London Adbertiser. ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.]

Managing Director John Cameron

London, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1898.

Our Preferential Tariff.

During the fiscal year of 1898 Canada bought from the United States goods to the value of \$86,589,000 and sold \$48,562,000 worth in return. Canadian exports to Great Britain in the period were \$104,787,000, while exports to Canada were \$32,-Compared with 1897 our imports from Great Britain this year increased \$2,986,000, and from the United States \$24,940,000

On these figures some Conservative contemporaries base the argument that the Laurier Government's preferential tariff has not resulted in any advantage to Great Britain, since our purchases from the United States are increasing at a far greater ratio than our purchases from Great Britain. As British goods enjoyed only 121/2 per cent preference in the fiscal year just closed, their criticism is, to say the least, premature. Trade like ours cannot be diverted from its accustorned channel in so short a time, and even the full preference of 25 per cent, recently effected, may show no radical results immediately. It should stimulate the purchase of British goods in this country. If it does not it will be the fault of the British manufacturers, not of this country. Canada has the door; it is for them to enter. If they will study our mar, ket and adapt their goods to the tastes Canadian public, the tarin preference will enable them to overcome competition in their own special lines, and to meet it more readily in those lines in which they are equaled or excelled by others. The British manufacturer, although the most thorough in the world, is somewhat unyielding in his business methods.

Notwithstanding the preferential tariff the time may never come when we shall import as much in the aggregate from Great Britain as from the United States. Territorial contiand other natural conditions esemblances will operate to prevent it. Canada draws much of her raw material from the United States, which cannot be supplied by Great Britain. Extensive imports such as coal, cotton, hides, tobacco, electrical apparatus, furniture, builders' hardware, miscellaneous iron manufactures. tools and implements, bicycles, dressed leather, jewelry, shoes, mineral, oil. manufactures, watches, and seeds and roots, are supplied almost exclusively by the United States. The preferential tariff should throw much of this trade from American to British hands, but the bulk of it will probably continue to come from the States. On the other hand our imports of silks, flax and hemp manufactures, earthenware, sewing thread, woolens, carpets, tin plates, black tea. gloves, mitts, etc., come mostly from Great Britain and our new tariff will leave her practically without a rival in these. In lines such as cotton cloths and steel manufactures, for which Canada is a heavy customer, the Americans are almost equal competitors with the mother country, and where the balance is so even, the 25 per cent tariff preference thrown into Great Britain's side of the scale, must have a decided effect. This is already apparent in our trade returns for last month, during which the full preference was in operation. The export of British staples to Canada shows a rge increase over July, 1897-

he best answer to those who are ing at our pro-British tariff is the nous increase in our exports to Britain. Our preferential trade been conspicuously successful in its main object-to develop and expand our best market. We have won the favor of Great Britain by an unsolicited favor on our part. Some Opposition newspapers say the favor conferred by Canada is a sentimental sham, and that Great Britain will reap no benefit from it. Canada is certainly profiting by it, and if the British do not, it will, as we said before, be their own fault.

Our Michigan friends who imagine that the Ontario Government's timber legislation will be quashed by legal process do not know that Government's record for winning everything in the

It is with a very faint interest the public hears that one Sir Robert Thessie Reid has been appointed additional counsel for Great Britain in the Venezuelan boundary arbitration. In the light of present events that Venesuela business looks like a joke

French-Canadian View of Prohibition.

It is interesting to us to know what

our French neighbors think about the Plebiscite and Prohibition. On their own confession, Frenchmen are much more than Englishmen accustomed to be drilled and disciplined both by Church and State. But on this particular question they seem to claim large freedom and look with astonishupon those whom they call "the drinkers of Ontario." These water drinkers are referred to as peculiar people who would ruthlessly 'rob the poor man of his beer" or other liquor. Le Soleil has promised its readers to discuss the matter before the of voting, but in the meantime confines its efforts to remove the "prejudice" that the plebiscite is a ministerial measure. It represents the Quebec Liberal voter as saying "it is hard to vote for such a tyrannical measure, but how can we vote against Mr. Laur-This is met by the statement that Mr. Laurier has no desire to in fluence their vote on this question; that he was besieged by the water drinkers, who demanded prohibition, and, after showing them the immense difficulties that stand in the way, he consented to submit the matter to the vote of the

La Patrie follows in a similar line, and evidently regards the coming vote as a kind of unreal fight. We quote from it the following brief article, because it gives incidentally the view of three Quebec journals on this ques-

"The partisans of prohibition are ac-

tively pursuing their propagandist campaign in view of the plebiscite, which will be submitted to the people of the Dominion on the 29th of next September. On the other side, those most interested in the sale of intoxicating liquors seem to attach no importance to the matter, and to give no sign of life, especially in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. We do not know what will be the result of the vote, but in the meantime we say, with Le Soleil, that the measure on which the electorate is called to pronounce is not a ministerial measure, and that one can vote for or against without by that fact opposing the Laurier Government. Our confrere's article has not had the good fortune to please the Witness, which sees disorder and abuse everywhere, and which defends the cause of prohibition with sustained zeal. The Gazette undertakes to throw a little cold water on the enthusiasm of the Witness. It recalls the fact that already the electors of Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have pronounced in favor of prohibition, and yet the governments of those provinces have not adopted any legislation of that kind. In fact, the plebiscite will not oblige any member to vote against what he believes to be a legitimate business, so that if the prohibitionists gain the day on the 29th of September, they will have to begin at the next general election the much more difficult battle and work to elect to the next parliament a majority sharing their views. This will certainly not be an easy matter."

The view of these Quebec papers is held by many in Ontario, and it suggests doubts as to the usefulness of a mere plebiscite. It is held, however, by others, that the educational campaign will in any case be useful, and help forward that gradual but sure advance of the reign of general sobriety, which is happily one of the ten-

Mr. Hodgens has much to answer for. The ram has already provoked dozen sonnets

The banks are advancing money to move the crops. The big crops this year will return the favor and make

Lord Beresford is right when he says Canada is deeply interested in the Chinese question. Our exports to China and Japan have increased ten times over in the last ten years.

The Toronto World boasted before the session that the Opposition would keep the House sitting till Christmas. The Opposition showed considerably more sense than the World.

Spanish will be taught in the Chicago schools, as a result of the republic annexing so much territory with Spanish-speaking people. The British schoolboy would be a polyglot prodigy if he had to learn the languages spoken

It is reported Sir Hibbert Tupper will lead the Conservative party in the British Columbia provincial elections. It may be more congenial to be somebody at Victoria than nobody at Ottawa. Sir Hibbert was once the rising hope of the lose sight of the Fly.

Conservative party, but his popularity has slumped. With Six Hibbert and Fighting Joe Martin as opposing leaders, the British Columbians should get their politics as warm as they seem to

Andrew Carnege is going to renounce his American citizenship and ecome a British subject. The author of "Triumphant Democracy" is not the only one who thinks that democracy s truly triumphant when it makes enough money in America to spend ike a lord in Great Britain,

Whitelaw Reid has been made one of the American peace commissioners, which probably means that he is not to get the British ambassadorship. The genial and grandiloquent Chauncey Depew is understood to be a candidate for the post. Chauncey has been saying very nice things of Great Britain lately, and if he is installed at the court of St. James he may be relied on to warm the cockles of the British heart on the slightest provocation.

The Mail and Empire correspondent at Quebec continues to disparage the American commissioners at Quebec, the editorial columns throw mud at the Canadian commissioners, and anticipate the failure of the conference, the wish being father to the thought. Some American newspapers quote the Mail and Empire, and convey the impression to their readers that Canadians are prejudiced against amicable relations with the republic. This is most unfortunate. In the name of decency and patriotism the Conservative press should cease its attempts to embitter international good-will and frustrate the work of the conference.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

Sort of Ram-Antic.

[Leamington News.] That tale of Dan, the East Middlesex ram, reads like a romance, and it turns out to be one.

The Editor's Dilemma. [Aylmer Express.]

If the wretch who stole a pair of scissors from our desk will return them, we will be his slave for life. How does he or she suppose we can run this great family paper without a pair of scis-

[Montreal Herald.] If the American press fails to take a just view of the Quebec Conference, it is largely because the behavior of former Canadian governments has not been such as to excite confidence in Canadian goodwill.

Getting Mixed. Goderich Signal.1

Things are getting beautifully mixed. It now turns out that there was either no ram Dan at the Agricultural College, Guelph, or if there was a ram there, it wasn't Hodgens' ram Dan, but another Dan ram. If they are careful in handling these things they will drop into profanity.

Savers and Doerg

[Winnipeg Free Press.] Two years in office, and already the Government at Ottawa has given, as contributions to imperial unity preferential trade and imperial penny postage. Our Conservative friends had 18 years to work in; they did an immense amount of talking, but their doing could be put into the shell of a hum-

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Billing Watched.

"I suppose you get a lot of honeymoon couples billing and cooing around here?" asked the inquisitive stranger of the landlord of our favor-Ite week end seclusion. "Well, ye-es," replied the man of experience, "plenty of cooing. I manage the rest."-London Sporting Times.

Slowly But Surely.

The longer is the judgment of heaven delayed, the greater becomes the debt and interest, even as the hands of a clock, which move imperceptibly, arrive at last; and then comes the stroke.

Mulvaney and Another. Mary Ann swabbed down the stairs With a cold, wet rag

And a tired drag Of the arms and feet, so tired, And face so hot and fired With the pent-up, burning tears.

For her beau was a soldier man; A private, he In the cavalry, Of the common name Mulvaney His address it was "El Caney, On the fighting line," it ran.

Mary Ann poured out her woe As she swabbed the stairs With her salty tears, As bitterly cried

For a brave lad killed by the foe For her boy was a soldier man; Whatever his name The cause was the same. Yes, the same as the cause of Mul-

He had died by the side at El who had loved Mary Ann. -John A. Moroso.

A Truth.

There are times when it is safer to be a debtor than a creditor.-Perez. [The author of this was a creditor.]

Our Butler. Mrs. Newrocks-I like our new butler very much. Mr. Newrocks-So do I; but sometimes I'm afraid he has a poor opinion

Now that the season is opened, don't

of us.

The Young Anglo-Indian, His Education and Early Success

His First Work Turned Out During His Journalistic Labor-His Rapid Rise to Fame and Fortune.

Rudyard Kipling, the "Revealer of the East," as he has been called; the discoverer of Tommy Atkins, the discoverer and revealer of the secret life of the jungle, and among men the most popular English writer now livwas born in Bombay, India, Dec ockwood Kipling, C. I. E., an Anglo-Indian of considerable reputation both as an artist and an author, who for number of years was the principa of the School of Industrial Art at La both on his father's and on his mother's side, Mr. Kipling, phrase is, comes by his genius honesty, for his family is associated either directly or indirectly with both art and literature in many ways. Two of his uncles are among the most dis tinguished artists of modern times-Sir Edward John Poynter, the presen England, and Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the famous pre-Raphaelite, recently deceased. It is said, too, another of his uncles enjoyed in his day a reputation for racy and humorpoems that were not unlike the so famous, although they had nothing more than a local publicity. And his mother and his sister, as well as his father have literary and artisability. Indeed, and daughter won

a distinguished not only individually, but collectively as "the quartet. fore the son won his world-wide fame. It is said that when Kipling published his first book the dedication that he "To the wittiest woman in India," was intended to apply o his mother. As a further illustration of the cleverness of the family it may be said that his sister (who be remarked in passing, is a woman of exceptional beauty) has so excellent a memory for literary pro ductions that there is not a single line in any of Snakespeare's plays which he cannot quote at will.

Kipling, like most sons of Anglo-Indians, was sent home to England to be educated. The school which he was placed at was "The United Ser-College," situated at Northam, in Devon county, near the Bristo Channel. It was a military school. Most of the boys were intended to be soldiers (or sailors) and the discip line of the place wes severe. But young Kipling seems to have liked the school and to have thriven well in it. Every sort of manly and athletic sport was encouraged by its teachers. The environment, too, of the school was a perpetual incitement to manly endeavor, for it was the country of John Ridd, of "Lorna Doone." and Amyas Leigh, of "Westward Ho" of the country, too, of Drake and Hawkins and Sir Walter Raleigh, and Sir Richard Grenville. Young Kipling participated in all the out-door life of the place and in cricket, footgolf, swimming, fencing and singlestick, could hold his own with anyone. Not a boy in the school but could do his quarter-mile in swimming, and their golf links were the best in England. Their special game, however, was football, and their football team was the best in the country. And when the team came home night after a victory the whole school would break out with:

It's a way we have in the army. It's a way we have in the army, It's a way we have in the public schools. Which nobody can denye

No wonder that Mr. Kipling has always had a fondness for rollicking choruses. Young Kipling was also a leader on the other side of the school life. He stood well in his classes and was, indeed, one of the first three boys Besides he was the editor of the school paper. But, after all, when he left school, he did not enter the army. When he got back to Lahore he was in his 19th year and, apparently, it seemed best that he should take upon himself the earning of his own livelihood. So, opportunity offering, he entered the office of a newspaper publisher at Lahore. The Civil and Military Gazette, the leading paper in that part of India. His duties were multifarious and arduous. He was sub-editor, proofreader, reporter and general editorial assistant. Mr. Kipling has always been reticent as to the details of his personal history. Like many authors-he de-

FATHER

much CUTICURA REMEDIES have done for me, my father and two brothers. In the fall of '95, I began to be afflicted with an itching rash under my chin. It kept spreading until it was all over my body. I could not sleep but was compelled to lie awake and scratch all the time. My father and two brothers were afflicted with the same thing, at the same time We all suffered terribly for a year and a half, trying in the meantime all the remedies we ld find, but received no benefit. I happened to see Cuticura Remedies advertised and how they had cured others from itching skin diseases, and we thought we would try them. I bought three cakes of CUTICURA Soar and three boxes of Cuticura (ointment) and they cured the four of us completely. Any person doubting the truth of this state-ment can write me. RICHARD ANDERSON, Feb. 22, '98. Geneva, Box Eider Co., Utah. ECZEMA FOR YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA

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special at 35 dozen Men's Flannelette Shirts, worth 35c; very special at..... 12 dozen Men's All-Wool Hose, worth 15c a pair; special at.... 121/20 36 pairs of Men's Odd Pants, in dark tweeds, black, etc., worth \$2 50 and \$3; special, per pair.. \$2 00 Muslin Blouses, worth \$1 and

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THE DIMINING ODAY CADDIE OF IMPORTERS.

clines to be interviewed. "When I have anything to say," he once told a world. In the meantime other stories, would-be interviewer, "I write it out and sell it. My brains are my own." sketches and poems were appearing in the Allahabad Pioneer, to which he He can hardly be blamed for this, for when he does "write out anything" dealing with his own life, he infuses into it so much liveliness and imaginative impression and observation that it becomes good literature. In his tales and sketches, and especially in his newspaper correspondence, he has given to the world a good deal of personal experience, and yet it is only when this experience is otherwise known that one is able to state positively what is personal experience and stantly being asked for. Then sudwhat is not. In other words, in whatever Mr. Kipling writes the power of his genius transmits all personal mat- that could be satisfied only in one ter to impersonal matter. One of the In 1888 six volumes of Mr. Kipling's most graphic and dramatic things he ever wrote was his account of the failure of the New Oriental Bank, Yckohama, Japan, in the summer of 1892. No one who read that report could ever have supposed that the author was one of the losers by the failure. And yet it was the loss which Mr. he English public. Kipling then incurred which stopped the journey round the world which he was at that time making with his wife, and which occasioned him to return at once to the United States, which he was then intending to make his home. Similarly in the accounts which Mr. Kipling has given us of his life in India we cannot determine what is to be considered as autobiographical unless we have other information at principally read) would place higher in hand to help us in the identification. It was while Mr. Kipling was labor-

office duties as a young man in India a very great diversity of opinion as to that he did the work for which he is now best known in the world. These duties were hard and distasteful to the degree of slavish drudgery and yet, it is said, he performed them not merely uncomplainingly but with en-thusiasm. His energy was irrepres-He was literally bubbling over with humor and imagination. His powers of observation seemed to embrace everything. In the life of the English soldier in India, in the life of the English sivil servant in India, and in the many-hued, many-tongued life of the native population of India he saw a field for literary enterprise which no one yet had ever seen or even thought of looking at. And it is to his credit that he divined the immense possibilities of this field, and at once set to work to realize some of them. He wrote tales and sketches and poems descriptive of this life, and by one these tales and sketches and poems found their way into the with life in India. papers, some into his own, into others. His work had the quality of genius in it from the very first. From the very first it was a matter of wonder how one so young could

sufficient knowledge to write as he did, for he wrote of camp life and official life and social life, as well as of the life of the natives, with a par-ticularity of technical detail that seemed impossible except to actual experience. "Where does the youngster pick it all up?" was the question put by everyone. Even Lord Dufferin, the governor-general of India at the time. thought it was impossible for one to write of the working of the inner councils of state with photographic accuracy as Kipling seemed to show, unless he was an eye-witness to it all. And yet all the time that Kipling was winning this reputation for ubiquitous experi-

he was engaged the longest sort of hours in downright hard work on his paper. The first book of Mr. Kipling's was entitled "Departmental Ditties," and was wholly an Indian home production. This was in 1886, when he was a younth of 21. Then came "Plain Tales from the Hills," another Indian

Mulvaney and Ortheris first came into the acquaintanceship of an admiring sketches and poems were appearing in the Allahabad Pioneer, to which he was now transferred, and in other Indian papers. But by now Kipling's reputation was beginning to make an impression in England-slowly, however, at first, for English people were very loath to believe that any good thing could come out of India. But no man ever read a Mulvaney story who did not hanker after another. The little paper-bound Indian books-soon there were several of them-were conwere published in England almost simultaneously and when, in 1889 "Soldiers Three" appeared, with Learoyd to form the third of the immortal trio, the young author who came to England that year, found himself not merely famous but one of the most

popular writers then standing before The reputation that Mr. Kipling won in 1889, at the age of 23, has been steadily maintained. He has written many short stories since that date and, though none singly have won the reputation of the Mulvaney stories, yet there are many of the greatest popularity and some that many men (for it is by men that Mr. Kipling's stories are esteem that even the Mulvanev stor-It is a remarkable characteristic of Mr. Kipling's work that there is highest-some prefering some, others. But Mr. Kipling has enhanced his reputation since 1889 in other ways. As the author of the "Jungle Books," has discovered and opened out a wholly new vein in imaginative literature—one so popular, the booksellers tell us, that the "Jungle Books" are today the most steadily selling "juveniles" in the market, even eclipsing in this respect the famous "Alice in Wonderland" series. Moreover, as a poet, Mr. Kipling's reputation has been more than enhanced, for his "Recessional Hymn," written on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee of '97 has been the most widely read poem that has appeared in England since Tennyson's Crossing the Bar." And in "Captains Courageous" (1897) he has shown that in a long story and with characters quite different to those of his earlier successes his genius is just as mastershort stories that deal

Early in 1892 Mr. Kipling married an American lady and for some time made his home in Battleboro, Vt., where for many years his wife's people had had a summer home. He there built a house for himself, a most comfortable house, long, narrow and high, so that every room in it might have an abundance of light and fresh air. But in 1896 he returned to England and now resides there.

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