasion, as Mr. Chamberlain points out, they misrepresented him both in the Dominion Parliament and outside it. But Mr. Chamberlain has taken good care, in the address which he has now delivered, to set at rest once and for ever, the attitude which he has consistently maintained from the start. He complains that he has been misrepresented—that it has been suggested that he favored an imperial Zollverein, and that the nature of the arrangement which he suggested as worthy of consideration has been falsely represented. That is so. And nowhere more than in the Dominion.

Let us consider, for a moment, what the Canadian trade restriction party have attributed to Mr. Chamberlain, and what has all along been his attitude.

The assertion has been made and repeated, that in the year of the Queen's jubilee (1897), Mr. Chamberlain, representing the Government of Great Britain, offered to enter into an arrangement with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, which would result in Great Britain revolutionizing her trade system in favor of the colonies, the only difference being that the rate of taxation on imports from the Motherland into the colonies would be a small percentage lower than that from countries outside the Empire.

Mr. Chamberlain, apparently indignant at the manner in which unscrupulous politicians have misrepresented his attitude, now says—and there can be no mistaking the complete declaration as given above—that he follows out the language used by Lord Ripon and holds that no fiscal arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies can have the slightest chance of adoption which does not provide that there shall be "free trade between the whole Empire and duties of some kind as against other countries."

To consider "the language used by Lord Ripon," one must remember the very strong attitude which that statesman took against the importation of taxes on the food and raw material of the workmen in the great manufacturing industries of the United Kingdom. He asserted—and every British statesman who has spoken on the subject, from Lord Salisbury and Lord Rosebery down, has backed him

up—that no one charged with the management of British affairs dare go to the electors with any such proposition.

There seems to be only three avenues open to us in Canada at the present time, in view of the ascertained facts:

1. We can repeal the preference of 33½ per cent which the present Government has given to British goods in the Canadian market, and which has proved highly beneficial in promoting trade with the Motherland. That is the logical outcome of the policy of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, who declare that Great Britain should receive no consideration at our hands unless she overturns the trade system which has made her the power that she is.

2. We can accept Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion in favor of free trade within the Empire, and duties of some kind against outside countries. How many Canadians are ready to accept that? If, as trade restrictionists assert, British goods are so cheapened by a 33½ per cent that they can be sold so cheap as to make it difficult for our manufacturers to hold their own, how would it be were the whole of the duty struck off? No Canadian statesman has had the temerity to say that we in Canada have arrived at a stage when all duties on British goods can be thrown off. The Opposition in the Canadian Parliament, indeed, hold that the reduction of 33½ is much too great. How would it be if to this were added the remaining 66½?

3. There remains the preferential tariff in favor of British goods which Canada has established, and which we venture to say has come to stay. It is not a revolutionary move, though it is beneficial to both the Mother Country and the Dominion. It has certainly helped greatly in making Canada better known in the United Kingdom. It has caused a great increase in the demand for our products, which is certain to be vastly augmented in the near future. We, on our part, have bought more freely, because under a lowered tariff, more advantageously than in the past.

Is not this progress of a very substantial and satisfactory character? Can we get more? We may. But not by holding up the British people, as the Canadian Opposition leaders suggest, and telling them that they must revolutionize their trade system, or we will re-establish a high tariff wall against them. If they believe it is for the welfare of the Empire, they may make changes in our favor—everyone in Canada would welcome that. But the large majority of us will not endorse the proposed system of bulldozing, which could only result in national humiliation.

INDIA'S AWFUL VISITATION

Over 4,000 Deaths Weekly From the Plague.

Countess Russell's Husband Married to Another woman in Nevada.

Simla, April 19.—The deaths from the plague throughout India during the past week slightly decreased in number, but the aggregate is still upwards of four thousand.

CAUSED A SENSATION.
London, April 19.—A cable announcement in the marriage columns of the Times of the wedding of Earl Russell to Mollie Cooke, at Reno, Nev., April 15, created a sensation, as it appears that Earl Russell, according to the English law, is still legally married to the first Countess Russell, who is now performing at the Tivoli music hall.

The Star thinks the announcement may be a hoax, for, by marrying another woman Russell would render himself liable to imprisonment for bigamy on his return to England. The marital troubles of the Russells commenced in the courts in 1891, when the countess, a daughter of Lady Scott, applied for separation from her husband on the ground of cruelty, which was refused. Four years later the same petition resulted in the defendant nobleman being granted a judicial separation. Further litigation followed, ending in the court of appeals refusing relief to both parties, so they are still legally married.

The Westminster Gazette suggests Earl Russell may have secretly secured an American divorce, but this would not save him from the penalties of the English law courts. When Countess Russell was interviewed on the subject she was almost prostrated, and was arranging to postpone her stage appearance in the evening. She said: "It is terrible if it is true that a man can go to another country and get married after the courts of this country have decided against him. It is quite untrue to say Earl Russell obtained a judicial separation. When the House of Lords heard the case it was decided against him."

Lady Scott said she and her daughter knew the earl had been in America about a year, but they had heard nothing from him. She added: "Lady Russell has placed the matter in the hands of her solicitor, and is not at all inclined to resign herself to the acceptance of her noble husband's family motto, which is, 'What will be, will be.'"

THE QUEEN IN IRELAND.
Dublin, April 19.—The Queen enjoyed a comparatively quiet day yesterday, the only public function in which she

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Friday--Special Bargain Day--Friday

EXAMINE FOLLOWING LIST.

Dress Goods

40-inch Navy Serge, all wool; regular 35c;
Friday, 25c Yard.

52-inch Navy Serge, all wool (note width); regular 75c;
Friday, 55c Yard.

7 pieces Black Mohair and Silk Crepon; special, for skirts; regular \$1.50 and \$1.75;
Friday, \$1.00 Yard.

Black Cambric Lining, slightly soiled; regular 5c;
Friday, 3½c Yard.

Basement

72 China Bread and Butter Plates, gilt edged;
Friday, 9c.

120 Afternoon Teas, 5c.
4-inch Glass Fruit Nappies, 2c.
Glass Fruit Dishes,
10c, 15c and 25c.

Sweet Valencia Oranges, 12c dozen.
New Messina Lemons, 12c dozen.
21 lbs. Standard Granulated Sugar
For \$1.00.

Men's Fine Kid Gloves, Pewen's make, 2 dome fasteners, light and medium, tan shades, all sizes; regular \$1.50;
Friday, \$1.10.

Men's New Shape Fedora Hats, also stiff hats in black, terra and drabs; regular \$1.75 and \$2;
Friday, \$1.48.

Smallwares

Girls' Braid Pins;
Special, 5c Each.

Half-Circle Pompadour Combs;
Special, 8c and 10c.

25c Hair Brushes;
Friday, 17c.

100 Belt Buckles, silver, black and gold, worth 15c to 25c;
Friday, 10c Each.

Pearl Buttons, several sizes;
Friday, Two Dozen for 5c.

60 55c Leather Belts;
Friday, 10c Each.

35c and 40c Dog Collar Belts, in gray, tan and chocolate, and patent leather;
Friday, 25c Each.

Fine All-Wool Suits, single-breasted; small check and plain twill patterns, in medium gray and light brown shades; regular \$4 and \$4.50;
Friday, \$3.50.

Men's Fine Tweed Trousers, small check and narrow stripe patterns, good cut and perfect tailoring, sizes 32 to 40 waist; regular \$1.50 and \$1.75;
Friday, \$1.25.

Laces and Veilings

5,000 yards Valenciennes Laces;
Friday, 1c, 2c, and 3c Yard.

21 pieces, 15c, 20c and 25c, white and colored, and spot and plain veilings;
Friday, 10c and 15c Yard.

368 yards Embroideries, 2 and 3 inches wide, 5c and 7c yard;
Friday, 2 Yards for 5c.

23 pieces Ribbons, narrow and wide, plain and fancy, all colors; regular 10c and 15c;
Friday, 5c Yard.

Another lot of those Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 20c and 25c;
Friday, 2 for 25c.

Parasols

100 Parasols, steel or wood rods, small handles;
Friday, 75c.

50 School Girls' Parasols, strong frame; special;
Friday, 50c.

Men's Imported Tweed and Worsted Suits, small check and plain twill patterns in dark gray, navy and fawn shades, sizes 36 to 40; regular \$10 and \$11;
Friday, \$8.50.

Spring Footwear—50 only Women's and Misses' Oxford Shoes, sizes 11 to 2 and 2½ to 4 only, dark tan and black; regular price \$1.10 to \$2;
Friday, 88c.

Blouses

6 only, Silk, new shades, \$3.50;
Friday, \$2.75.

Striped Percale Blouses, new swell collar; special;
Friday, \$1.00.

Ladies' White Cotton Drawers, trimmed with tucks and embroidery;
Special, 25c.

Plain Corset Covers, 3c.
Corset Covers trimmed with tucks and embroidery, 35c;
Friday, 25c.

25 only Plain Silk Stock Collars, 2 rows frilled ribbon, all colors; regular price 35c;
Friday, 19c.

Elastic, White Silk, hat; special;
Friday, Six Yards for 5c.

Men's Furnishings

120 Men's and Boys' Caps, in Tweeds and Serges; regular 25c and 35c;
Friday, 15c.

Spring Footwear

Spring Footwear—35 pairs only Women's Fine Kid Button and Laced Boots, turned soles, patent tips, black and chocolate, sizes 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 6, 7 only; regular \$2.50 and \$3;
Friday, \$1.88.

40 pair only Boys' and Youths Laced Boots, Boston calf and oil grain, riveted soles, sizes 11 to 13 and 1 to 5; regular \$1.25;
Friday, 87½c.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street, London.

took part being the reception of a number of addresses at the vice-regal lodge from the sheriffs and mayors of Dublin and Cork and various Irish counties. Later her Majesty took a two-hour drive.

A serious disturbance has taken place at Castle Calfield, County of Tyrone, arising, it is said, from the fact that some of the inhabitants had hissed a Nationalist band which was passing through that Protestant village. Late in the evening a mob invaded the village, firing shots and smashing the Orange hall and several houses. The police arrived too late to prevent the damage. Several arrests were made.

FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA.
Kingston, Jamaica, April 19.—News received here from Colombia says that two big battles have been fought at Matamoras and Pradera, where the rebel forces under Generals Rosa, Banez and Cayado, were completely routed, a large number being killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

TURKEY MUST PAY.
The United States State Department at Constantinople will be directed to inform the sultan that the United States Government insists on the payment without further delay of the \$100,000 indemnity for outrages on American missionaries and destruction of their property.

SITUATION AT COMASSIE.
Accra, Gold Coast Colony, West Africa, April 19.—News has been received here that Comassie is closely invested, and that the situation will become exceedingly grave if relief is delayed. The governor, Sir Frederick Mitchell-Hodges, is asking for all available forces. A British officer, who is in command of an important station north of Comassie, says that unless relief is forthcoming soon it will be impossible to hold out. The first relieving force is expected to arrive at Comassie today, and it will attempt to force the cordon. The natives here are convinced that French influences are operating against the British.

NOW, WHAT DID HE SAY?
Agent the threatened trouble between the United States and Turkey, the New York Herald's Washington correspondent quotes Ali Ferrouh Bey, the Turkish minister to the United States, as saying: "I am sure that had the sultan given his promise to pay, an immediate settlement would have been made. I am of the opinion that in the translation of his remarks, the dragon misinterpreted his language."

DREYFUS ONCE MORE.
Paris, April 19.—The editor of Les Siecles, on behalf of readers of the London Morning Herald, has presented a basket to Mme. Dreyfus. Her husband, who is well, is said to have been much moved by this mark of sympathy.

PRESENTED BY PEARY ARCTIC CLUB.
The Peary Arctic Club of New York, has just sent to the Museum of the Royal Naval College at Greenwich, England, and in accordance with instructions from the lords of the admiralty, the sextant left at Repulse Harbor, Greenland, in 1876, by Lieut. (now Admiral) Beaumont, royal navy, and brought thence to Port Conger in 1882, by the late Lieut. James B. Lockwood, as his return from his farthest north expedition, and recovered by Civil Engineer Robert E. Bary,

U. S. N., in May last. With the sextant was sent the original record deposited by Capt. (now Admiral) Sir George Nares, commanding the expedition, in a cairn on Norman Lockyer Island in 1876. Both sextant and record are in excellent preservation, and show but little trace of their exposure of almost a quarter of a century to the elements of the Arctic.

CABLE NOTES.
It is understood at Dublin that Emperor William will visit England, landing at Cowes from his yacht about Aug. 2.

It is officially announced that King Oscar, of Sweden, will visit the Paris Exposition before the end of the month. The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark have postponed their visit for some days.

It is announced here in the local press that in consequence of the failure of the banana crop in the parish of St. Thomas, widespread and acute suffering exists in that place, and a number of deaths from starvation have occurred among the people there.

A MARTYR TO KIDNEY COMPLAINT.

Tells of Her Restoration to Health by the Use of Doan's Kidney Pills.

There are so many people in the city of London who are martyrs to kidney trouble in some form that they will gladly welcome the good news that in Doan's Kidney Pills they can find a prompt and permanent cure.

In proof of this assertion we give the statement of Mrs. Saunders, 768 Waterloo street, which is as follows: "I have been a martyr to kidney complaint for a good many years. I had severe pains in my back, and could not rest well at night, and lacked energy and ambition."

"Hearing of the benefits to be derived from using Doan's Kidney Pills I procured a box. The result was more than I expected. The pains and aches have all left me, I rest comfortably at night and feel strong and well."

"The cure in my case was quick and complete, and I do not think any other remedy equals Doan's Kidney Pills for backache and kidney complaints."

Doan's Kidney Pills are a never-failing remedy for weak, lame or painful back, Bright's disease, diabetes, dropsy, puffiness under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, gravel, rheumatism, weakness of the kidneys in children and old people, and all disease and disorders of the urinary system. Remember the name Doan, and refuse all others. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

FOR LADIES To dye at home Blouses, Skirts, children's frocks, etc.

USE MAYPOLE SOAP

is unexcelled and costs no more than old-fashioned soap.

Send for FREE book on Home Dyeing to A. P. TIPPET & CO., Montreal.

The National Cycle Automobile Co. Limited

The E. & D. Gearcase.

E. & D. special models for men and women have a gearcase of aluminum—the lightest metal—and mica. The chain is always clean. The E. & D. Special rider has speed. And he has also four-point bearings. The price \$70. Locally guaranteed. Have you the catalogue

The National Cycle & Automobile Company, Limited
441 Richmond Street, London.

QUIETLY QUIT

The Spanish Ministerial Council Displaced by a New One.

Madrid, April 19.—On account of dissensions among its members the ministerial council has been displaced by a new one, the composition of which follows:

President of the council and minister of marine, Signor Silvela; minister of justice, Marquis Vadillo; minister of finance, Marquis De Villaverde; minister of the interior, Senor Dato; minister of war, Gen. Azcarra; minister of public instructions, Senor Garcia Alix; minister of agriculture and of public works, Senor Gasset.

No disturbance followed the change of cabinet.

THE CREED QUESTION

Detroit and Binghamton Presbyteries Favor Brevity.

Holly, Mich., April 19.—Detroit Presbytery, in session here, adopted an overture to the Presbyterian General Assembly, saying that the time has come to formulate a short creed for use in the churches without seeking to change or do away with the time honored Westminster Confession of Faith.

The Presbytery of Binghamton, N. Y., has passed resolutions overruling the Presbyterian General Assembly "to consider the question of a revision of our historic Confession of Faith, or the formation of a short evangelical statement of Presbyterian belief."

TONS OF FLOWERS USED.

Vast quantities of flowers are used for perfumery purposes. It is estimated that each year 1,500 tons of orange roses, 150 tons each of violets and jasmine, 75 tons of tuberose, 30 tons of cassia, and 15 tons of jonquills.

Land in England is 300 times as valuable now as it was 200 years ago.

You Pay

And because you pay you have the right to say whether you shall have the raw-tasting, hull-filled rolled oats, or whether you shall have

Tillson's

the name that stands as a guarantee for uniform quality, flavor and cleanliness. Sold in bulk—you can get them if you insist.

The Tillson Co., Limited.
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