

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Friday, May 11.

A Dangerous Policy.

The Toronto Globe makes the statement that "about all that is left of the Tupper Imperialism is a demand that Great Britain shall tax the people's food for our benefit." If this is the case, then Sir Charles Tupper formulates a demand that is not likely to be acceded to at present, or in any future that we are likely to see. The food of the people is the key to the economic situation in Britain, and it is not within the power of any party or statesman to make a radical change in that matter now. Sir Charles Tupper knows this as well as anybody. He knows very well that he could not negotiate any such treaty; but he simply put forth the view that we are ill-treated by Britain, to appeal to certain interests or supposed interests in Canada. That kind of policy is dangerous. It creates hopes that cannot be realized, and does harm in many ways.

There is another aspect of the same policy which is equally dangerous; namely, that of appealing to two constituencies in two different ways. We believe that there are two things important for Canada—that we should be a living part of the great British Empire, and that we should be one country, having certain interests and aims common to all the citizens. Each Province has a large measure of freedom, and can regulate its own life; and in the sphere of Dominion politics statesmen should speak with one voice to all classes, advocating the measures which, broadly considered, are for the good of all. To have one policy for Quebec, and another for Ontario, is both foolish and dangerous. At one time it might serve for a season as a political trick; but that day has gone by. There are a sufficient number of intelligent men who read what is said in both tongues to make such a policy childish and ridiculous. The public is not now so easily gulled. It is absurd for men to think that they can claim credit for forcing the Government to send troops to help Britain, and then, when the thing turns out more serious than they expected, try to blame the Government for doing the thing they clamored for. The Government in that matter measured aright the feeling of the people; and the people will stand by them. They are not going to allow real patriotism to be turned into a political stalking-horse. Liberals are not "jingoists," but they believe that the right kind of imperialism is good for the whole country. Then as to our trade policy: That is in harmony with the British sentiment, and is good for ourselves. Britain receives our goods freely now, and the more we take from her the more we shall sell to her. We believe that Canada is able to compete in the British open market, and if we are not to give any favor to the mother country until she taxes her poor people for our benefit, we must go back to high protection all round. If other nations treated us as well as Britain we would be ready to make reductions to them. To imagine that we can increase trade with Britain and get no benefit is foolish; but to imagine Sir Charles Tupper, who so recently claimed a monopoly of imperialism, being out to the heart because Britain is treating us unkindly, is a still greater absurdity. Policies got up for sectional reasons are not likely to win the favor of the country.

The Principles of Poor Law Relief.

According to Dr. Aschroft, a German specialist, on the subject, the English poor law is based on three principles: (1) The right to receive relief must be assumed. The public must know that every one, whatever the cause of destitution, is secure against starvation. (2) Poor law relief must be restricted to the minimum required for the support of life. It is necessary to exclude the possibility that the condition of the pauper shall be in any respect better than that of the independent poor. (3) It is essential to associate with the receipt of relief such drawbacks as will induce the poor, so far as lies in their power, to make provision for the future. These principles are good, but everything depends upon the way in which they are applied. Consistent with the spirit of the British constitution, guardians of the poor—a noble name, suggestive of high work—are given a large measure of freedom in the application of these principles.

It is no doubt true, as Lord Rothschild said, that "the stigma, if there is any, in the receipt of such relief, lies not in the fact of receiving, but in the causes that led the recipient to need it;" but as a matter of fact, many of the most deserving poor feel that there is a stigma in receiving relief and becoming "paupers," and struggle hard to avoid being ranked in such a class. The great difficulty is to have an administration which is wise, firm and sympathetic, showing tenderness in some cases and severity in others. This law, as law, can never do; the spirit must be imparted by large-hearted men and women who administer the law. From what we know of England we think that no country has a better supply of able men and women who are interested in these social problems.

We confine our attention to one point now, that of the aged poor. It has been pointed out that the Old Age Pension scheme is beset with difficulties. It is difficult to devise a satisfactory scheme and much more difficult to carry it out. The grievances of the aged poor found voice before a

commission, and are summarized briefly as follows: "The routine life in the workhouse, the monotony of the diet, the want of privacy, the want of liberty, unpleasant company, insufficient inspection, inadequate nursing, and above all, the harshness and dictatorial tone of the relieving officers." But efforts have been recently made with much success to lessen these. Then the case remains of aged poor who are in workhouses, but who would be better outside. The cottage homes committee says that these are few, and the cases can be best dealt with by the co-operation of local philanthropists, and other agencies with the guardians.

At present the war is throwing an other political and social subjects into the shade, but these problems are ever with us, and one is glad to see so much earnest thought spent upon them. In Canada our difficulties may not be exactly the same, but we can learn much from the experience of other lands, and especially from the land of our ancestors, not as to laws merely, but as to the spirit in which such subjects should be handled.

Re Disestablishment.

The Duke of Newcastle, who is an uncompromising rival, in a recent address, was decidedly defiant towards those who wish to prevent the burning of incense, etc., within the Anglican Church buildings. He asserts, however, that he sees no remedy for the present division in the church on this subject except disestablishment. "In the days when every M. P. was at least nominally a churchman," says the duke, "the connection between church and state was possible; but now, when Parliament contains men of all religions, and of no religion, the connection is an anomaly." There is a good deal of truth in these strictures by the Duke of Newcastle. A worse fate might befall the Church of England than to be put on equality, as regards the state, with the other great churches in the Motherland. Here in Canada we have an object lesson in this regard. For some time we had a state church here, enjoying privileges denied to other churches. But Parliament in its wisdom, instructed by the people, saw fit to put all churches on an equality, and never again will there be a state church in the Dominion. No one will say that it has been an injury to the churches which were formerly taken under the wing of the state in Canada that they have been put upon their own resources. Today they are prosperous and progressive, and we doubt if they would have been as continued established. We know, too, that when the anomaly of a state-sustained church in Ireland was done away with there was dire foreboding by some that the church would go to the wall. But today its adherents assert that she is more prosperous than in her palmy days as an established church. So it might be if the Church of England were disestablished. We do not, however, look for a very early disestablishment of that church, either from the divisions over ritualism or anything else. They move slowly in these matters in England.

The quick way, the easy way, the sure way, to reach a community is through its leading papers. For many years The London Advertiser has covered thoroughly with its daily and weekly editions the county of Middlesex, and live business men who have used its columns reaped good returns on their investments.

Excessive Protection.

[Hamilton Times.]

It is not very surprising that Sir Henri Joly is able to point to a large increase in the consumption of Canadian-grown tobacco, when he explains that the tax on imported tobacco is 35 cents a pound, while the tax on Canadian is only 5 cents. According to his figures, 525,000 pounds of Canadian tobacco were used in 1895, and 2,500,000 in 1899, and in the first six months of the current fiscal year the consumption of Canadian was 1,900,000 pounds. We are not sure, but it is quite probable that Canada could produce oranges and lemons under the same rate of protection that is given to tobacco. The margin between the tax on the imported and the home-grown leaf is 30 cents a pound, and the invoice cost of the imported leaf averages below 10 cents a pound. There is 300 per cent of protection for one Canadian industry. Does it not occur to Sir Henri and his colleagues that the protective duty is rather too high to be wholesome? Were a similar protection granted to other commodities, agricultural, mineral or manufactured, there would be rebellion all along the line. Why should the growers of tobacco be accorded such exceptional treatment? Then there is danger of killing the goose that lays the golden egg. When all Canadians are converted to the use of Canadian tobacco in place of imported, the revenue will drop from a 35 cents to a 5 cents basis, and the finance minister will whistle for a million dollars a year that he has been in the habit of getting without any trouble. Are we to understand that the Canadian tobacco-growing industry requires a protection of 300 per cent? If so, the sooner it is allowed to die, the better it will be for all concerned.

"The Strength of Twenty Men."

When Shakespeare employed this phrase he referred, of course, to healthy, able-bodied men. If he had lived in these days he would have known that men and women who are not healthy may become so by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine, by making the blood rich and pure and giving good appetite and perfect digestion, imparts vitality and strength to the system.

The non-irritating cathartic—Hood's Pills.

Packing houses use fuller's earth for refining lard, oleomargarine, butter, and cottonseed. These commodities cannot be made without the use of fuller's earth.

LAXA-CARA Tablets arouse the functional organs, drain off impurities, cleanse the blood. Druggists, 25

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR SATURDAY AND MONDAY

Boys' Clothing.

Special Mark Down prices in Boys' Clothing for Saturday and Monday's selling:

Boys' Three-Garment Suits, good wool Canadian tweed, light brown and gray shades, well trimmed and made, coat, vest and knickers, sizes 28 to 33, regular price \$3.50 to \$4; Saturday and Monday\$2.70

Boys' Suits, good serviceable tweed suits, in brown and gray, small check patterns; also plain twills, coat, vest and knickers, Italian linings, size 28 to 33, regular price \$3.75 to \$4.75; Saturday and Monday\$2.95

Boys' Fine Half-Hat Tweed, Three-piece Suits, in gray, light brown and dark brown shades, sizes 28 to 33; special Saturday and Monday\$3.50

Boys' Imported Serge Suits, three pieces, single and double-breasted coats, best farmer's satin linings, black and navy, sizes 28 to 33; Saturday and Monday\$4.75 to \$5.00

Boys' Suits made from finest selected tweed, neat check, gray and fawn, mix colors, French facings, finest linings and trimmings, sizes 28 to 33; Saturday and Monday\$4.00

Boys' Two-Garment Suits, all-wool Canadian tweed, light colors, good trimmings, neatly pleated coats, sizes 22 to 27, regular \$7.50 to \$3.50; Saturday and Monday special price\$2.45

Boys' Suits, good serviceable serge, with pleated coats, twilled linings, coat and knickers, sizes 22 to 28, regular \$1.50 and \$1.75; Saturday and Monday\$1.25

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, finest selected tweed and serge, all pure wool, made with step collars, neatly pleated coat, knickers well made and lined with good cotton, regular \$3.50 and \$3.75; Saturday and Monday\$2.95

Children's Vestee Suits, good Canadian tweed, light gray shade, braided sailor collar, vestee neatly trimmed, sizes 21 to 26; Price special \$2.25

Children's Vestee Suits, fine all-wool tweed and serge, fancy braided collars and silk faced collars, fancy velvet imitation double-breasted vestee, sizes 22 to 25 only; special\$5.00

Children's Vestee Suits, fine imported tweed, light colors, braid and insertion trimmed collars and vestee, regular \$4.25 and \$4.50; special Saturday and Monday\$3.45

Children's Fancy Blouse Suits, with combination collars of red and brown velvet corduroy, sizes 22 to 25, regular \$4; Saturday and Monday\$2.50

Men's Furnishings.

A chance to save some money in pretty shirts—75 only Men's Regatta Shirts, heavy white cotton bodies, with heavy percale, blue check bosoms, and separate cuffs; sizes 14, 16, 18½, 17 and 17½. Also open bosom, laundered, attached cuffs, blue and pink checks and over-strips; sizes 14½, 15½ to 17½ only. Regular \$1 and \$1.25. Saturday and Monday65c

Men's Oxford Shirts, blue and white, blue, red and white checks, all sizes, regular 35c. Saturday and Monday25c

Boys' Negligé Shirts, fancy French percales, neat blue check, with fancy weave, soft bosoms, white neck-bands, laundered cuffs, sizes 12 to 14. Regular price 75c. Saturday and Monday50c

Men's Heavy Double Thread Balbriggan Underwear, sateen trimmed, ribbed cuffs and ankles; all sizes, 32 to 46. Special value Saturday and Monday50c

20 dozen Suspenders, your choice, per pair25c

Extra Special

250 CHILDREN'S GALATEA HATS,

in brown, red, black, navy, and white with red mixture. Fine straw. Regular 25c.

Saturday and Monday, 10c each

Men's Trousers.

At \$2.00—Men's Heavy All-Wool Canadian Tweed Pants, medium light colors, stripe patterns, sizes 32 to 40. Special Saturday and Monday\$2.00

At \$2.50—Fine English Worsted Pants, neat hair-line stripes, in gray and black, brown and gray, also black worsted; finest tailoring, and up-to-date cut and finish. Special Saturday and Monday\$2.50

At \$1.25—Workingmen's Trousers, all-wool tweeds, check and stripe

patterns, also plain diagonal; well made and twilled, hip and top pockets. Special Saturday and Monday\$1.25

Men's Hats.

Ten dozen Men's Fedora Hats, black and brown, Russia leather sweat bands, silk trimmed; regular \$1.50. Saturday and Monday90c

Newest Shapes and Shades, Men's Finest Fur Felt Stiff Hats, also Softs, in browns, grays and black. Special Saturday and Monday\$2.00

About Shoes.

From a purse point of view, you will find our Shoe values especially satisfactory. The quality and style, consistent with reliable, up-to-date store-keeping. If you are not satisfied to be sure you can get your money back. Some cut prices for Saturday's and Monday's selling:

27 pairs only, Women's Selected Kid Button Boots, Goodyear welt soles, patent toe-caps, neat shape toe; a strictly good boot; regular price, \$2.50; sizes 3 to 6; Saturday and Monday\$1.95

35 pairs only, Women's Laced and Button Boots, toes medium pointed, patent toe-caps; fine kid, turn soles, sizes 2½ to 4½ only; regular \$2.75 and \$3.00; Saturday and Monday\$1.95

150 pairs Women's Fine Dongola Kid Laced and Button Boots, sewed flexible soles, new shape toe, with neat, stitched toe-caps; this boot is good value at \$2.00; our special price, Saturday and Monday\$1.50

90 pairs Women's Dongola Laced and Button Boots, sewed flexible soles, stock tips, newest shapes, all sizes 2½ to 7; special value Saturday and Monday\$1.25

300 pairs Women's Oxford Shoes, southern ties, Trilby button shoes, new styles and shapes; the best money can buy for\$1.25

At \$3.00, Women's Finest Vic Kid Laced and Button Shoes, newest up-to-date shapes, all widths and lasts; our specialty; natty and stylish, comfortable and lasting. \$3.00

Men's Shoes.

Men's Finest Vic Kid Laced Boots, black and chocolate, new shapes, Goodyear welt bottoms, all sizes and widths\$3.00

Men's Selected Box Calf and Dongola Laced and Congress Shoes, McKay sewed and standard screw soles, new shape toe and back strap; special\$2.00

Men's Fine Dongola Laced and Congress Shoes, all sizes, stylish shapes, Saturday and Monday\$1.50

Workingmen's and Farmers' Boots at cut prices—Men's Heavy Split Stock Laced Boots, pegged soles, bellows tongue; regular \$1.25; Saturday and Monday90c

20 pairs Men's \$3.00 Laced Boots, sized 7 to 10, for half-price Saturday and Monday\$1.50

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

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

SALISBURY'S ACRID SPEECH

Took the Grace Out of the Queen's Visit to Ireland.

It was trenchant, but ill-timed—Lord Rosebery Urges Reim and Reorganization—Dreihund is Against Germany.

SALISBURY'S SPEECH ILL-TIMED.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune from London says: Lord Salisbury took the grace out of the recent visit of the Queen to Ireland by the vehemence with which he warned Irishmen that recent events in South Africa proved that there could not be practical independence anywhere in the empire with opportunities for arraying hostile forces against the Imperial Government. It was a trenchant, but acrid speech, and was not well timed.

AGAINST GERMANY.

Berlin, May 11.—The Hanover Courier confirms in an article, evidently inspired, the statement recently cabled that France not long ago, on being asked how she would act if an Anglo-German war broke out, replied: "We knew only one question," meaning Alsace-Lorraine. The article concluded as follows: "It was not a continental federation against England, but a dreihund against Germany that was in the air."

REORGANIZATION URGED.

London, May 11.—Addressing the company at the banquet of the Glasgow University Club, given in London this evening, Lord Rosebery said: "We shall come out of the war with triumph for our arms and lustre for our national character; but we will lose the surest result of the struggle if we fail to utilize it to reform and rearrange our administration to meet the growing requirements of an enormously increasing empire." Lord Rosebery cited recent cases where the

colonial office had conducted diplomatic negotiations that were properly within the province of the foreign office, while the foreign office was burdened with the administration of vast colonial tracts. Such matters, he said, called for reorganization, and although the war office had performed a praiseworthy work in transporting an immense army, this was an unprecedented business, and it also would be better for reform.

HEIRLOOMS AT AUCTION.

London, May 11.—The sale by auction of the Peel family heirlooms drew a fashionable crowd yesterday, among them Sir Robert Peel mingled, gaily watching the heirlooms knocked down to curio dealers. Among the bidders were Lord Rosebery and the Rothschilds, but dealers predominated. The most valuable part of the collection will come under the hammer today. Yesterday's sale was chiefly statuary and furniture, and realized about £8,000. The chief item was Chantrey's bust of Walter Scott, which brought £2,250.

GAVE MONEY TO A DOG.

London, May 11.—The Queen arrived in London yesterday. She will spend three days here. Her majesty appeared in excellent health. Prior to leaving Paddington station, by the Queen's request a railroad dog which collects money for widows and orphans was brought to the royal carriage, and her majesty contributed.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS TERMINATED.

Portici, Italy, May 11.—Explosions within Mount Vesuvius are infrequent. The volcano is only emitting some cinders, and the eruption is considered terminated.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S OPINION.

London, May 11.—Andrew Carnegie was present at yesterday's session of the Iron and Steel Institute's annual meeting. He said in an interview: "I do not believe any serious reduction in prices will occur in the iron and steel market. The world's demand shows signs of increasing rather than decreasing."

MORE TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

Madrid, May 11.—The newspapers here today are discussing the existence of a ministerial crisis. In view of the situation the minister of the interior, Senor Dato, has abandoned the re-

mainder of his tour of Catalonia, and his proposed visit to the Balearic Islands, and has returned here. He attended a cabinet council, at which the queen-regent presided. The cabinet deliberated on the policy to be adopted in consideration of today's demonstration against the government's taxation schemes, which appears to be general throughout the country. The Madrid theaters announce that they will participate in the protest, and will close their doors. The meeting of the council is expected to bring out discussions among the ministers, possibly leading to another reconstruction of the cabinet.

Paris, May 11.—A dispatch to the Temps from Madrid says the greatest perplexity prevails in the political world over the situation created by the events in Catalonia, the national union campaign, and the schism existing between classes and the political parties, and by the attitude of the Carlists, republicans and socialists, who are always ready to take advantage of all circumstances—a situation which is assuming exceptional gravity. Marshal Martinez de Campos has summed up the situation in the following words: "The ministry must govern or resign."

CABLE NOTES.

Plague has broken out in Alexandria, Egypt.

Bubonic plague is reported spreading in China and Australia.

Heavy gales on the German coast have cost the lives of many sailors.

Revolutionists in Colombia are becoming so powerful as to menace the stability of the legitimist government.

News has reached Berlin that the anti-foreign society known as the Big Knife, is spreading among the population of Shan Tung, and is favored by the Chinese officials.

The Quito has sailed from New York for Bombay with 200,000 bushels of corn for the famine districts. This, the largest cargo ever carried by any vessel on a similar errand, comes from all denominations in every part of the United States. The Kansas India famine relief committee is represented by 20,000 bushels, and the Menominee committee by 8,000 bushels. It is expected that the voyage will be made in 40 days.

Oliver Holloway's Corn Cure was a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done it will do again.

HANGED.

Camden, N. J., May 11.—Francisco Abbato was hanged in the Camden county jail yesterday for the murder of Generao De Feo. Abbato became infatuated with De Feo's wife, and one day last summer he killed him. He secured De Feo's savings, about \$100, and induced Mrs. De Feo to accompany him to New York. Abbato was convicted on the testimony of Mrs. De Feo.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR CONSTIPATION, FOR SALLOW SKIN, FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Price 25 Cents. GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.