

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Friday, Sept. 12.

The Tariff Argument.

Mr. Tarte, who has been giving comfort to the Conservative press by his very general remarks on the tariff, has furnished a more specific statement of his views on that question. He asks why Canada "should buy from the United States and Germany, who shut their markets in our faces, articles which we can manufacture here, and sell as cheaply as they, if we have a tariff that permits us to manufacture them?" Mr. Tarte echoes the natural resentment of Canadians of all parties against the commercial attitude of the United States, and in a milder degree against Germany's. But it is one thing to advocate a policy of retaliation and another thing to formulate it. A general increase in the tariff, which Mr. Tarte does not favor, would strike at the commercial friends of this country—Great Britain especially. This might be avoided in the case of Great Britain by increasing the British preference; but the Manufacturers' Association, which is the head and front of the agitation for a general increase in the duties, claims that the British preference is too high already, and should be reduced. The Conservative party has taken the same ground. The Government's only course in a policy of reprisals against the United States, would be to single out for tariff increases the articles largely imported from that country. This would not be difficult if the Government were actuated only by a desire to aim a blow at the United States, without regard to Canadian interests. A stroke of the pen would raise the duty on agricultural implements, our imports of which come almost exclusively from the United States, but the immediate result would be to increase the price of implements to the farmers of the Northwest. The settlement of that region will not be promoted by increasing the burden of taxation. However, no one has claimed for the present tariff schedule that it is absolutely perfect, something too sacred to lay hands on, and if it could be "readjusted at certain points," to use Mr. Tarte's phrase, so as to favor Canadian producers, without adding to public taxation, there would be an unanswerable argument for revision. It is for the advocates of revision to specify the particular imports from the United States, which come under that class. It is also incumbent on those who urge amendments to the tariff to point out the manufacturing interests which are suffering under present conditions. So far we have heard of only two—the cotton and the woolen industries. In both these cases the complaint is against British, not American, competition.

The Boer Generals.

The Boer generals now in Europe are presuming too much on British forbearance and generosity. Perhaps the acclaim of the London crowd, an honest tribute to their fighting qualities, led them to mistake British official sentiment and gave them the idea that they were masters of the situation. Mr. Chamberlain's firm refusal to amplify the terms of the peace agreement should have corrected this misapprehension, but if the Boer generals are correctly reported in their speeches in Holland, they have not submitted with good grace. The peace concessions to the Boers were lauded by the civilized world as showing a magnanimity without parallel in the treatment of a conquered people. Great Britain's enemies even declared that the Boers had made their own terms, so anxious was King Edward to close the war before the coronation. Dewet and Botha are now in Holland appealing for funds for the Boers, and trying to foster the impression that Great Britain has extended the pound of flesh. Dewet has no warrant for saying that the Boers cannot count upon assistance from the British people in providing for Boer widows, orphans and other necessitous persons, thousands of whom would have perished had the British not fed and clothed them while the fighting Boers were in the field. An appeal to the British public would not do much to bring a generous response, if it can be shown the Boers are in actual destitution, but Dewet and Botha are doing their best to chill British sympathy by aspersing the liberality of the conquerors.

France's Slow Growth.

The latest vital statistics compiled for the whole of France are for the year 1900, and these show that for the fourth time in eleven years the number of deaths actually exceeded the births. A parallel for this natural diminution of population would be vainly sought among all the other nations of Europe, and probably of the world. The death rate of France in 1900 was 21.9 per thousand, the birth rate was 21.4. In England the death rate was 18.2 and the birth rate 28.7. In other words France had nearly 144,000 more deaths and 284,000 fewer births than would occur in the same number of an English population. The birth rate is the lowest in Europe and contrasts with 35.6 in the German Empire and 39.3 in Hungary. Commenting on these statistics, the London

Times says: "There is no obvious reason why there should be seven deaths in France for every six in a like population in England. There ought, indeed, to be far fewer there, since our birth rate is much larger and consequently we have a greater proportion of children of an age when mortality is highest. Probably the extension of sanitary improvements on the other side of the Channel will do something towards equalizing the two nations in this respect, especially as regards some of the more distinctly preventable diseases. But phthisis has not yet been brought into this category; and we are puzzled to know why, among the third of the French population for which we have returns, that disease is just about twice as fatal in France as in this country."

Frenchmen, who are alarmed over the stationary population of the country will find a more practical task in endeavoring to reduce the death rate than increase the birth rate by putting premiums on large families, as the Government has been urged to do. French parents regulate the size of their families to the means at their disposal. If a nation's greatness consists in numbers, France is falling behind, but is that the real test? It may fairly be claimed that the standard of comfort in France would not be so high, or wealth so evenly diffused, if the population had increased in the same ratio as that of some other European countries.

The Coal Situation.

There is not much likelihood that the price of hard coal in this city will remain for any time as high as it is. Despite the defiant tone of the operators, there is no doubt that a settlement of the strike is in sight. Senator Platt knew what he was talking about when he made his prediction to this effect two weeks ago. The Republican bosses in Pennsylvania are working night and day to bring the opposing forces together. Governor Stone is in constant touch with the men who control the situation, and if his personal and official influence fails he will probably call a special session of the Legislature, as he has been petitioned to do. The operators will hardly wait for this as their interests would be exposed to more danger from a hostile Legislature than from the miners' union. Under the laws of Pennsylvania, no railroad company can own coal mines, but this statute, like others nominally aimed at monopolies and trusts, has been a dead letter. The strike will not be an unmitigated evil if it rouses the public to demand its rights and serves to throw proper safeguards around this monopolistic control of a prime necessity of life.

The agricultural returns in Great Britain show the area of cereal crops this year to be 6,570,315 acres, the lowest on record with the exception of last year. The wheat area is 1,726,473 acres, a recovery of 25,508 acres since last year, but less than half what it was in 1869. The barley area has diminished by 127,427 acres in ten years, and the area under oats has increased 59,553 acres in the same period. The grain fields of Great Britain in the aggregate are steadily shrinking. Population is drifting to the more profitable occupations, but the dwindling of a sturdy country folk is a real danger to the Mother Country, to say nothing of her increasing dependency on foreign sources of food supply.

The Unsightly Poles.

[Kingston Whig.] The one thing noticeable about photographs of English cities and towns is the absence of poles and wires and other street obstructions. The public utilities are as much appreciated in England as in Canada, but the owners of public poles are not allowed to disfigure the streets.

The Lay of the Lazy Man.

[London Express.] Winter is too cold to work; Freezing weather makes me shirk. Spring comes on and finds me wishing I could end my days in shirking. Then in summer, when it's hot, I say work can go to pot. Autumn days, so calm and hazy, Sort of makes me kind of lazy. That's the way the seasons run, Seems I can't get nothing done.

Latest Novels.

["When Knighthood Was in Beers," by Sir John Carling (Bungs & Bottles, publishers). A nice work to peruse on a fishing tour or after a caucus. Although not off the press yet, it is in its stentorian thousand. Price, \$1.10 per dozen.

["When Knighthood Was in Turnips," by Sir William Mulock, author of "What I Don't Know About Loan Companies," "What Is Pay for a Postman," "How I Found the International Postal Union." A very solid book, with picture of the author on both covers. We don't know what this can be sold for till we get a copy weighed.

["When Knighthood Was in Opposition," by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, author of "When and How to Smile," "How to Become Reversible English-Frenchman," "Loyal to Two," "Speeches Explained," etc. This will be a very attractive volume, handsomely bound and dedicated to J. Israel Tarte.

["Loyal to Two," by Lord Strathcona, with preface by Donald A. Smith; author of "Thou Shalt Not Steal Openly." "How Some People Get Their Millions." This will be a nice, large book, of the very best C. P. R. stock, and bound with gold bands.

Yankee Love Making.

[Washington Star.] He was practical, and had been making love on that basis. She was a little that way herself. "Can you cook?" he inquired. "Can you supply everything to be cooked?" she replied. It was a match.

Poems the World Has Read.

To the Daisy.

[William Wordsworth.] Bright flower, whose home is everywhere, A pilgrim bold, in Nature's care, And oft, the long year through, the heir Of joy or sorrow.

And wherefore? Man is soon deprecat; A thoughtless thing! who, once unblest, Does little on his memory rest, Or on his reason.

When the Crops Are In. There's a kind of happy feelin' creeps down in a feller when He's got his punkin' gathered and the haymow's full and right. There's hope in all the breezes that come blowin' from the hill, And you git feelin' like 'nakin' God is up there somewhere still; What a sorry sight the wheat is as it's piled up in the bin, Oh, it's good to be a farmer when the crops

Are In. It's lively in the city and it's very quiet here; There's hurry and the racket keeps goin' all the year; There's most every day's excitin' and they keep it up at night. Every way a person gazes there is some uncommon sight; And I s'pose it's never lonesome livin' round the haunts of sin— But the city people never have their crops

Are In. There's many a day of tollin' and there's many an ache and pain, And there's lots and lots of frettin' at the dryness or the rain, There's the weeds and worms and insects that the farmer has to fight, But the good Lord doesn't often fail to pull him through the blight, And the sweetest satisfaction that a mortal man can win, Sort of hovers round the farmer when the crops

Mr. Smiff's Bright Hopes.

[Boyceygeon Independent.] With the crops of the province estimated at \$112,000,000, this great journal of advanced thought, and promoter of the Good, the True and the Beautiful, should receive its subscriptions this fall in something more financially convenient than turnips and swamp wood.

Strike Echo.

[Life.] New arrival—Well, well! I had an idea that heaven was paved with gold. St. Peter—No; anthracite.

Has Never Happened.

[New York Times.] "Does hanging ever murder?" asked a friend of Deputy Attorney-General Job E. Hedges the other day. "I think it does," replied Mr. Hedges. "I never heard of a man committing murder after he was hanged."

DEATH OF J. E. RICHARDS

City Editor of the Montreal Witness—Demise of Rev. T. Scully.

Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 11.—Rev. Thomas Scully, who was well-known throughout the country as a temperance advocate, died here today.

Montreal, Sept. 11.—Mr. John B. Richards, city editor of the Witness, died at the general hospital yesterday. It is learned here that his wife is at the present time dangerously ill in Ireland.

Mr. Richards was for a time engaged on the St. Thomas Journal. New York, Sept. 12.—Stephen McCormick, said to have been the oldest employee of New York city in point of service, and the oldest member of Tammany Hall, is dead. He was 75 years old.

Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 12.—Charles B. Andrews, chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, died at his home here this morning of heart disease.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Sept. 11. Reported at From
Cervonia.....Montreal.....London
Makona.....Montreal.....London
Saxonia.....New York.....Glasgow
Saxonia.....Quebec.....Boston
Livestock.....Liverpool.....New York
Rhineclaud.....Liverpool.....Philadelphia
Blucher.....Cherbourg.....New York
La Saville.....Havana.....New York

Registered physicians in Massachusetts are said to number 4,500, an average of 1 to every 625 inhabitants.

A GREAT CURE IN WELLAND

An Old and Highly Respected Resident Cured of Kidney Disease and Liver Troubles by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

Mr. John Wilson, a retired carpenter who has lived in Welland, Ont., for 30 years, writes: "Some years ago I was attacked with kidney trouble, and I became so run down and emaciated that my entire appearance was suggestive of physical decline. As time went on the complaint grew worse and became complicated with liver trouble. I had had pains across the back and up the spinal column, had spells with my heart, pain under the right shoulder, bilious headache about half the time, indigestion, fever and restlessness at night and depression of spirits.

"At times I was incapacitated for work, and had spent probably one hundred dollars in different medicines with no perceptible results. Doctors' advice proved likewise of no avail.

"Finally on the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and in a short time the bad symptoms began to gradually disappear, and by the time I had used five or six boxes I was enjoying better health than I had in many years, all of which is due to the virtues of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

"Since my recovery I have advised others to profit by my experience. Some have done so and are well, while others did not and have succumbed to this dreadful disease. I am a living witness to the value of this great medicine, and I am full of enthusiasm in imparting the good news to others who are afflicted as I was."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

HAD A BUSY DAY AT CONFERENCE

Discipline Committee's Report Presented.

COST OF CONFERENCE \$16,000

Arrangements Made for the New Field Secretaries—Election of Delegates.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—A busy day on routine business was spent by the Methodist General Conference today. The principal item was a report by the discipline committee setting many points arising out of the appointment of additional field secretaries. One of the changes made was to make the term of all members of the general mission board four years, in order to give a greater permanency and efficiency to a somewhat technical work. The general trend of the new regulations is to give greater powers to superintendents, and to secure more effective control of work in home missions. A good deal of progress was made in the work of the conference, though it is doubtful if it will be completed before the end of next week.

Tomorrow the entire body go to Brandon by special train to view the wheatfields, and on the way will be met by a delegation of the province, where they are billed to preach on Sunday.

TWO AGED MINISTERS. A pleasing variation from the course of business opened the evening service. The program was the presentation of hearing brief addresses from two of the oldest, if not the oldest, ministers in the Canadian Methodist Church, Rev. Dr. George Young, now of Winnipeg, and Rev. William Ames, of Woodstock, both of whom entered the conference of 1842. Rev. Mr. Ames is the father of Mr. E. H. Ames, president of the Toronto Board of Trade. In introducing these veterans, Rev. James Allen, of Sault Ste. Marie, paid a high tribute to the long and faithful services and sacrifices for the church in their 60 years of ministry. Dr. Young and Mr. Ames spoke modestly of their years, and when they had concluded the conference sang, "We'll Work Till Jesus Comes."

COST OF CONFERENCE. The conference adopted the report of the committee on general conference fund and finance, making provision for expenditures of the meeting. It provides that each delegate pay \$15 to the fund and that each annual conference pay an assessed amount of one per cent on its assessable funds. It also fixes the salary of the general superintendent at \$2,500 a year, with \$500 allowed for traveling expenses. It explained that the cost of the present meeting would be about \$16,000.

REPORT ON DISCIPLINE.

The report of the discipline committee was presented by Mr. K. V. Rowell, K. C. An item providing the probationers of at least one year's standing be authorized on a three-fourths vote of the ministerial session at the annual conference to administer the sacrament of the Lord's Supper and baptism was defeated. The same fate met a recommendation that ministerial delegates to the general conference consist of one for every fifteen ministerial members of each annual conference, and the present rule of one in twelve stand. The conference adopted a clause providing that assistant class leaders shall only have a seat at the quarterly board where the class has a membership of 20 or more. It was agreed that leaders' meetings should be composed of ministers, probationers, circuit leaders and assistant leaders. The committee recommended against a memorial giving a place for one layman in each district meeting, to correspond with each superintended minister.

Mr. S. P. Lazier, K. C., Hamilton, and others urged that laymen should have such representation, but on a vote the committee's report was sustained by a vote of 77 to 71, the yeas and nays having been called.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

The election of fraternal delegates to British and American conferences occupied considerable time, balloting being carried on between other items of business. The first appointment, that of delegate to the British and Irish conferences, did not take long. The motion of Rev. Dr. Potts, the honor was given unanimously to Rev. Dr. Sutherland. Two ballots were necessary to choose a representative to the Methodist Episcopal Conference of the United States, but Rev. William Dobson, of Windsor, N. S., was successful on the second ballot. The other candidates nominated were: Rev. Dr. Henderson, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Wilson, Hamilton; Rev. Dr. Ross, Walkerton; Rev. Dr. Antlin, Kingston; Rev. Dr. Rose, Ottawa; Rev. E. T. Scott, Vancouver; Rev. James Livingstone, Petrolia; Rev. Dr. Cleaver, Toronto; Mr. Joseph Gibson, Ingersoll; Rev. Dr. Wakenfield, Paris; Rev. Prof. Reynier, Toronto.

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London, with 6,000,000 inhabitants, has only eighteen murders annually.

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YOU HOLD THE OPTION!

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YOU CAN GET Table Linens, Sheetings, Napkins, Towelings, Towels.
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Valid to return until Oct. 13, 1902.

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From all points in Canada, Arizona, Sault Ste. Marie, Windsor and Detroit. Tickets not good on "Imperial Limited." For pamphlet giving further particulars apply to the nearest Canadian Pacific agent. W. FELTON, city passenger agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London, Ont. A. H. NOTMAN, assistant general passenger agent, 1 King street east, Toronto.

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