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Managing Director
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Church Legislation.

The recent discussion in the Methodist General Conference on the question of "Discipline" is of interest to those outside the pale of the Methodist community, for several reasons, the chief being that the Methodist Church is a large and influential body, which has a great influence on the moral life of the community; and, further, the principle of church life is a matter of concern to all intelligent Christian citizens. Discussion in itself is a good thing, if it does not spring from a captious, critical spirit, but from an honest desire for the truth. Some are very timid in this respect. If you ask inconvenient questions, or provoke discussion, you are "throwing cold water" on a good cause. As a matter of fact, a good cause is like a healthy man; it will not be killed by a little cold water. In these days, every question must be submitted to free and open discussion. The way in which the Methodist Church or any other church trains its young people, and handles social questions, affects the life of the whole community.

We observe that in the recent discussions in the conference it was contended by some that the Methodist body was showing a hankering after an increased ecclesiastical regulation of the individual life. This, it is contended by some of the Methodist speakers, looks like an attempt to blend Judaism with Christianity. This is a question of principle. The Christian is not under law, but under grace. What is the Evangelical principle, is it the unfolding of a new life from within, under the influence of a living Sovereign and Guide, or is it the constraint of life from the outside by our ever-increasing number of church rules? This question seems to go to the root of the matter. Is such legislation in harmony with the central principle upon which an Evangelical Church is supposed to rest? The question whether it is advisable for the Christian man to use or abstain from particular amusements, is one thing. The question whether he should be told that the church does not permit him to do these things, is another. Does the lowering of the uplifting of the standard depend upon a definite church rule? Is there not such a thing as a spiritual life and spiritual atmosphere? Must the man who contends for the purity of the Evangelical principle, and the freedom of the individual conscience, be treated as if he claimed mere selfish indulgence and advocated license in the name of liberty?

These questions in their ecclesiastical or theological sides, do not come within the province of a journal of this kind, but as matters which have a strong ethical influence we take note of them. A new generation is growing up. New dangers arise, of which an ancient book of discipline does not take note. Our boys and girls are trained in schools and colleges where Science, Art and Literature exert a living influence, and it is important that their highest life should be quickened, and that they should be taught to rule themselves according to great principles and not rest in petty rules. When they are children, they should be ruled firmly and gently, but as they grow up they should be trained to the duties and principles of manhood. Small casuistry will only warp their life, while the truth will make them free and strong. Hence we are glad to note in the Methodist Conference, as elsewhere, the breath of a vigorous discussion such as is needed to keep sweet and wholesome the life of any social or religious organization.

A Questionable Policy.

The Local Government of New Brunswick proposes to stimulate wheat cultivation in that province by bounties to wheat growers. This would no doubt increase both wheat production and taxes. The principle, however, is unsound. A bounty may be defended as a temporary expedient under peculiar circumstances, such as invest our iron industry, for instance; but as a rule the system is to be avoided. Modern experience should be a warning. The government of the European countries where the system obtains in its extreme form would be glad to abolish it, but the bounty-fed interests have become too powerful for them, and continue to bleed the taxpayers at large. The New Brunswick project seems open to the strongest objections. In France, Germany, Russia and Belgium the physical conditions at least are favorable to the production of beet sugar; but the same cannot be said of New Brunswick in respect of wheat, which has proved an uncertain and unprofitable crop in the past. We should not like to reflect on the intelligence of the New Brunswick farmers by imputing the fault to them; the cause apparently lies in the soil and climate, and no bounty can ameliorate these. Under such circumstances even temporary bounties could not be justified. A liberal bonus might enlarge the wheat-growing industry, but it would collapse when the artificial stimulus was removed, and the farmers would be worse off than before.

If the legislators of New Brunswick wish to promote the agricultural interests they should employ more enlightened methods. It should be possible by means of experimental farms and

other scientific processes, such as we have in Ontario, to determine the most profitable lines of production and educate the agricultural community accordingly. The province, in adopting the bounty system, would be merely trying to lift itself by its boot-straps.

Ontario Fruit in Manitoba.

Manitoba has opened a new and promising market for Ontario fruit. Ontario fruit growers and shippers can make it a profitable and permanent one if they study its requirements. Hitherto California fruit has had the call in Manitoba; Ontario did not even cater for it. A few days ago the first consignment of Ontario fruit reached Winnipeg in good condition. The experiment fully justified expectations, and will now be repeated on a larger scale. Our shippers must understand that if they are to seize and hold the market the greatest care must be given to packing. That is one secret of the success of the American fruit. The Winnipeg Free Press reads this lesson to Ontario fruit dealers, who, it says, are probably not alive to the importance of the Manitoba trade. The Free Press adds: "The market in the city of Winnipeg alone reaches \$400,000 each season, and at the present time 80 per cent of the fruit consumed in Winnipeg comes from the United States."

Western Ontario fruit has recently found a good market in Montreal, where, thanks to cold storage railway facilities, it is landed in perfect condition in less than 24 hours from the time of shipment. The railway and express companies have paid particular attention to this traffic, and may be relied on to aid in developing the Manitoba fruit trade.

Unknown Neighbors.

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, in a recent number of the Outlook writes on "One of Our Unknown Neighbors," and in this case the unknown neighbor is Canada, he says: "Americans are often immensely amused at the ignorance of foreigners concerning the geography of the United States, but an examination of a few of our intelligent citizens as to the geography or political constitution of Canada would develop monumental ignorance on a subject much nearer home than the United States is to Spain." He then proceeds in a friendly spirit to give for the benefit of American readers a brief sketch of our country, its peoples and institutions. That is, he gives a short geographical outline of the Dominion, and then pays particular attention to British Columbia. "Those who have crossed the continent by the Canadian Pacific Railway have had a glimpse of its mountains, lakes and rivers. I am familiar with what may be seen from railways in Europe, America and Japan, but nothing that I have elsewhere found compares for grandeur with what is passed as the train moves through the Rocky Mountains and the Selkirk."

Dr. Bradford after this gives an intelligent review of the Western Province, as to its population, life and resources. The following words seem worth quoting: "One impression which was emphasized again and again in Vancouver, and other towns also, was the fact that the old days of frontier privation are disappearing. The settlements now are chiefly near the railway. Where they go the comforts and luxuries of civilization are sure to follow. The good order of these new cities was a constant and grateful surprise. There were saloons, of course, in abundance, but neither by day nor night was disorder seen nor did vice haunt itself. To those who remember the wild orgies of other days in our Western towns, or who know of the brazen effrontery with which vice still displays itself in many of our newer cities, the question must arise, Why the difference? I do not attempt to answer."

Binder-Twine.

The Free Press says that the Ottawa Government in taking the duty off binder twine struck a blow at Canadian industry. It admits, however, that the interests of the Canadian maker would have been of less importance in general consideration than the widespread good of agriculture. As binder twine was put on the free list for "the widespread good of agriculture" our contemporary confesses that the intentions of the Government were good. It is not fair to blame the Government because the intention was defeated through circumstances beyond any government's control. The shortage in Manila products, largely due to the war, could not be foreseen. The effects were felt first in the United States, and in consequence of the advanced prices there Canadian factories early this season exported heavily in that country. The Canadian supply in the first place was not large enough, the manufacturers having restricted it because they feared the abolition of the duty would injure their business. The unexpectedly large wheat area sown this year was another cause of the shortage. The price of binder twine rose about double and the farmers of Canada have suffered accordingly, but how could a duty on twine have helped them? It could only add to the burden. We do not think the closing down of the Central Prison plant, due to fire, had any effect on the market. It would have been impossible under the present extraordinary circumstances for the price to have been forced down in Canada while it continued so high over the border. The law of demand and supply would have had a leveling effect.

Rossland is fast putting on city airs. It has already a debenture debt of \$100,000, which is still growing.

Gen. Gomez says the Cubans will have "independence or nothing." If they persist they will probably get nothing.

The Oshawa Young Conservatives declare that they will re-elect Mr. Calder. As a preliminary they will no doubt lay in a large stock of coal.

It is not consistent of the London Free Press to denounce prison labor in general and then berate the Government for not making binder twine in the Central Prison this summer.

Twenty thousand children in New York city are unable to find school accommodation. They have the alternative of an education on the streets, and perhaps that suits Tammany.

Imperial penny postage must be followed by two-cent postage throughout Canada, and Mr. Mulock realizes it. He is justified in waiting so long before adopting the more sweeping measure. It would not be business-like to rush into Canadian two-cent postage before the revenues justified it.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

More Worlds to Conquer.

The discovery of a new planet comes just in time to prevent Great Britain getting interested in any disarmament scheme.

To Him or to Her?

After the young couple were pronounced man and wife by the Rev. Mr. Belt, the choir sang the anthem, "God Be Merciful," with beautiful effect.

The South Ontario Orgy.

We may infer from the result in South Ontario the underhand influences at work throughout the province, in the elections of last March, which are largely accountable for the government's reduced majority.

How England Protects Labor.

Last year we sold to England American products and merchandise to the value of \$540,880,152, and bought from her merchandise to the value of only \$109,138,366, or at the rate of \$5 of sales for \$1 of purchases. The greater part of our exports to England were cotton, breadstuffs and provisions. Admitting them free of duty is the way England has of protecting its labor and manufacturing. Beyond doubt, the food and fiber are better for England than any protective tariff that could be devised.

Canada Worth Cultivating.

Details apart, Canadian commerce is in no sense a negligible quantity. It is already of great importance, and of rapidly increasing importance. In a little more than half a century Canada's population has increased five-fold. In the same time her trade has increased twelve-fold. That is a heartening indication. Beyond doubt, the great Dominion is a business factor worthy of cultivation; not, of course, at the expense of our own markets and our own industrial system, but to the fullest possible extent compatible with the welfare of the latter. If the Quebec conference shall promote such cultivation it will benefit both countries.

An Obsolete Function.

[Goldwin Smith in the Weekly Sun.] The resolution of the Methodists to memorialize the Queen for the abolition of the order of precedence for the clergy in state functions in Canada may by some be regarded as too punctilious; yet jealous fidelity to a principle has always a wholesome effect. There is no denying what the Methodist assert, that a recognition by the crown of clerical precedence is opposed to the constitutional relations of church and state in this Dominion. It is in fact a survival of that system of church establishment which was overthrown together with unconstitutional government by the revolution— as it should be called, rather than rebellion—of 1827. The clergy of the Episcopal Church can hardly be blamed if the recollection of their former privilege still clings to them and sometimes, though often, finds expression in a way rather ruffling to the sensitiveness of the clergy of other denominations. But the day of privilege is passed; that of perfect religious equality has come; and it is well that in our social reforms as well as in our laws and constitution we should thoroughly recognize the happy change.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Seek and Ye Shall Find. Attempt the end and never stand to doubt. Nothing's so hard but search will find it out. —Robert Herrick.

Not for You.

Canon Knox-Little told at a church congress once of a lych-gate in front of a beautiful church, which had been restored and made very nice. There was painted over the door, "This is the Gate of Heaven," and underneath was the large notice, "Go round the other way."

When I Played Golf.

When I played golf I learned to eat. Some things I learned before; I learned another tongue complete. I learned to lie about my score.

When I learned golf I learned to flirt. As I came the dirt I picturesquely learned to swear.

When I learned golf I learned to steal. The balls were not mine; I learned to spend my all and feel 'Twas wrong to stop and count the cobs.

When I played golf my great concern Was this—I say it to my shame— The only thing I did not learn Was how to play the cussed game. —Life.

His Explanation.

The imagination of some small boys is worth having. The other night, when Mr. Walling was lying asleep on his

library sofa, and snoring away for dear life, Mrs. Wallingup remarked that she wished he would not snore so. "Pa said 'nothin''," said Tommy Wallingup; "he's dreamin' about a dog, and that's the dog growin'." —Harper's Bazar.

The Difference.

Perchance 'tis manhood's highest type Who digs within the ditch today— This one man's lot to lay a pipe, Another man's to pipe a lay. —Brooklyn Life.

RAILWAY RATES

To the Pacific Coast Will Be About Doubled.

"Ridiculous Rate-Cutting" on New York Roads.

Mr. W. E. Davis, general passenger agent of the G. T. R., says they are busy getting the tariff into shape, which will be made public soon for the information of the public. A Buffalo dispatch says: The rate-cutting war between railroads running east from Buffalo has reached what a prominent ticket agent today called "ridiculous stage." Round trip tickets were today put on sale by the Erie Road, between Buffalo and Rochester at 75 cents. This is a drop of \$2 25, and makes the rate one-third of a cent a mile. The other roads are expected to meet the cut.

The Canadian Pacific has formally notified the trunk lines that the new tariffs restoring rates are in preparation and rates to St. Paul, Minneapolis and Salt Lake City will be the same as the lowest differential rates between Chicago and Minneapolis. Tariffs are also being prepared on rates to the Pacific coast via the Soo line and Port Arthur, which will be the lowest of any differential rate via the American roads.

The railway rates from Toronto to the Pacific coast will be about double what they are now when the rates were brought to an end. The Grand Trunk Railway has issued a new tariff, withdrawing the tariff issued on Wednesday, and again advancing rates from points in the Eastern States and the Suspension Bridge to the Pacific coast. The new tariff is from stations in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and New York to all points on the Pacific coast, including Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nelson and Rossland. The rate from the Suspension Bridge, N. Y., to Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster is \$2 50 first and \$60 second class. Neither the Canadian Pacific nor the Grand Trunk have announced rates from Eastern Canada, but it is probable that the rates from the Suspension Bridge will also apply from Toronto. At any rate there will be very little difference between the two rates. Before the rate war started rates from here were \$61 80 first and \$65 80 second class by the Canadian Pacific, and \$73 90 first, and \$62 50 second by the Grand Trunk and American lines. Now the Canadian Pacific will charge just what the Grand Trunk and the American competitors are charging. The present cut rates are 35¢ first and 35¢ second-class, so that the new rates are slightly more than double, and all travelers will have to pay them after Sept. 25.

JOHN REDDY'S CASE

Should Give Encouragement to All Victims of Lumbago.

Mr. Reddy Suffered Intensely for Two Years—His Sleep Was Broken and Unrefreshing—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him.

Toronto, Sept. 16.—Who has not suffered from Lumbago? There are very few people who are not tortured by what is commonly called "Backache," "Lame Back," "Pain in the Small of the Back," etc.

These are the everyday names for Lumbago. And Lumbago is a severe form of Chronic Rheumatism, which keeps its victims in perpetual misery. Lumbago attacks the old and the young. The longer you have had it, the worse it is.

Lumbago is caused by the Uric Acid in the blood. Uric Acid is a poison which the kidneys should filter out of the blood, and which should be expelled from the system in the urine.

When the kidneys are weak, diseased or overworked, they cannot properly do the duty they are intended to do. Instead of being strained out of the blood, the Uric Acid is left in it, goes through the system, settles in the joints and muscles, and causes Lumbago and Rheumatism.

Lumbago can be cured only by making the kidneys do their work properly, and filter the Uric Acid out of the blood.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine that can make the kidneys do this. Dodd's Kidney Pills make the kidneys perfectly healthy and strong. Mr. John Reddy, 178 Mutual street, Toronto, can prove this. He says: "I suffered with Lumbago and Kidney Disease for two years. My sufferings were terribly severe, and I could get no sound sleep."

"I was advised to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, but I laughed at the idea of them helping me. I did get a box, however, and received such benefit that I bought more. I have used five boxes in all, and am completely cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney Diseases. They cost only fifty cents a box."

TRADES CONGRESS AT WINNIPEG. Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 17.—The Dominion Trades Congress opened here yesterday morning, with D. A. Carey, Toronto, the president, in the chair, and a large number of delegates, representing all parts of the Dominion. Addresses of welcome were delivered by Acting-Mayor H. Wilson, R. Jameson, M.P., and other public men, to which President Carey and other members of the congress responded.

Followed Husband's Advice. "I was troubled for a long time with sick headaches. At last my husband bought me two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, telling me this medicine would cure me, as it had cured him of his rheum. I began taking it, and it made me feel like a new woman." Mrs. Robert McAfee, Deerhurst, Ont.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate, reliable, sure. 25c.

Greater excommunication, an unusual punishment in the Church of England, has been pronounced by the Bishop of Litchfield against a clergyman convicted of grossly immoral conduct.

1898 --FALL ANNOUNCEMENT-- 1898

--THE--

Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

Your satisfaction is our best reward. Time is not wasted when we please you.

Fall . . .
Announcement

WE GIVE YOU GREETING:

As the changing seasons bring to everybody certain wants which cannot be ignored it only remains for each individual to decide where they can best and most economically supply themselves with the best goods at the lowest possible price. Knowing this we earnestly urge you to pay a visit to the BIG DEPARTMENTAL during the exhibition, where you can do all your trading under one roof.

Clothing for the Masses.

Men's Fine Black West of England Coats and Vests, worth \$8 and \$9, special at.....\$6 00

Men's Fine Black Worsted Suits, mohair binding, Italian linings, etc., worth \$12, going at.....\$8 50

Men's Suits in light and dark colored tweeds and serges, worth from \$5 to \$7 50, very special at \$3 50, \$4 and.....\$4 50

Men's Suits in all-wool tweeds, gray and brown checks, plain, etc., worth \$12, special at.....\$8 45

Men's Odd Pants in ample profusion, all sizes and kinds, ranging in price from 50¢ per pair to.....\$5 00

Men's Fancy Summer Vests and Odd Coats, in luster and colored union tweeds, etc., to clear, at half-price.

100 Boys' 2-piece Suits, in all-wool tweeds, light and dark colors, well and strongly made, worth from \$3 75 to \$5, for \$2 75, \$3 50, and.....\$4 00

THESE ARE EXTRA VALUES.

60 Boys' 2-piece Suits, well made and trimmed, ranging in price from \$1 75 to \$2 25, for.....\$1 25

90 Boys' 2-piece Suits, in all-wool tweeds, light and dark colors, good value at \$2 50, \$3 and \$3 50, a snap—on sale at.....\$2 19

Boys' Galatea Wash Suits, an immense assortment, to clear out at less than cost of making. 200 pairs Boys' Odd Pants, in Serges, Tweeds, etc., light and dark colors, special at 25¢, 45¢, 55¢, and.....75c

Gentlemen's Furnishings

35 dozen Men's and Boys' Flannel-shirted Suits, in light and dark colors, worth 25¢, very special at 15¢

78 pairs Men's Lined Kid Gloves, colored, worth 70¢, special at, per pair.....50c

5 dozen Men's Gray Flannel Shirts (with collars attached), good value at \$1, very special at.....75c

We have just received 40 dozen Neckwear, in bows, four-in-hands, puffs, strings, graduates, knots, flowing ends, etc., all the very latest fall patterns, nobly goods, on sale at 25¢, 50¢ and.....75c

23 dozen Men's Fancy Striped All-wool Underwear, fall weight, worth \$1 25 per suit, very special at, per suit.....75c

Just arrived from New York, all the latest styles and shapes in Children's Headgear, such as tams, toques and fancy caps of all descriptions. They are all on sale now at manufacturers' prices.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

NO HOME IS COMPLETE WITHOUT THE

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE...

Its Popularity Grows Year by Year.

This is the range that keeps in the front with all the latest improvements. The corrugated oven gives over one-third more heating surface than the old-fashioned plain oven. The only range made with this oven. The illuminated oven door enables the cook to see into the oven without lowering the temperature.

PARKINSON & CO.,

384 Richmond Street.

Opposite City Hall

KEEPING PRODUCTS

The Temperature at Which Butter, Fruit, Eggs, Etc., Will Hold.

The following is a list of the temperatures at which it seems desirable to hold the different products in their best conditions:

Degrees Fahr.

Butter (for long periods).....20

Cheese (long periods).....36

Tender fruit, such as early apples, pears, peaches, tomatos (for long periods).....38 to 44

Dressed beef, mutton, pork and poultry.....32 to 36

Eggs.....36 to 44

In order to secure the best results from the use of cold storage in warehouses and on board the steamships, it is necessary that the goods be handled in the best possible way when they are removed from the cold storage chamber. During warm weather, the packages should be left unopened for about two days, until the products become gradually warmed up to near the temperature of the surrounding air. If that be not done the cold surface of the products will cause the moisture of the warm air to be condensed on them. In the case of eggs, fruits, and meats, particularly, that will cause them to have an appearance called "sweating" and to become rather unwholesome. The packages should be left closed for at least two days, in a room where the temperature is the same as that of the air in which they are to be handled afterwards. Otherwise moisture from the air will be condensed on the surface of the products and give them a most undesirable appearance. The so-called "sweating" of eggs is not an exudation of moisture through the shells of the eggs, but is entirely a condensation of moisture from the air. That applies also to meats which are covered by cloths. The covering should not be removed from the quarters until they have been hung for a short time at the temperature of the atmosphere at which it is to be put up. A difficulty in the carrying of meats in cold storage has been experienced from their liability to become mouldy on the surface when they were removed from the cold storage room and left in a room at a warm temperature. Experiments are being carried on at the present time to find if such development of mould cannot be prevented in a simple way, which will also improve the appearance of the meat, and in no way affect it injuriously.—Prof. J. W. Robertson.

TORONTO TESTIMONY.

Catarrh's Victim for Years—An Unsettled Story of a Wonderful Cure by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

"I am so well pleased with Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the good results derived from it that I hardly know how to express myself. For years I have been troubled with Catarrh in the head and throat. I tried different remedies, but found no relief until I began to use Dr. Agnew's. Words cannot express my gratitude for the good it has done me. I highly recommend it." Mrs. M. Greenwood, 304 Adelaide street west, Toronto.

For sale by W. S. B. Bankwell.