THE LONDON ADVERTISER, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 80.

Phone 1046

London Adbertiser. [ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.] Managing Director John Cameron London, Wednesday, Aug. 30.

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The Summer Holidays.

Londoners going away on vacation may have their favorite paper-The Advertiser-sent to their temporary residence, without extra charge. Leave your address in the business

Eloquent Facts.

The foreign trade of Canada from 1868 to 1895 rose from \$131,000,000 to \$224, 000,000-an increase of \$92,000,000 in 27 years. From 1895 to 1899, our trade rose from \$224,000,000 to \$319,500,000-an increase of \$95,000,000 in three years. Canadian commerce, it will be seen, increased as much in the last three years as in the previous 30 years.

In 1895 the revenue was, in round figures. \$34,000,000; in 1899 it will be \$46,000,000.

In 1895, the expenditure was \$38,132,-005. In 1898, it was a million dollars less, owing to special receipts from the Yukon, from the Intercolonial, from sinking fund investments, and other Bources

In 1897 the fixed charges for interest amounted to \$2 11 per head. The present Government have added \$65,000 a year, but, allowing for the increase of population, the fixed charges per head in 1900 will be only \$2.

In 1894-95 there was a deficit of \$4,-153,875, and in 1895-96, a deficit of \$330,-551. In 1898-99, there was a surplus of \$5,000,000.

From 1894 to 1896, both years inclus-Ive, the national debt increased \$15,750,-000. In the three following years the increase has been \$5,528,000, and during that time the Government have appropriated \$9,048,265 for canals.

These are not partisan inventions, but merely statements of fact. -----

The Empire Self-Sustaining. "Can the British Empire Feed Itself?" is a question intelligently discussed by Mr. J. Montgomery Smart in the New York publication "Cold Storage." Mr. Sr art points out that in the years 1895, 1896 and 1897 Great Britain made the following enormous purchases abroad:

1895. 1895. 1895. 1897. Breadscaffs. \$241,986,692 \$256,960,404 \$261,754,750 Animals, (liv-ing) for food 43,635,759 50,801,620 55,384,282

.... 114,109,534 118,505,552

130,548,282

The Kaiser in the Right. The defeat of the canal bills by the Prussian Landtag is the most deliberate snub and crushing defeat the Kaiser has ever sustained. Yet the Kaiser in this case is right. He stands for an enlightened, progressive,

policy, and is opposed by prejudice. selfishness and ignorance. The Kaiser's mind is set on a grand system of internal waterways, connecting the widely separated portions of his Empire, and cheapening transportation between the seacoast and the interior. The

economic advantages of the scheme are great; much has already been done and the measure which the Landtag has rejected, provided for the further development of the Kaiser's project. There are two sectional interests arrayed against the Kaiser. One is the Agrarian party. The conduct of the Agrarians in this, as in other commercial matters, is based on class selffishness. The projected canals will facilitate the importation of foreign pro-

ducts, upon which Germany is becoming more and more dependent. German Agrarians, in order to monopolize the home market, have resorted to every device to shut out foreign foodstuffs, and they are willing to impede

the internal improvement of the country, and inflict a national injury, rather than expose their own interests to the imaginary danger of increased competition. The Agrarians are a wing of the Conservative party, which constitutes

the majority of the Landtag and has always been the Kaiser's main support. The latter has therefore been wounded in the house of his friends, but the wound is more honorable to the Em-

peror than his assailants.

Another section opposing the canal sceme represents the manufacturers and mine owners of Silesia and the Saar district, who fear that the proposed waterways would deprive them of the advantage which they now possess over their Westphalian rivals in the market of Berlin. Here again, the motives behind the opposition to the Kaiser's conception are purely selfish. Germany is not the only country in which private interests throw their patriotism to the winds when it carries with it a pecuniary sacrifice. The Kaiser is not the man to be daunted by a rebuff, and will find means, as he has done before-under

similar circumstances-to achieve his purpose. At the same time the present experience may be of value to him. if

What Others Say,

A Shining Example. [Hamilton Herald.] London bootblacks have organized union-presumably for the purpose of setting a shining example.

Church Finance. [Toronto News.] Jarvis Street Baptists have set good example by paying taxes, but before following it, other congregations should pay their debts.

It Broke the Record.

[Buffalo News.] Lieut. Hobson is so busy attending o the raising and repairing of ships at Manila that he has not even stopped to inquire about the kissing bug, although he must feel somewhat jealous of the bug.

> A Telephonic Utopia. [Auckland Star.]

In Nelson (New Zealand) if you use the telephone you must not give the number; you must name the party you want, and the exchange girl will cheerfully tell you whether he is in or out; if latter, where he is and when he will be back.

> Counterfeit Dollar Bills. [Hamilton Times.]

Look at your one dollar bills. Counterfeit \$1 bills are said to be in circula-The counterfeit is a Dominion note of the series of 1878, and contains the portrait of the Princess Louise. The entire bill, with the exception of the portrait itself, is very well done. The portrait of the Princess Louise is done, the face being imperfect badly in the drawing, and the profile straight and out of line. This defect, however, together with whatever other discrepancies there may be, is covered ef-fectively by the fact that the counterfeit is made to represent a bill that has been long in use and badly worn. The paper upon which the bill is printed is poor, and to the experts the "feel" tells them immediately that the bill was never issued by the government.

> Mr. Tarte. [Brantford Expositor.]

The most characteristic feature of Mr. Tarte's public policy is his indevotion to the St. Lawrence tense idea. He believes implicitly in the potentiality of the great Canadian artery of commerce, and in the future of Montreal as the ocean part of the Dominion. In this respect, he is the true successor of the late Hon. William Hamilton Merritt, and the late Hon. John Young, and perhaps also of the late Sir Francis Hincks. He inherits their clearness of insight, breadth of view and unflagging enthusiasm. An optimist by nature, he talks sometimes in a strain to startle more phlegmatic people, but enthusiasm is a good quality if its possessor is weighted by association with colleagues whom he has to convince and carry with him. Mr. Tarte's enthusiasm has done no harm yet, and it has given some much-needed ideals to his fellow-citizens.

A Growing Time in Our... LINEN DEPARTMENT

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

There may be some linen buyers who have not examined the goods and seen the values we offer in our Linen Department. No department in our store is more worthy of your inspection. We offer the following special list this week-an opportunity to supply your wants now.

Bleached Table Damask

60-inch Bleached Table Linen, special at, per yard 40c

Unbleached Table Damask

62-inch Pure Linen, full half-bleached, regular 45c, special 64-inch fine Half-Bleached, Napkins to match, special at..65c 72-inch Fine Half-Bleached, 3 patterns, special at, per

Tablecloths

10 only-8-4 Bleached Tablecloths with border all round, regular \$2 50, special at......\$1 60 27 only-641x83 Bleached Tablecloths, regular \$2, special 37 were \$3 50, \$4 and \$5, choice lot, each \$2 50

Towelings

10 pieces pure Linen Crash Toweling, regular 7c, special at, per yard...... 5c pieces 17 inch Glass Toweling, special at, per yard...... 5c 3 pieces 20-inch Glass Toweling, special at, per yard...... 20 pieces 24-inch Glass Toweling, plain and check, special at, per yard..... 10c

Tea Cloths and Kitchen Cloths Separate and by the yard.

Cloths and Napkins to Match==Bleached

Phone 1046

2 sets, Cloths 9.4 size, Napkins 3.4 size, fine close patterns, special at, per set. \$7 00 3 sets, Cloths 10-4 size, Napkins 5-8 size, special at, per set......\$7 50 1 set, Cloth 10.4, Napkins 3.4; flower leaf design, special\$7 50 3 sets, Cloths 10.4 size, Napkins 3.4 size, beautiful double per set......\$15 00

Towels

100 dozen Bath Towels, large size, white and red stripes,

Linen Towels

6 dozen Pure Linen Huck Towels, large size, fringed edge, at, per pair......250

Linen Napkins

designs, special at, dozen.....\$2 75 100 doz. Linen Napkins, 3-4 size, 5 patterns, special at, dozen -

meate..... Cheese...... Butter 22,752,299 69,326,786 19,483,437 14,495,226 23,848,329 74,675,905 20,365,326 15,637,003 28,647,857 77,462,300 21.203.088 16.645.547 26,702.746 9,699,963 25,429,065 11,040,972 Potatoes Poultry 5,273.320 5,693,620 5,695,712 4,418,812 3,433,326 6.865.366 5,841,898 3,556,195 2,945,112 Totals.....\$577,699,521 \$610,812,026 \$643,252 283 Mr. Smart proceeds to analyze these figures and comes to the very gratifying conclusion that the Empire can

be made, and probably soon will be self-sustaining. The growth of the British market may postpone the time, when the colonies will be able to feed the mother country, but the market will be all the more worth winning on that account. The writer in discussing the food-producing capabilities of

the colonies, says:

"Some fifteen years ago Australasia sent no meat to England, while the United States sent about 25,000 tons; in 1898 the United States sent 75,000 tons, while Australasia sent 83,000 tons. Australasia could a few years ago ship no dairy produce to England, but now she sends much more than the United States, and for which she receives more per pound, while in nearly every part of the Empire, in all parts of the world, the same tendencies are at work

The area of Canada is about that of the United States while her comparative capabilities of expansion in dairy and other food products for exports are much greater, as is evidenced, since the establishment with government assistance of regular cold storage accommodation for inland, terminal and steamship service. Beginning in 1882 New Zealand, with an export of 500 tons of meat, as quickly as it was shown that mechanical refrigeration was a commercial success for long sea voyages, has increased her annual export to England in 12 years to no less than 65,000 tons, while in dairy products she is rapidly coming to the front, as the 12,000 mile voyage, owing to constantly improving methods for ocean trans-portation, is getting less and less each year. Tasmantan apples, Australian butter, rabbits, fruit and poultry, New Zealand cheese, etc., all arrive in good condition on the English market.

"Australia, with a population of only 4,500,000 pecple to feed, carries 129.000.-000 sheep, cattle and swine, with an area equal almost to the United States. so that when we find that there are 114 vessels, engaged in the Australasian trade fitted with mechanical refrigeration, and with a carrying capacity of 7,342,150 carcasses, it is easy to see what an important factor cold storage is, when all this was impossible and unheard of fifteen years ago.

The Bobcaygeon Independent compares the Transvaal with the Yukon, and asks if Canada would not refuse votes to the American majority in the Yukon if the foreigners there demanded votes with the intention of ruling the country in their own way. We'l, if the Americans there became naturalized British subjects and conformed to the law they would be entitled to votes. and would get them under any circumstances. Citizenship, which Canada freely grants to all nationalities, is denied by the Transvaal to all nationalities

it teaches him that German legislatures are not the puppets of his will. as he would like them to be, whether he is right or wrong.

The anthropometrical and graphological witnesses at the Dreyfus trial prove again that "expert" testimony is so comprehensive that it usually covers both sides of a case.

Hamilton is highly pleased with its tar macadam pavements, which are pronounced superior to asphalt. The local board of works should look into the merits of tar macadam, when some more high-class paving is needed.

It is reported that the C. P. R. is boycotting the city of St. John. N. B. Surely a corporation would not stoop to the boycott! In this city we are told by street railway company advocates

that only the wage-earners do that. It costs as much to send a sack of

wheat ten miles on some English railways as to carry it from New York to Liverpool. It is little wonder that English producers are crying out against this discrimination, and that

national ownership of railways is finding a large body of support.

The Manchester Ship Canal is gradually reaching a paying basis. At the recent meeting of the shareholders, the directors were able to pay out of the profits of the half year the interest

due upon the first and second mortgage debentures, amounting to £44,742; interest on mortgaged lands, £1,000;

and £10,053 to the corporation of

Manchester on account of the interest due the city holds.

The increased price of meat in the United States is attributed by some, not to the beef trust, but to the shortage of the meat supply. That does not explain why American meat is being sold in England at a lower price than in the United States. The truth seems

to be that the American packers are making a desperate effort to capture the British market at the expense of American consumers.

FRUIT STEALER SHOT.

Aylmer, Ont., Aug. 30.-Roger Bropp. who works for Mr. Mitchell, a blacksmith at Richmond, Bayham postoffice, but whose father lives in Aylmer, while stealing fruit in the garden of Mr. Hatch, was seriously injured. He was shot in the leg. It seems that Bropp had been warned several times, but failed to heed. There is a possibility of his not being able to use his leg

LAURIER MAY GO

His Letter to the Secretary of the Canadian Veterans in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 30.-A Chicago paper says a letter has been received by Major Lapointe, secretary of the Canadian Veteran's Association. which strongly indicates that Sir Wilfrid intends to come to Chicago in October. Translated, it reads as follows: "Arthabaskaville, Aug. 21, 1899.-Dear Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst.

"I was officially informed a few days ago that a delegation would come from Chicago early in September, to invite the Governor-General and myself, as Prime Minister of Canada, to the festival which is to take place in Chicago next October on the occasion of the inauguration of a postal bureau

"I do not know yet whether my engagements will permit me to accept, I hope, however, to be able to accept, and rest assured that if I am in Chicago in the month of October I will be happy to meet you.

"I have the honor to be, devotedly WILFRID LAURIER." yours. The information regarding Sir Wil-frid's intentions will greatly advance festival plans.

An anti-cartoon bill has been passed by the California house

WELCOME WORDS TO WOMEN.

Women who suffer with disorders pecu-liar to their sex should write to Dr. Pierce and receive free the advice of a physician of over thirty years' experience-a skilled and successful specialist in the diseases -a skilled of women. Every letter of this sort has the most careful consideration and is, of course, regarded as sacredly confidential. Many sensitively modest women write fully to Dr. Pierce what they would shrink from telling to their local physician. The local physician is pretty sure to say that he can-not do anything without "an examina-tion." Dr. Pierce holds that these distasteful examinations are generally needless, and that no woman, except in rare cases, should submit to them.

Dr. Pierce's treatment will cure you right in the privacy of your own home. His "Favorite Prescription" has cured hundreds of thousands, some of them the worst imaginable cases. It is the only medicine of its kind that is the product of a regularly graduated physician. Some unscrupulous medicine dealers may offer you a substitute. Don't take it. Don't trifle with your health. Write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., - take his advice and be well.



Pierce's great 1000 page book, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser."

Or, the same book bound or, the same book bound in fine French cloth will be sent for 50 stamps. This is a more handsome and more durable binding. Address World's Dispensary Medical Ass'n, Buffalo, N. Y.

he Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 2101/2 and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

DANGEROUS TO FUTURE OF THE PUBLIC THE HORSE

The Breeders in a Waiting State-Advice to Farmers.

The Cleveland World.1

entrusted

the

Are Inefficient Motormen-Suggestion

That They Be Licensed

As a result of the recent motor car

coroner's jury urges that hereafter all

motormen be examined as to their fit.

ness for the position before they are

men acted with that promptness and

steadiness that every man should be

capable of when allowed to run the

heavy cars through the crowded

Little technical knowledge is re-

with such responsibilities that upon

their coolness and their ability to de-cide and act quickly depends their use-

Only such men as possess the right qualifications should be hired for mo-tormen, and when they are secured they should not be worked so hard or

treated so unjustly by the operating

officials of the roads that they will lose their self-control through exhaustion

It is not enough that a man be able

passengers upon the electric cars.

in the new district.

QUEBEC CROPS.

quired, but motormen are

accident at Bridgeport, Conn.,

of operating the electric cars.

self-possession.

streets.

fulness

or fear.

The tremendous production and almost universal use of bicycles, together with the vast amount of capital that is going into the manufacture of automobiles, make the future of the horse in this country a subject of inpermitted to take charge of cars. Un-less the applicant for the position creasing interest.

It is conceded by John Gilmer Speed, passes the examination a license should who writes of the "Present and the Future of the Horse," in the Review be rofused him, the jury recommends, and he should be denied the privilege of Reviews for August, that values of horses in the future are very uncer-This is a sensible proposition and one tain, and that they are dependent to that should be adopted not only in a large degree upon the utilization of Connecticut, but everywhere where electric and other motive powers. The motor cars are run. Especially should horse-breeders are therefore in such a safeguard be placed upon the waiting state, not knowing what is running of cars in crowded cities, where so many accidents occur because the best course to pursue. It is the opinion of Mr. Speed, however, that motormen often become excited and lose their nerve at critical times when the losses resulting from the use of self-propelling vehicles, or from any other causes that bring a decline in they should act with quickness and the price of horses, must fall upon the In Cleveland lately we have had sevfarmers instead of the breeders of eral accidents resulting from incom-petency on the part of the motormen. fancy horses. The really good horse that is bred for special purpose brings as large a price today as ever beand persons have been killed or crip-pled for life who might have been fore. saved from death or injury had the

But the farmers who raise horses incidentally, and whose most serious occupation is the tilling of the soil breed most of the horses that are produced in this country. On Jan. 1 last there were 13,665,307 horses in the United States. The common horse, suitable for all purposes, that is raised by the farmer has declined in value to such an extent that Mr. Speed estimates the loss of the farmers upon this product in the last seven years at \$500,000,000. In 1884 the average value of the horses in the country was \$74 64; in 1897 this value had fallen to \$31 51, and though the number of horses had increased by more than 3,000,000 the total value had decreased The decline in price has naturally

led to a decrease in production since to stand on the front platform of a car and accurately turn the cranks which control the mechanism. The peo-1893, in which year there were 16,206,802, which has gradually fallen to 13,665,-307. This decline in the production and ple have a right to demand other qualifications in the men in whose hands value of horses in the United States they place their lives while they are since 1880 is shown by the following table:

Number. Year. 1880 11,201,800. Quebec, Aug. 30 .- The latest crop 1881 11,429,626 1882 10,521,554 bulletin issued by the provincial department of agriculture speaks well for the new district of Quebec. Taking 1883 10,838,110 1884 11,169,683 100 as representing a full crop, the fol-1885 11,554,572 100 as representing a full crop, the fol-lowing are the percentages of a com-plete yield in the Saguenay, Chicou-timi and Lake St. John districts: Wheat, 76; barley, 82; oats, 83; rye, 75; buckwheat, 85; flax, 72; peas, 89; beans, 85; corn, 59; beets, 74; carrots, 77; swedes, 79; potatoes, 85; green fodder, 62; clover, 80; timothy, 76; pasture, 80; tobacco, 69; fruits, 72. From the above it will be seen that with the excention 1886 12,077,657 1887 12,496,744 1888 13,172,936 1889 13,663,294 1890 14,213,837 1891 14.056.750 1892 15,498,140 1893 16,206,802 1894 16,081.139 it will be seen that with the exception of tobacco and Indian corn a high per-1895 15.893.318 1896 15,124,057 centage is shown for every crop sown 1897 14,364,667 13,960 911 1898 1899 13;665,307

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial There is nothing in present industrial conditions that opens up a brightis without doubt the best medicine ever er outlook for the horse. On the conintroduced for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera and all summer complaints, thary, we seem to be gradually aphing a "horseless age." The num proad easickness, etc. It promptly gives reber of horses relieved from work by lief, and never fails to effect a positive the urban trolley car was immense, but this is small compared to the number that will be sent to their stalls by the cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teethseless carriage if present indica-

Mr. Speed, however, does not believe we are anywhere near the horseless age, and that there is still a chance for the horse. "The fine horse for driving and riding is never going out of fashion," says the writer, "and just at this moment in the great marts in New York they are in very active demand, both for home and for foreign use." To meet the new conditions he urges the farmers to breed better and fewer colts. The horse which at five years old will command \$500 has not necessarily cost his breeder one dollar than this misshapen thing more "which is knocked down in derison at If the farmers will take Mr. \$45.' Speed's advice it is probable they can recover the \$500,000,000 lost in the last seven years.

tions form a reliable basis for calcula-

MAKING OF GLASS EYES.

Tucked away in quaint Old-World corners we find some of the most odd personages. Such is the great artificial eyemaker and painter, A. Muller Hipper. In quaint Lauscha, says a writer in Leslie's Weekly, in the very heart of old Thuringen's dense forests and high mountains, he sits and works away day in and day out, surrounded by his family, the male members of which are all experts in this delicate work, and have been such since the days of his great-grandfather, who first started his work at Paris, but who, owing to the strong anti-German feeling, was forced to return to his native mountain land. They have grown

rich, but lead simple, quiet lives. While the writer sat in front of Mr. Hipper he deftly mixed different colored glasses over his gas lamp and within a half hour brought forth a perfect reproduction, in everything but real sight, of the writer's eye. Every year thousands of eyes made by this Old-World family find their way to America.

There are 50 frog farms in America.

Prepare **Your Feet** For the

Exhibition. Average values. \$54 75

58 44

58 53

70 59

74 64

73 70 71 27

72 15

71 82 71 89

68 84

67 00

65 01

31 51

34 26 37 39

Last year hundreds had comfort at the fall fairs, because they took the advice of friends and used FOOT ELM in their shoes.

Did vou ?

If not, try it this year. One day will convince you as to its value, but it should be used a week or so. Then you will agree with others and say. "it's worth its weight in gold." It prevents chafing, sweating, blistering, etc., and relieves that hot, burning sensation.

FOOT ELM, like other good things, is imitated. Get the genuine. Drug. gists sell it-25c, or 5 boxes, \$1-or we will mail it to any address. A. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

Mr. Schiller, proprietor of Royal Hotel, Whitby, Ont., says: "If medessary I would walk five miles and give 55 a box for Foot Film. Money is nothing compared to the relief Food Elm has given me."

morning to let you know that I have Adviser, and how very much pleased I am with it. A crisp, new five dollar bill could not tempt me to part On receipt of 31 onecent stamps, to pay cost of customs and maing only, we will send free to any address a paper-bound copy of Doctor

