

Woman's ...Nerves.

"Poor girl," you say, as a fainting saleslady succumbs to exhausted nerves and is prostrated. But think of the headaches, backaches, and weak, languid feelings of the thousands of women, in all walks of life, whose nerves are shattered and exhausted, and to whom life is one round of misery.

It is in the spring, when the blood is thin, watery and diseased, that the nerves are starved and exhausted for want of proper nourishment. Every spring the majority of women struggle against the weakness of exhausted nerves, gradually growing more nervous and irritable, gradually getting paler, thinner, and weaker, as the days go by.

Energy, appetite, and vigor disappear. One is too nervous to sleep. The nerves of the delicate female organism are powerless to control the natural functions, and menstruation is either profuse or suppressed and painful, causing a further loss of vital force and weakness of the system.

Is it any wonder that women become irritable? Is it any wonder that they worry over trifles and become pale, thin and weak? Is it any wonder that beauty fades and they lose interest in life and become despondent?

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

Restores and revitalizes the exhausted nerve cells as no other remedy was ever known to do. It is the ideal restorative for spring because it supplies the blood with the life-giving principles which make it pure, rich and red.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food does not stimulate; it does not arouse false hope. It does effect prompt and permanent cures by filling the body with the vigor of robust health and so strengthening the nerves as to enable them to overcome weakness and disease.

Pale, weak, nervous women become plump, rosy and healthy by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The ill-peculiar to their sex are driven from the system. The tired, languid feelings of spring give way to new energy and vitality when this great food cure is used.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food

50 cents a box. At all dealers or by mail, along with a copy of Dr. Chase's new book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," on receipt of price, by

EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.



MR. PATERSON THE TARIFF

A Practical Address by the Minister of Customs.

The Workings of the British Preference Explained.

Increased Trade With Great Britain and Prosperity in Canada—Opposition Rebutted.

Ottawa, April 11.—The feature of yesterday's session was a brilliant address by Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of customs. Hon. Mr. Paterson applied himself especially to the tariff question, pointing out that it was likely that the minister of finance will be able to announce a surplus this year, and will possibly, if not probably, be in a position to tell the taxpayers of a surplus amounting to twice that amount at the close of 1899-1900, a statement which doubtless will be applauded in the country, as it was in the house this afternoon. The minister of customs also showed that arguments of the opposition against the government's preferential tariff reeked with contradictions and inconsistencies. It needed no figures, no elaborately prepared tables to show that the country's foreign trade had increased a full 25 per cent since the auspicious Dominion Day of 1897, and that every dollar of the resultant \$20,000,000 increase in foreign trade meant more money for the Canadian people. Graphically Mr. Paterson showed that the factories, which Conservative stump orators had said would be closed and vacant, were in place of being idle, had money in pockets in which two years ago not many coins clinked. With great particularity Mr. Paterson explained the workings of the reciprocal tariff, and completely did away with Mr. Clarke Wallace's moth-eaten charge that the effect of the reciprocal tariff was to benefit the Americans in place of our own kin in the motherland. The Conservative charge that the duties on corn, wheat, flour and other staples which are brought from the United States were in favor of the Americans was disproved. Figures submitted by the minister showed that the importation of American flour had been decreased by 40,000 barrels, while the importation of American wheat had been reduced from 142,000 bushels to 58,000.

IRON AND STEEL TARIFF.

The cry against the reduction of duties on iron and steel were shown to be unjustifiable, because the effect of change had been to give work to Canadian mechanics, and had reduced the prices which the Canadian farmer has to pay for the manufactured articles. According to the argument of Mr. Wallace the reduction of the duty on scrap iron from \$4 to \$1 per ton had aided the Americans. Mr. Paterson showed, by figures, that the American now paid \$100 duty on 100 tons of scrap, while the importer of the English article contributed but \$75 to the customs department when importing the same quantity. By concrete instances such as these, Hon. Mr. Paterson showed that the British preference is not a myth, but a tangible, existent fact; the sort of fact that results in saving money for the pockets of the Canadian importer in place of the customs officials. No Canadian is prohibited from importing United States goods if he chooses to deprive himself of the 25 per cent reduction of duties which he would obtain under the preferential tariff. The tariff is a matter of business, and business men know, and their profit and loss account shows, that the preferential tariff discriminates in favor of British products. Gentlemen of the opposition might as well argue that the earth is flat as to repeat, as they seem to delight in repeating, that the preferential tariff is a figment of the imagination. Results show that the preference exists and benefits Canadians; merchants all over Canada know that they have saved money by its operations, and the customs returns, prepared by officers who have no prejudice one way or the other, set forth plainly the condition of affairs. The Conservative press publishes these returns once a month, yet there seems to be no abandoning of their leaders' worship of the fetish, of the denunciation of the preferential tariff by the followers of Sir Charles Tupper and his allies.

THE BRITISH PREFERENCE. Another portion of Mr. Paterson's contribution to the debate was devoted to showing that cottons and many other textiles of British manufacture enjoy a marked preference. Mr. Paterson pointed out that in a list of 41 items of such goods of British make there is not one that does not come into the Dominion under a lower impost than under the Foster tariff. In the same way the allegation that the administration had leaned towards the United States was disproved by the use of the following compact table: Imports from the United States in 1896, \$53,259,890; average duty, 14.51 per cent. In 1898, \$24,824,925; average duty, 13.23 per cent. Imports from Great Britain in 1896, \$32,824,505; average duty, 22.42 per cent.

In 1898, \$32,043,841; average duty, 20.44 per cent. Thus it will be seen that the reduction of the average duties under the workings of the preferential tariff is 1.23 per cent on United States goods, while on British imports it is 1.98 per cent, or exactly .75 per cent greater on British goods. But nine solitary articles of British manufacture pay a higher rate under the preferential tariff than under the Foster tariff; while in contrast with this 957 articles from the mother country now come in under lower rates than specified in the Conservative schedules. In other words, \$50,000 worth of British goods annually pay increased duties while in the same time \$20,000,000 worth secure the cut rate of duty provided for by the Canadian-Imperial preferential tariff. A signal instance of the government's determination to act in thorough good faith was to be seen in Mr. Paterson's announcement of their action in reducing \$100,000 in duties on British goods which were imported before the workings of the preferential tariff were thoroughly well understood by exporters. This, of course, is an exceptional case, and the \$100,000 will be money well and fairly expended. The workings of the preferential tariff Mr. Paterson showed beyond dispute that the taxation of the country has been greatly diminished. The total taxable imports in 1896 were \$105,361,161, on which \$20,219,037, or 19.19 per cent was collected in duties. Last year the same imports had swollen in value to \$128,307,162, paying \$22,157,738, in place of \$24,238,344, which a 19.19 average rate would have produced. Thus \$2,080,555 in cash, which, under the old tariff would have been excised, under the new tariff was left in the pockets of the people of the Dominion, and the average rate of duty was lowered to 17.34, in place of 19.19.

The interruptions from the Conservatives that had marked the evening of the speech of the minister of customs ceased under this torrent of proof, and the opposition leaders took the dose with ill-grace. Although the national forum has heard many a brilliant speech, few have been more notable than that of the minister of customs yesterday.

MR. BERGERON ANSWERED.

Mr. Bergeron followed in an attack on the minister of public works. He made a statement that election frauds had taken place in Quebec at the time of the taking of the plebiscite. The wind was rather taken out of Mr. Bergeron's sails by an immediate announcement by the first minister that on receipt of charges possessing any semblance of definiteness steps would be taken immediately to have an investigation held.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The government, Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated, are conducting negotiations with Washington with a view to arriving at a provisional arrangement concerning the boundary and the bonding question at Dyea and Skagway. The action of United States customs officers at Dyea in stopping consignments of Canadian goods and demanding the payment of United States duty has been reported to Washington.

THE CLOSURE SUGGESTED.

The undue and useless prolongation of debate has impelled Mr. Charlton to ask the House of Commons to take some steps towards preventing the inexcusable waste of time. He will move that a special committee be formed to consider the question and make a recommendation to the house.

THE YANKEE KICKERS.

Allen and Semple, the two Americans who came to Ottawa to receive the administration of the Yukon, have left for parts unknown, without having interviewed any members of the administration. It is remarkable that with the arrival of Mr. Fawcett in Ottawa their anxiety to receive the ministry evaporated, and their stay came to an abrupt close.

HONEYMOON INTERRUPTED

W. K. Vanderbilt and His Bride Burned Out—The Beautiful Mansion "Idlehour" in Ashes.

New York, April 11.—W. K. Vanderbilt's country house, Idlehour, at Oakdale, L. I., was totally destroyed by fire about 3 a. m. today. No lives were lost and no one was injured. W. K. Vanderbilt, jun., and bride, formerly Miss Virginia Fair, were occupying the house at the time.

The fire is believed to have originated in the cellar accidentally. It broke out at 3:45 a. m., and in the hour the magnificent structure, with all its valuable fittings, was totally destroyed. Besides young Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt there were 12 or 15 servants in the house. All got safely out. Mr. Vanderbilt and his wife came to New York on an early train.

THE ALARM.

The fire was discovered by one of the Vanderbilt watchmen, who saw flames coming from the cellar. He aroused the occupants of the house, and they all left it hurriedly. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, jun., were among the first to get out. The servants then began to remove some of the furniture from the lower floors of the house. One of the domestics took a rocking-chair to young Mrs. Vanderbilt, who sat on the lawn and watched the flames burn down the house. Young Mr. Vanderbilt left his bride, as she saw she was in no danger, and gave directions as to fighting the fire.

When the volunteer firemen of the neighboring villages reached the Vanderbilt grounds, the flames had spread through the entire structure, and had communicated to the annex constructed recently. It was an impossibility to save the house, and the flames continued to burn until they had completely razed the building. Mr. Vanderbilt remained seated in a chair on the lawn until the flames had almost died out. This was about 6:30, and she suffered from cold. Mr. Vanderbilt, after his fruitless effort to prevent the destruction of his father's property, returned to the side of his wife, and they went to the house of the keeper of the lodge at Westgate, and then came to the city.

THE LOSS.

The furniture saved was not valuable. The bric-a-brac, paintings, and everything of value in the mansion were consumed. The fire is believed to have started from one of the furnaces. The total loss is estimated at between \$250,000 and \$300,000. There was carried a heavy insurance.

The house was of Queen Anne architecture built of brick, stone and terra cotta. It had double gables with handsome bay windows on the side, a tower in the center and an octagon effect in the front section of the building. The tower part of the structure had spacious verandas.

AFTER A JOLLIFICATION.

Marlborough, Man., April 11.—While driving home from Cyprus City, Man., with three companions, after a jollification, a man named Van Hosen suddenly expired. His companions thought he was just asleep until he arrived at the house in Marlborough.

If a Woman's in Love,
That's Her Business.
If a Man's in Love,
That's His Business.
If They Marry,

Then it's our business to fit the man out with his

Wedding Suit At \$12 to \$15.

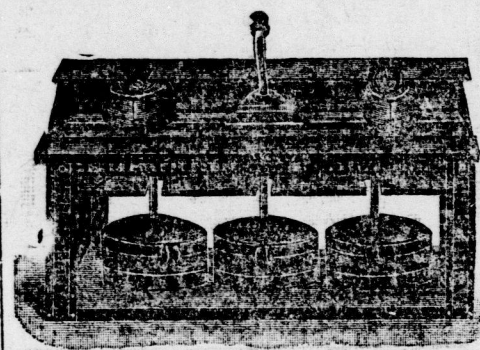
Any single man can invest just the same.

We place no restrictions upon them—the suits, we mean.

We keep the justly-celebrated Sanford Manufacturing Company's clothing only.

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The Young Man's Clothiers.
Wedding Outfitters for Men.



The Economy Stove

As an iron heater it is unexcelled. Three to five hours kept in use for one hour at a cost of 14 cents. Two-burner stove with extra burner for iron heater. Manufactured by

The Cannon Stove and Oven Co. LIMITED.
197 King Street, London, Ont.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and Down Cushions, 50 cents each—the best value in London. Goose feather pillows a specialty. Bedroom Suites, Fancy Rockers, Tables, Spring Beds, Stoves of every kind, at the Bed and Mattress Factory, 593 Richmond street north. JAMES F. HUNT & SONS, Telephone 397.

Our new couches are just in. All styles at lowest prices. Come and see our Rocco couch, spring edge, velvet cover, or our adjustable head couch, tapestry cover. Trafalgar, 95 to 97 King street.

ANDREWS' TOOTHACHE PLUGS—A common-sense treatment for toothache. They protect the nerve from exposure. Only 10 cents a bottle.

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some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time into using ordinary or dear soaps when you can get the high-grade Sweet Home Soap so cheaply, owing to the keen competition of the grocers. Our latest premium is a solid sterling (sterling, mind you) silver tumbler, for fifty wrappers.

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Scientific work, first-class appointments.
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An established hotel under new management and thoroughly abreast of the times. Visitors to New York will find the Everett in the very heart of the business district convenient to places of amusement and readily accessible from all parts of the city. EUROPEAN PLAN.

SIMCOE BOY DROWNED.

Simcoe, Ont., April 11.—Three lads of this place went fishing a short distance from the town. Their boat capsized, and one of the boys, Joseph Barnes, was drowned.

PROF. SWEENEY DEAD.

Chester, Pa., April 11.—Prof. John Sweeney, the musical composer, died at his home in this city yesterday, aged 62 years. Prof. Sweeney was one of the most widely-known religious song-writers in the United States.

The Roots of Cancer...

This is where the knife fails. Plasters also, although inflicting agonizing pain, fail to make a permanent cure. The only perfect system is our painless, pleasant home treatment. Particulars free.

A. L. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.
(Mention London Advertiser)

HIS NINTH VICTIM

"Rajah," the Elephant, Kills His Trainer at Kansas City.

Kansas City, April 11.—"Rajah," a mammoth elephant owned by Lemen Bros. circus company, which has been wintering in Argentine, Kan., near here, on Sunday killed its keeper, Frank Fisher.

Fisher had returned to the tent intoxicated, and tried to make the different animals perform. Coming to the elephant he hugged the beast's trunk and ordered it to open its mouth. Becoming enraged, Rajah crushed Fisher's arm, and, throwing him to the ground, made repeated efforts to pierce the prostrate trainer's body with its tusks.

Unable to reach him, "Rajah" finally knelt upon Fisher, crushing his life out before assistance could arrive. Fisher was 28 years old, and his home was in Montreal, Canada. He is said to be "Rajah's" ninth victim.

Premier and Mrs. Hardy left Toronto on Monday for Atlantic City. During the absence of the premier, Mr. Gibson will look after the work of the attorney-general's department.

PHYSICAL PERFECTION—the PROMISE and POSSESSION

FREE

to all who read these lines.

The manliness of a man depends often on the strength of his physical nature. To those suffering with physical defects, the results of excesses, loss of memory, kidney troubles and other serious ailments, which directly or indirectly tend to rob life of its highest service, just one word: Write to us for our treatment, on approval, specific remedies and scientific device, and faithfully treat yourself at home. No advance payment, no C.O.D., and if not just what you want, return as to nothing. If you find the combined medical and mechanical treatment the greatest thing on earth, you keep it and send our reasonable fee. Sent on honor if you'll try on honor. Write for most valuable information, sent you under plain letter seal.

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We pay Canadian duty. No delay, no expense.

