The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON. Pres't and Managing Director.

> God's in His heaven, All's right with the world. -Browning.

London, Thursday, August 29.

THE GRAND TRUNK FUTURE

AND THE TAX ON COAL. Among the visitors to Canada at the present time is Mr. Joseph Price, the new vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Price is a man of vast experience in railway and general business, both in Great Britain and Canada. As general manager of the Great Western Railway, he made hosts of friends in this part of Canada, and his selection as second in command of the Grand Trunk has been looked upon with favor by many as calculated to bring strength to the directorate. Mr. Price has been interviewed by a Montreal Witness representative. He made some candid remarks with regard to the future of the road. The Grand Trunk, in his opinion, does not need reorganization, which would mean liquidation. Various branches are consolidated with the main line by act of Parliament, and the company has to accept those connections as part of its corporate life. Nor does Mr. Price look with favor upon a Montreal directorate. There may be \$100,000 in Grand Trunk stock held on this side, but that is not sufficient material, in the estimation of this expert railway man, from which to make a local directorate The materials to the amount of \$300,-000,000 (or 60 millions sterling) are held in England. Mr. Price brought up the recollection of the local directorate experiment on the Great Western Railway, and pointed out that it did not work. On all points upon which it is necessary to get the advice of the directorate, Mr. Price asserts, there need be no difficulty, when the directors in England have a proper grasp of the situation such as the president, Sir Rivers-Wilson, and directors Smithers and Allan, along with the vice-president, are now endeavoring to obtain. The Grand Trunk, he affirms, suffers nothing from the want of a Iccal directorate while it has an able local management to deal efficiently with the situation. In regard to the question of rates, Mr. Price says he believes in a moderate tariff as more conducive to the welfare of the company than a high tariff. The directors are very properly endeavoring to get through rates, which have been

interests of its patrons. Mr. Price pointed out that the visitors are not a mere reporting body. They are endowed by the board with power to make such changes as they deem advisable in the interests of the road. What these changes will be cannot be known till the president and his fellow directors inspect the whole system; but in passing, Mr. Price said that the officers of the Grand Trunk were as fine a body of men as can be found on any railway, and serve the company well

ruinously out, put upon a stable basis.

That effected, the company could af-

ford to revise its local rates in the

Upon the coal tax, which unduly and unnecessarily presses upon the Grand Trunk Railway and upon every consumer of bituminous coal in this Province, the Grand Trunk vice-president speaks in strong terms. He says:

"Mark this: Nova Scotia coal can only be brought to Belleville, and the people of Ontario, who are taxed to keep out American coal, have actually to use all they require from Ohio. Is that not an absurd situation? There is a duty to 'protect' a native industry. This fails of the effect intended, and a large portion of the country has to gay this duty, which does not protect, and use the very coal against which the duty was imposed. I think a extrong word should be said against this state of things. It is true Sir Henry Tyler protested, but here is the concrete fact, which needs presentation, in order that the public may see how glaring It is. Owing to the long haul, Belleville is the point farthest west to which Nova Scotia coal can be brought. Of course, we suffer from this state of

things, particularly in Ontario." The Dominion Government trade returns fully bear out this protest against the inequitable coal tax. Last year the total duty on coal imported into Canada was \$815.708 03, collected as

Imported from Great Britain.\$ 31,941 52 Imported from Australia....
Imported from the United 22 80

States 783,743 71 The tax on this coal was paid by the various Provinces in the following pro-

Ontario \$7	73.913	00
Quebec	32,694	88
Neva Scotia	151	80
New Brunswick	1,512	52
Manitoba	6,474	41
British Columbia	939	33
Northwest Territories	22	08
Could there be a more section	al ta	x?

It is absolutely without warrant, and | ever known.

highly injurious to the coal consumers of this Province. The tax handicaps our legitimate manufacturers in their competition with the manufacturers of other portions of the Dominion, which are not prejudicially affected by the coal tax, and it injures our railway men. They have to meet keen enough competition with their rivals in the United States without having added to their burdens a sectional coal tax that is an injury not only to them, but to their best customers. Vice-President Price, of the Grand Trunk, very properly holds that the removal of the coal tax is one of the necessities to the future prosperity of the Grand Trunk Railway. His demand will be backed up by every well-wisher of the industries of this Province, against the progress of which the coal tax operates.

POINTS.

Constantinople Bulgarians have ordered from a Vienna manufacturer an iron church 105 feet long and 49 feet wide, with a tower 98 feet high. It will weigh 500 tons, and cost, including transportation, \$76,000. This is probably the most expensive church of the kind yet contracted for. In Great Britain iron is now extensively used in the construction of places of worship. While Ald. J. W. Jones, of this city, was in the old country recently he saw dozens of neat churches, constructed wholly of iron, They are durable as well as admirably adapted for the needs of a shifting population, such as is to be found in mining regions.

The following from the Boston Herald strikes a note that is being sounded increasingly by the representative journals of the United States: "More and more, as the years go by, England is identified with America in literature, in religion, in political institutions, in commercial and industrial life. We are as one people, and the dependence of two centuries ago is renewed in an independence that expresses itself in the free spirit of the two peoples reaching agreements that are established by kindred sentiments and the higher manifestations of life."

The chief use of the Tay Canal is in bringing grist to Mr. John Haggart's

Nicholas Flood Davin, M.P., lays down the editorial pen and publishes his valedictory in the Regina Leader. Nicholas will now have more time to

The municipal treasuries of Montreal and Toronto are both reported empty. Toronto's treasurer, the Mail-Empire tells us, will have to offer for sale 1,225 parcels of land because the owners of it have not paid their taxes. It has heen suggested that these N. P. cities attempt to get out of their dilemma by the agency of a loan from the millionaire beneficiaries of the system of high taxation.

A recently returned progressive Ontario farmer, who spent several months in Great Britain this year, writes us to compliment the "Advertiser" management on the excellence of the get-up of its weekly edition, which was sent him during his absence. He says that nowhere in his travels did he come across a weekly journal with more attractive contents than he found in the "Western Advertiser." This is cheering testimony. Our weekly edition owes its large circulation to the standing it occupies as a first-class family journal. In its 96 columns of news and advertising it meets the needs of many thousands of readers every week. The "Western Advertiser" is issued today.

A Miss Mack has sued George Law, a New York multi-millionaire, for breach of promise of marriage, and laid her damages at \$150,000. This is the largest estimate for blighted affections made in a long time. It has not been explained so far whether the damages are estimated on the sweetness of the millionaire's love letters and verbal protestations, with accompanying osculation, or on the size of his purse. It is an interesting problem.

The admission of Utah as a State necessitates the adding of an additional star to the United States flag. This star will be placed on the right of the fourth row from the top and will make 44 in all. The size of the colors will also be changed from six feet by five to six feet five inches by four feet four inches. An order has been issued providing for new colors for all infantry, artillery, and the battalion of engineers, and also for new standards for all cavalry. The new flags will be very handsome. They are to be made of the finest American silk. Utah will not reach Statehood until next July 4, but all the flags hereafter contracted for and issued will contain the star registering the admission of that Territory into the Union. There are not many more territories to admit into the Union. When all have been granted Statehood the number will be under 50. The Republic is the largest union of states having freedom of trade between one another that the world has

RECENT MYSTERIOUS PEARANCES.

recent experiences in the United States, it is probably better not to be too severe on the medical certified that an Oxford county man was not fit to be at large because of the condition of his mental faculties, while the asylum authorities held a contrary view. It must be very

difficult indeed at times to reach a conclusion as to the sanity of certain Within the last few weeks, a great hubbub was made over the disappearance of a prominent lady delegate to the Christian Endeavor Convention in Boston. After she had been given up by her friends as lost, an enterprising reporter traced her to a neighboring city, where she had changed her name, and began a new life as a servant girl. Two weeks afterwards a Plainfield, N. J., school mistress mysteriously disappeared in New York. She had \$250 in her pocket, and it was at first thought that she had been made away with for her money. But a vigilant reporter got on her trail, traced her to Boston, and then to the suburban town of Fitchburg, where he found her working as Mary Burke. Each of these women, they new tell us, suffered from mental aberration. Strange though it seems, it is maintained that from the moment of their disappearance to the time they were 'discovered' they had forgotten all about their previous lives, and were quite contented in the humble sphere which they sought. Those whom they served never suspected that these women were not as sane as they were themselves. If they really were insane, it is not difficult to conceive how even doctors are sometimes fooled in a diagnosis of the mental condition of a patient.

SMALL COMFORT FOR THEM. The Conservative journals are taking comfort from the fact that while the Government majority is 1,400 less than it was in 1891 it is somewhat larger than in 1887. But they forget to mention that while the Government today has fourteen of the sixteen New Brunswick seats, in 1887 it had only nine out of sixteen. If the Province is only returning to the political conditions of 1887 it is rather serious matter for the Government, for it is well known that the abnormally large Conservative majorities in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1891 alone saved

HOT OUT WEST.

the Government from defeat.-Toronto

some other regions of the country seem to have been getting some of the hot weather that has skipped Western Ontario this summer. A temperature running from 100 to 116 degrees in the shade was noted along the Pacific coast two or three weeks On Aug. 20, Pierre, S. D., was suffering an official temperature of 106 degrees, and 110 degrees on the street level. On 14 days of August the temperature in that city was above 94 degrees in the shade. Further west and north in the State of Washington, ice formed in some of the low valleys in the middle of August.

THE MOST POPULAR MAN IN CANADA

In one of a series of interesting letters telling his impressions from a trip through Quebec, Editor Pattullo, of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, has the following passage regarding Mr. Laurier at the recent Liberal meeting at

It is not easy for anyone who has heard Mr. Laurier to realize that he can be more at ease, more graceful in diction, more eloquent and impressive than he is before an Englishspeaking audience. But still he seems at his best and a much greater man in addressing his own people in his own language. Naturally he is more at ease, he is more impressive in gesure, more animated, if not dramatic, than he is in speaking a language of which he is a perfect master, but which not his native tongue. already referred to the unbounded enthusiasm which met him on his arrival in town. The reception he reeived when he rose to speak and throughout his address was such as would be flattering to any orator in any country. His hold upon his audience is very striking. He seems to hold his auditors in the hollow of his hand, and the indications of popularity seen on such an occasion as this are mere indications of a feeling which we are informed on all sides, exists ough the whole Province of Quebec. There is no man today who has such an ascendancy over that Province as Mr. Laurier. The affection and en-Mr. Laurier. The affection and en-thusiasm of Liberals for their great leader is unbounded, while Frenchspeaking Conservatives express for him both respect and admiration. They are clearly proud of him as today the most worthy representative the great French-speaking and Catholic minority in this country. Liberals have during the past seventeen years had some reasons for not being over sanguine; but unless every indication of public feeling is unreliable, Mr. Laurier is not only the most popular man in Quebec today, but he is absolutely certain to carry that Province by a decisive majority no matter when the general elections come on.

The September number of Harper's Magazine contains much entertaining eading matter; articles on Arabia and the Eastern Question, on Central America, More Mental Telegraphy from Mark Twain, personal recollections of the struggle for German liberty by Mr. Poultney Bigelow, and verse by Mr. Howells and Julian Hawthorne. There are also short stories by Julian Ralph, A. Janiver; and Ian Maclaren, and Mr. Week's interesting notes on Indian Art are very handsomely illus-

Among the standard stories recently issued by Dr. Briggs, Toronto, is Annie S. Swan's latest work, "Elizabeth Glenn, M. B." It is a clever story of a lady physician's unique experiences in the British metropolis. Some of the sketches are very pathetic, and all are decidedly interesting.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION. C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y. write: 'Please send us ten gross of Pills' We are selling more of Parmelees' Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parmelee's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe head-

Radway's Ready Relief is safe, reliable ich it exerts over the nerves and vital powers adding tone to the one and inciting ritality of the physical structure, and through this healthful stimulation and incressed action this healthful sumulation and increased action the cause of the Pain is driven away and a natural condition restored. It is thus that the Ready Relief is so admirably adapted for the Cure of Pain and without the risk of in-iury which is sure to result from the use of many of the so-called pain remedies of the day It Is Highly Important That Every Family Keep a Supply of

DADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or correct the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weaknesses in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL

Summer Complaints. A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a A nan to a teaspoont of ready Rener in a half tumbler of water repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel satu ated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a Internally—A han to a teaspoontd in han a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and all other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all drug

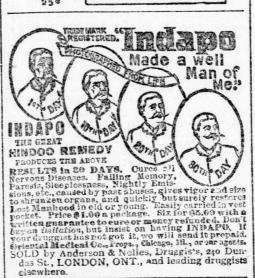
or the cure of all disorders of the Stomac Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases,

Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles, etc. SICK HEADACHE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS BILIOUSNESS, INDIGESTION. DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, and

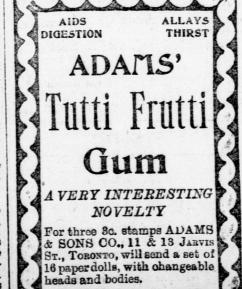
ALL DISORDERS of the LIVER. Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disease of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vislon, Dots or Webbs before the sight Ever and Duil Pain in the Head, Defi sight, Fever and Duil Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Fiushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLL will free the system of all the above named disorders. Price, 25c Per Box. Sold by Druggists or Sent by Mail.

Send to DR. RADWAY & Co., Montreal Canada, for Book of Advice.

THE ART OF GRING SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE OR ANY MUSCULAR PAINS! LIES IN USING Boll. MENTHOL PLASTER.







DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

1st-10 pieces Heavy Scotch Tweed; fine goods; good value at 45c, for 35c, 2nd-4 pieces, 48 inches, Navy and Black Serge, cheap goods at 40c, for 250 3rd-15 pieces Habit Serge, in black and colors, a snap for Friday, 20c. 4th-Your choice of 100 Curtain Ends today for 15c, worth double. 5th-One lot of Dress Goods, double fold and fine goods, regular price 200,

25c and 35c, one cut only of each piece Friday for 10c. 6th-5 pieces Flannel Serge, all wool, in brown, navy and Roseda, worth 40c, Friday for 25c.

7th—Chenille Curtains, 3 1-4 yards long, double dado, worth \$5, for \$3 25

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

8th-2 pieces Unbleached Table Linen, worth 45c, for 33c. 9th-1 piece Bleached Table Damask, worth 38c, for 29c. 10th-3 pieces Heavy Canton Flannel, worth 7c, for 5c. 11th-1 piece Heavy Unbleached Sheeting, plain and 2 yards wide, worth

12th-2 pieces Bleached Twill Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth 22c, for 15c 13th-1 piece Brown Turkish Toweling, 27 inches wide, worth 20c, for 140 14th-11-4 Grecian Quilts, satin finish, choice patterns, worth \$2 25, for

15th-10-4 Crotchet Quilts, Marseilles patterns, worth \$1, for 600. 16th—One table English and French Wash Goods, worth 200, for 12 1/2C, 17th-2 pieces Blue and Pink Chambray, 36 inches wide, worth 150, for

18th-6 pieces Scotch Chambray, pink, grey and blue, worth 10c, for 6 1-20 19th-2 pieces Serge, suitable for boys' wear, heavy, today for 15c. 20th-3 pieces Tweed, for men's and boys' wear, worth 38c, for 25c. 21st-5 pieces Heavy Dress Goods, tweed effects, worth 25c, for 15c.

SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT.

22nd-Ladies' Grey Swede Gloves, worth 75c pair, Friday 50c. 23rd—Ladies' Colored Silk Gloves, worth 45c, for 15c. 24th—Children's Tan Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c, for 15c. 25th-Children's Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c,

26th-Ladies' White and Colored Chemisettes, worth 35c, for 20c. 27th-Special Sale of Laces, worth 15c, for 10c; worth 12 1-20, for 8c; worth

10c, for 5c; worth 5c, for 1 1-2c. 28th-Ladies' White Muslin Night Dresses, worth 50c for 39c. 29th-Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, worth 650, for 42c,

30th-Ladies' White Corset Covers, Embroidery trimmed, worth 30c, for 31st-Ribbed Cotton Vests, worth 25c, Friday 19c

32nd—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Drawers, worth 450, Friday 25c. 33rd-Best Linen Thread, 2 spools for 5c. 34th-Your Choice of 500 Baskets, worth 300, for 15c. 35th-Pin Tray Baskets, worth 12 1-2c, for 5c. 36th-Ladies' Fancy Covered Work-Baskets, worth \$1, for 50c,

GENTS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

37th-Men's Fine Elastic Suspenders, worth 500, for 30c. 38th-Men's Flannelette Shirts, worth 25c, for 19c, 30th-Men's Fine Unlaundered White Shirts, worth 75c, for goc. 40th-Men's Fine Navy Flannel Shirts, worth \$1, for 750 41st-Men's All Pure Silk Four-in-Hand Ties, worth 25c, 2 for 25c. 42nd-Men's Fine Black Fedora Hats, worth \$2, for \$1 25.

READY-MADE OLOTHING

43rd-Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6, for \$3 75. 44th-Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$8 50, for \$5 95. 45th-Men's Fine All-Wool Tailor-Made Suits, worth \$10. for \$8. 46th-Men's Fine Check Worsted Suits, worth \$10 50, for \$7. 47th-Men's Fine Black Venetian Worsted Coats and Vests, worth \$10 50

48th-Youths' Fine Tweed Cut-Away Suits, worth \$13, for \$7 50. 40th-Men's All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2, for \$1 45. 50th-Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75. 51st-Men's Fine Hair-Lined Pants, worth \$2 75 for \$2. 52nd-Boys' Three-Piece Fine Tweed Sailor Suits, worth \$4, for \$2 50. 53rd-Boys' Three-Piece Fine Tweed School Suits, worth \$4 50, for \$3 50. 54th-Boys' Two-Piece Heavy Tweed Suits, worth \$2 25, for \$1 75. 55th—Any Jersey Suit in stock, worth \$3 50, for \$1 95. 56th-Boys' Blue Serge Knicker Pants, worth 60c, for 43c. 57th-Boys' English Tweed Knickers, worth 90c, for 60c.

TERMS CASH.

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.