

**London Advertiser.**  
 ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1828.  
 Managing Director and Editor, **John Cameron**  
 London, Saturday, May 12.

**The Farmer's Interest.**

We do not believe in laying too much emphasis on the interests of any one class, or in attempts to set one class against another. The best policy is that which is best for the country as a whole, but Canada is at present so much of a farmer's country that we may safely say that whatever is of vital importance to such a large section of the community is of great interest to all. Any view which proceeds upon the supposition that the interests of different parts of the community are altogether separate is condemned by its own shallowness. If the farming community is prosperous all other portions of the state must feel a beneficial influence. In order for the farming community to be prosperous there must be a good market provided for the products that cannot be consumed by the country. The policy of the Liberal party has been to seek such markets. Liberals have no aversion to trading with the United States, but desire to do as much of that as is possible on fair terms.

But it so happens that the farmers across the line have many of the same kind of products to dispose of as our own farmers, and for these Britain is the open market. Britain being a trading center and a work shop for a great part of the world needs the produce of our farms. At this point our sentiments and our interests coincide, and it becomes the duty of our statesmen to encourage trade with Britain. This can be done, and is done, by giving a preference to certain classes of British goods which we need, and which we cannot produce so well in this land. All trade is exchange, exchange with mutual benefit, and it is folly to think that the benefit can be all on one side. Seeing that free trade is not yet possible all round, it is surely wise to promote freer trade with the motherland, where so many of our products are already received and where there is room for more.

This is the present policy of the Government and upon this broad policy the Government will by and by have to be judged. In order to judge a policy fairly we must look at it all round and seek to understand it. Then we can give an intelligent answer to the question is this a good policy? Is it the best under the circumstances? From the farmers' point of view it seems to be specially good, for while it endeavors to make gradual changes and to avoid any violent disturbance to the regular course of trade, it seeks to let in what the farmer needs and so create a better market for the goods he has to dispose of. If such a policy can be carried out it is good for the whole country. It is working well now, and gradually getting on to a sound, healthy basis. Reasonable people do not look for instantaneous miracles in this sphere, but are willing to give a good idea a fair trial. We can say with confidence that the Government can commend this part of their policy to the careful consideration of intelligent citizens.

**Sir Redvers Buller.**

There may be difference of opinion as to whether Sir Redvers Buller is or is not a great general, as to whether he did or did not conduct the operations for the relief of Ladysmith in the best possible way; but on one point there is no difference of opinion—there is perfect agreement that he is an honorable man, a good specimen of a British gentleman. We knew that before, but his conduct in connection with the Spion Kop despatches has made it stand out in bold relief. The publication of these despatches has provoked criticism, but the feeling against the War Office has been intensified by the explanations that have since been made. The strength of this feeling springs from the suspicion that has been created that the Government officials were not quite straight in their conduct. We are not prepared to discuss the matter, as it relates to those officials, for we have not at our disposal all the material required for forming a fair judgment, but we call attention to this point, that the thing which creates the strongest feeling in Britain is the least suspicion of crooked dealing.

The public is prepared to have some patience with inefficiency and blundering, knowing that the resources of the army have been strained by the greatness of the task thrust upon it; but if there is the least appearance of juggling and crookedness, strong indignation is quickly roused. This is as it should be. The most important thing, after all, is straightforwardness and strength of character. The criticism of the Government has not been merely of the partisan character; it has come from varied sources, and has evidently sprung from a desire to see the nation's honor kept quite clean. General Buller, at any rate, has come well out of it; he stands before the world as a man of noble character. The task that he laid upon himself was exceedingly difficult, and he must have gone through terrible experiences before it was achieved. No one can have felt more than he the loss of life that was involved in his various attempts to reach the besieged city, but when it is all done he refused to rewrite despatches for public reading, or to improve his own case.

He seems to say: "Here I stand; I have done my best in this terrible business; I have served my country to the best of my ability, and I leave the thing as it is to the judgment of honorable and reasonable men." That is

a stand that appeals to the British heart. The people would have admired Buller if the thing had turned out easy and he had had a quick, successful campaign; but they admire him still more when he is thrown into the shade and meets with small success, but fronts his difficulties with the dignity of a true gentleman. Greater even than success is the character that stands firm in the time of greatest peril. To face the criticism of friends may be as great an ordeal as facing the fire of the enemy, and he is a true man who faces it in such a spirit.

**The True Imperial Feeling.**

The many substantial expressions of sympathy that have been made in connection with the recent disaster at Hull and Ottawa is a specimen of true Imperial feeling. From London it was to be expected that help would come. There is always in that great city a "Mansion House Fund" for some good object, but coming now, when so much has been raised for patriotic funds and Indian famine funds, we know that it is no perfunctory or official charity, but an evidence of real sympathy with a Canadian city. From the Cape there has also come an expression of sympathy, and we hear of the same thing done in the same spirit by our brethren in Australia and New Zealand. This is a fitting sign of the unity of the Empire, a manifestation of fellowship in the time of misfortune. In the present war there has been a manifestation of the same thing in a different, a more tragic, form.

We trust that the need for such manifestation will not soon occur again. War is at best a hateful necessity, and one is always sorry that the heroic courage displayed in the course of it cannot be shown in some way that accords more fully with true Christian feeling. We do not undervalue the thing that has been purchased by the blood of our soldiers. We believe that they have, as they fought side by side with brothers from other climes, cemented the empire together by strong and lasting bonds. This manifestation of Imperial unity will, we think, in the future make for peace. But we value the other expression of mutual sympathy and helpfulness. We trust that in days of peace, when the tumult of the present strife has been forgotten, that Britons the world over will feel that they have common interest and common aims; that they have a mission to stand together for freedom and righteousness. The terrible disaster that swept away a city and left many poor and homeless may be but a small incident in the life of a great empire, but it has served to call forth feelings that will accomplish great things.

A good advertisement may be made ridiculous in its treatment; just as a good story may be sadly bungled in the telling by one who is not able to bring out its strong points.

**DOMINION PARLIAMENT**

Ottawa, May 11.—The House of Commons made good progress with legislation of a public nature today; a number of government measures were passed and others advanced a stage. In the evening, upon the motion to go into supply, Mr. Borden (Halifax) moved an amendment referring the West Huron and Brockville election cases again to the privileges and elections committee for further investigation. In support of his request that the cases be reopened he produced an affidavit from John T. Pritchett, stating that the deputy returning officers were trained by an expert to steal ballots, that they received \$5 per ballot for doing so. After a lengthy discussion, Sir Louis Davies moved the adjournment of the debate. The bill to amend the experimental farm station act was read a third time. Mr. Fisher's bill providing for the marking of packages of apples and pears for export was taken up in committee, but was again left over, in order that the fruit men may have an opportunity to express their views. On motion for the third reading of

**ECZEMA ON NOSE**

For 9 Years Cured by CUTICURA In a Short Time After Five Doctors Failed.

I have suffered for nine years with sores in my nose. I consulted with a first-class doctor, and he told me it was fever sore that would soon pass away. I had four doctors treat me for nose trouble, but without seeming to do any good. My trouble was so bad my husband decided that I should go to N. Y. City and get treated. The best doctor in the city for nose, eye, and throat told me I had eczema in the worst form, and I must stay and get treated three times a week. I did not seem to get any relief, so my husband sent for me to come home. While I was home I decided to try CUTICURA. I got CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA OINTMENT, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and I was surprised to find it was but a short time when my nose was all well. Mrs. G. S. WATSON, Postland, April 25, 1893. Point o' Woods, Bay Shore, L. I.

**HEAD A SOLID SORE**

From a very small girl I had a breaking out on my head every spring, which would become a solid scab. Finally my father procured a box of CUTICURA (ointment), a cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. I have never been troubled with the disease since. SORAH B. HANNA, April 23, 1896. Mt. Vernon, Ark.

**CUTICURA**

Begins with the Blood and Ends with The Skin and Scalp.

That is to say it purifies the blood and circulating fluids of HUMAN ORGANS, and thus removes the cause, while warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA OINTMENT, greatest of emollient skin cures, cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, itching, burning, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. This is especially, permanently, and economically cured the most torturing, disgusting and humiliating humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Prepara. D. and C. Co., Sole Proprietors, Boston. "How to Cure Every Humour," with CUTICURA SOAP.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

**Attractions for Today and Monday**

You no doubt understand that when we call attention to special articles at special prices a bargain is to be had. Examine our list for Saturday and Monday.

A WHOLESALE STOCK OF

**SAILOR HATS**

- At Prices Simply Ridiculous
- 47 dozen Ladies' Sailor Hats, fine black, brown and white Milan Straw, good shapes, no bands; regular 25c, 35c and 50c; special until sold. 5c each.
  - Children's Galatea Sailors, with ribbon bands, white with red straw, and plain black; regular 25c; special until sold. 10c each.
  - 34 dozen Ladies' Outing Sailors, with silk bands, brown and navy only, fine straw; worth 25c to 35c; special until sold. 15c each.
  - 60 dozen Fine R. & R. Mackinac Braid Sailor Hats, navy and white, brown and white, red and white mixtures, leather sweat bands; a regular 50c hat; special until sold. 25c each.

SEE OUR WINDOW DISPLAY.

**Hosiery and Gloves.**

- Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, spliced heel and toe, regular 18c pair; very special. 12½c
- Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, extra heavy, fast black, double heel and toe, sizes 5½ to 9½; special. 10c
- Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, best dye, spliced seamless feet, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, regular 15c a pair; special. 10c
- Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, with white sole, also natural cashmere sole; special. 25c
- Ladies' Cashmere Hose, ribbed and plain, spliced heel and toe, seamless feet, full fashioned; special, 3 pairs for. \$1.00
- Children's Ribbed Cashmere Hose; double knee, heel and toe, sizes 4½ to 8; special. 18c to 30c
- Ladies' 2-class Kid Gloves, in new shades of tan, red and brown, also black with black and white points; special, per pair. 75c

**Corsets.**

- Ladies' Short Corset, in fine sateen, steel filling; special. \$1.00
- Crompton's "Clio" Short Corset, French model, in fine sateen, steel filled; special. \$1.25
- P. N. Short Corset, in gray sateen, new cut, with gussets on hip; special. \$1.25
- D. & A. Corset, in gray and fawn, a splendid wearing long-waist corset, with wide girdle. \$1.00
- Heavy Jean Corset, with double steels on hip; our special. 50c

**Underwear.**

- Ladies' Fine White Cotton Drawers, all sizes, trimmed with tucks and embroidery; special. 25c
- Ladies' Cotton Drawers, wide width, trimmed with frill of Torchon lace; special. 35c
- Ladies' Cambric Corset Covers, with yoke of insertion, and tucks and edging of embroidery, all sizes, special. 35c
- Ladies' Corset Covers, fine Lonsdale, trimmed with insertion and cambric ruffles; special. 40c
- Ladies' Empire Gown, with yoke and revers of all-over embroidery; special. \$1.00
- Ladies' Summer Vests, with short and long sleeves, lace trimmed; special, 2 for. 25c
- Ladies' Summer Vests, with ¼ sleeve; special. 5c
- Children's and Misses' Long Sleeve White Cotton Vests; special. 12½c and 15c

**Blouses.**

- Ladies' Fine Zephyr Blouses, in mauve, green and blue stripes, with fine white lace yokes; special. \$2.50
- Zephyr Blouses, in blues and mauves, with lace yoke and drop sleeve; also polka dot Muslins, with lace edged frill; special. \$2.00
- Blue and Mauve Blouses, fine American percale, with four rows of insertion down front; special. \$1.75
- Percale Blouses, newest stripes, made with all-over embroidery yokes; special. \$1.50
- White Lawn Blouses, with six rows of insertion down front, box pleats down back; special. \$1.88
- A few samples of White Blouses, in lawns and muslins, with whole fronts of all-over lace and rows of insertion down back, also with shirred fronts and insertion; special. \$3.50

**Something Extraordinary in Whitewear.**

We secured from an importer, at an immense reduction of the regular prices, a very fine lot of Lawns. A glance will convince of their cheapness. 6 pieces India Linen, worth 12½c, for 7c. 11 pieces Victoria Lawn worth 20c, for 12-1-2c. 7 pieces Victoria Lawn, worth 30c, for 15c.

**The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.**

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

the bill to amend the act respecting securities for seed grain indebtedness. Mr. Davin moved in amendment: "The liability of persons who are liable to the crown as sureties upon bonds given to secure repayment for seed grain furnished by the crown to persons in the Northwest Territories is from and after the passing of this act discharged." The bill is permissive, leaving the discharging of the liability at the discretion of the governor-general in council. The effect of the amendment would be to make the discharge absolute. The amendment was lost on a division by 50 to 28.

In answer to Mr. Davin, Mr. Landierkin said that the act would be carried out in good faith, and all the sureties would be relieved. The bill was read a third time and passed. The Manitoulin and North Shore Railway bill and the Dominion Atlantic Railway bill were reported and passed. The patent relief bill of J. W. Anderson was referred back to committee. The bill to incorporate the Quebec and Lake Huron Railway was discussed till the private bills' hour expired.

**PROTECTION OF FORESTS.**

Mr. E. Stewart, the recently appointed chief inspector of timber and forestry, was before the committee on agriculture this morning. He recommended that in order to protect the forest areas against fire a number of fire rangers should be appointed to watch the districts where there is likely to be danger. He estimated there would be needed seven men in the British Columbia railway hills, twelve for the foothills and Edmonton district, and about eight or ten for the other districts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. They would be employed four or five months in the year and besides

this work of fire protection would have exploration work to do. Mr. Stewart stated that the timber areas of the west were far greater in extent than the agricultural areas, although, of course, it would only be necessary to watch those portions where there is settlement, travel or human industry going on.

**YOU WOULDN'T DO IT.**

You Would Not Think of Blowing Powder or Snuff on a Sore on the Outside of Your Nose—Would You?

Why Do You Do It Then With the Little Catarrhal Ulcers on the Inside of Your Nose?—Japanese Catarrh Cure Is a Healing Salve—It Is the Only Real Cure for Catarrh.

A well-known lady of Springfield, Ont., writes a few common-sense words regarding her experience in trying Japanese Catarrh Cure. She says: "I received a sample box, and from the results obtained from this sample I am sure the remedy will cure me. I have great faith in a salve like this for catarrh, and believe it to be the proper thing. We never blow powder on a sore of any kind, and I don't see why people advertise powders to cure catarrh. I have tried all the powders on the market; they relieved at the time, but I was worse when I stopped using them." Japanese Catarrh Cure is a healing, penetrating, volatile pomade. It reaches every catarrhal diseased portion of the head and throat, and will permanently cure any case of catarrh, wherever located. Anderson & Nelles, druggists, sell it. Price, 50 cents.



Corticelli Skirt Protector should not be used as a binding—it is a physical impossibility for any kind of a binding to outwear a skirt.

Corticelli Protector Braid should be sewed on flat—not turned over—one or two rows of stitching—one at upper edge of braid and the second near the bottom of the skirt.

Put on thus it is a real "protector"—its perfect shade match makes a desirable bottom finish for any skirt.

Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard.

The genuine has this label.

