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London, Saturday, Sept. 22.

Trade With Britain.

It is admitted that the present Government has endeavored in a healthful fashion to stimulate trade with Britain and to take advantage of our greatest open market, a market towards which we are drawn both by interest and sentiment. That these efforts have been met with considerable success, is the testimony of high authorities on both sides of the Atlantic. The Conservatives do not deny that a preference has been given to British goods, but they indulge in a variety of arguments, some of which cancel each other. First we are told that the reduction of duty is so small, so infinitesimally minute, that it cannot help or injure anybody, in fact, it is substantially the old N. P.; the Liberals have, in fact, dished the Conservatives by borrowing or stealing their clothes. Then, again, we are told that the Liberals have sacrificed the interests of Canada to those of Britain, and have given away that which they might have exchanged for a very great price. We have always maintained that in the sphere of trade, as elsewhere, an apparent sacrifice might be a real gain, and that a generous give-and-take brings its own reward.

But surely these Conservative arguments kill each other. If the change in tariff is so very slight, the Government cannot sacrifice very much to anyone. The fact is, the changes have been more real than our Tory friends admit; and they have been beneficial, as the present trade reports show. The Government wisely avoided violent changes, but sought to adapt itself to the real situation by gradually stimulating trade with the one great market of the world. The country showed by its verdict at the last election that it was weary of the old way, and yet Sir Charles Tupper, by his own confession, is shut up to the old way. He says he will only give advantage to Britain when he can get what he calls an equivalent; he will drive a hard bargain with the mother country. He lived in England several years as High Commissioner, but did not make those arrangements then, and we have testimony, to put it mildly, quite as good as his, that he cannot make them now or in the near future. This shows that his policy prevents him making any change in our trade with Britain, even if that redounds to our gain rather than to our loss.

Here is what Lord Salisbury would say to him, what, indeed, he did say to Lord Dufferin, when he advocated the taking of steps to bring "preferential trade" into the sphere of practical politics: "I ask him to look at the state of opinion in this country, especially the state of opinion in our commercial, manufacturing and industrial classes; the state of opinion above all, among the capitalists and most educated classes, and say if he sees the slightest chance within any period to which we have a right to look forward, of such modification of opinion in this country as will enable any statesman whatever his opinions may be, to propose the establishment of retaliatory duties. It seems to me to be absolutely out of the question. If you wish to set up a discriminating system in favor of the colonies, as against the rest of the world, just consider what are the goods on which you would have to levy a heavy duty in this country to make that discrimination felt. They are grain, wool and meat. What chance have you of inducing the people of this country to accept legislation which would make these essential articles of consumption susceptible of such tariffs. I see no probability whatever of it. That being the case, I think we should be hardly behaving ourselves respectfully to the colonies if we asked them to send representatives to a conference to discuss the question, when we know that the answer which many of them, at all events, many of their statesmen, would give, must be met immediately on our part by the information that such a thing is absolutely impossible."

These words are not from a Radical of the Cobden school, but from the leader of the Conservative party, the party that fought so fiercely against free trade, and the party that contains within itself today practically all who have any hankering after protection. But, face to face with facts, this leader sees that it is simply political suicide to ask the country to tear to pieces the fabric which has been built up by fifty years of the most active and successful commercial life. But that which is an impossibility for Lord Salisbury is an easy thing for Sir Charles Tupper!

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too British for me." So says Sir Charles Tupper.

That was a peculiar slip of the tongue when Hugh John Macdonald spoke of Sir Charles Tupper's promise to build a bridge across the Atlantic. Still, it was not unnatural—Sir Charles Tupper is a great promoter.—Toronto Globe.

Silent as a Clam on One Question.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., Hon. Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, along with Hon. Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs, addressed the largest meeting ever held in the island to listen to a statesman. One striking point in his address was his reference to the issues in 1896. He asked, Did peace and harmony prevail in this Dominion in 1896? No, the country was divided on the school question. This, he pointed out, Sir Wilfrid promised to settle, and his achievement in that regard alone is deserving of a renewal of the confidence of the electorate. If that question is settled then, to Sir Wilfrid is due all honor, and, if it is not settled, why do we not hear from Sir Charles, who said he would die for the minority. The Conservative leader tells long stories of the past history of Canada, yet on the school question, which he made the issue of 1896, he is now silent. The Liberals contend that the question is settled and settled satisfactorily. It is removed from the political arena, and even Sir Charles dare not allude to it in his campaign speeches. Yet Sir Charles Tupper said he would die, if need be, in order to secure the coercion of Manitoba. This is one of the many pledges which he has made which he now completely ignores, though some of his supporters in Quebec are urging that his candidates should be elected in order that the country may again have religious divisions to fight over.

The chaps who declared in 1896 that the Laurier Government would be defeated in six months are prophesying again. They now declare that the Government, in the ensuing general elections will lose its majority of nearly 60, and be defeated. After election day they will get back to the six months' limit, and declare for the defeat of the Government on the old lines. It is a harmless amusement this prognosticating, but it cannot be satisfying to those who put faith in the false prophets.

Laurier or Tupper?

After four years in the cold, Sir Charles has some claim to pose as an expert in cold storage.—Kingston Whig.

Permanently Side-Track.

At Allandale, Sir Charles Tupper got side-tracked, and when Barrie was reached the specially hired brass band played "See the conquering hero comes" to a Tupperless train. This side-tracking is ominous of what is to come. Sir Charles has been side-tracked by the people of Canada since 1896; he is destined to be permanently side-tracked, for the electors will not join a train that is intended to take them back to things as they were 22 years ago, as the political pilgrims have been declaring would be their fate if the Government could be defeated.

Laurier and Canadian unity.

"WE ACKNOWLEDGE WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HESITATION THAT CANADA HAS PROSPERED SINCE SIR WILFRID LAURIER CAME INTO POWER."—Hugh John Macdonald, Tory Premier of Manitoba, at Windsor Hall, Montreal, Tuesday, Sept. 11.

The Royal Commission on Assessment.

A royal commission has been appointed to hear evidence and take into consideration the whole subject of municipal assessment. The subject is a difficult one, but good men have been appointed, and we look for good results.

The question should be approached in a spirit of fairness towards all, and wherever double or treble taxation occurs, it should be abolished, and property that now gets off scott free made to bear its fair share of the burden.

The recent acts of the Legislature bear rather heavily on corporations, and in some instances, although the law is sought to be applied less stringently in some cities than in others. For instance, London is a loan company center, and it is desirable that it should continue to be so; but London seeks to tax its companies more heavily than other cities do in proportion. Particularly is this so compared with Toronto. There should be uniformity, and the fact that the owner of the property pays taxes on the land and the company fees to the government, ought not to be lost sight of.

Various methods of assessment have been adopted in different cities. In Toronto, the revenue from investments in the city only is taxed. In Brantford the net income on investments in the municipality. In Guelph they continue the tax paid prior to the act, and deduct the amount paid the government. In Port Hope the income and dividends from resident shareholders, allowing for exemptions; and in Sarnia shareholders are not assessed at all.

The general law should be uniform. We suggest that the court of revision and assessment commissioners should meet representatives of loan companies, insurance companies, and corporations of all kinds, and fully consider what is best for London, and then, when the royal commission meets they will be able to lay before them the results of a matured consideration of the various questions with which our assessment commissioners will have to deal. Our assessment commissioners should not approach the question in a grasping spirit, but a spirit of fairness, with the intention of reaching results which will be fair to the corporation and in the best interests of the city.

"Great Strides."

Liberalism has made great strides of late.—Nelson Tribune.

Since 1896, the strides have been tremendous. Here is a list. These bye-elections since the Liberal Government took office give a fair indication of popular sentiment. It will be observed that Liberalism has taken 42 "strides" to the Conservative three, and a dozen or so of the same strides enabled Liberalism to bag constituents formerly represented by the Opposition:

Liberals.	Conservatives.
Saskatchewan.	Simcoe E.
Brandon.	Champlain.
Lotbiniere.	Sherbrooke-2.
Cornwall-Stormont.	
Quebec E.	
Kings, N. W.	
Queens and Shelburne.	
Ontario N.	
Grey N.	
Queens and Sunbury.	
Fortment.	
Brant S.	
Queen's W., P. E. I.	
Brome.	
Prince W.	
St. Johns and Iberville.	
Bonaventure.	
Oxford S.	
York N.	
Wright.	
Colchester.	
Temiscouata.	
Rimouski.	
Drummond and Arthurs.	
Macdonald, Man.	
Winnipeg.	
Nicolet.	
Toronto C.	
Prince W.	
Simcoe N.	
Lambton W.	
Bagot.	
Montmagny.	
Huron W.	
Brookville.	
Ontario W.	
Berthier.	
Chamby and Verchères.	
Labelle.	
Winnipeg-42.	

Mr. Mulock calls himself the "Minister of Labor." But he is a capital minister, too.—Hamilton Herald.

By the way, what is the use of being a man who keeps his word if you say nothing in particular, and say it so low that nobody can hear you?

The truth becomes plainer every day that the Conservative party will not succeed as yet. It must retire again until it produces some leaders.—Toronto Star.

J. J. Foy, Q.C., has decided to desert Mr. Whitney and run for the House of Commons in Center Toronto. That does not look as if Mr. Foy expected the Ross Government to be beaten.

Sir Charles Tupper is as confident of winning the elections and as boastful in asserting it as was his remote relative, Mr. Paul Kruger, when he challenged the British Empire to come on.—Toronto Star.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

With the elections seemingly many weeks ahead, the Conservatives are busy firing off all their ammunition. When the contest is really on, they will find themselves with nothing but empty shells.—Brantford Expositor.

It is said that pickpockets followed the Conservative leaders on their tour in the eastern part of the province and operated among the crowds that gathered to hear them. This is something new. Under Conservative rule the farmers had nothing in their wallets to attract pickpockets.—Toronto Star.

There will be no over confidence on the part of the Liberals in Bothwell or any other riding during the coming campaign. Over-confidence had much to do with the defeat of Hon. David Mills in the last campaign in Bothwell.—Chatham Banner.

Yes, it is well to arrange to have every legal vote polled, and to see that the dastardly tricks by means of which bogus ballots were put in the boxes, for the purpose of aiding in the defeat of Mr. Mills are not repeated.

ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE

Lord Salisbury's Opinion of Tupper's Scheme Was Emphatic.

The following is what Lord Salisbury has to say regarding Sir Charles Tupper's Quebec policy:

"I ask him to look at the state of opinion in this country, especially the state of opinion in our commercial, manufacturing and industrial classes, and say if he sees the slightest chance within any period to which we have a right to look forward, of such a modification of opinion in this country as will enable any statesman, whatever his opinion may be, to propose the establishment of retaliatory duties. It seems to me to be absolutely out of the question."



FOR GOLF RASH

Heat Rash, inflammation, itching, irritation, and chafing, undue or offensive perspiration, and many curative uses, nothing is so cooling, purifying, and refreshing as a bath with CUTICURA Soap, greatest of skin beautifiers and purifiers of toilet soaps, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purifier of emollient skin cures.

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Two dozen only Ladies' Metallic Underskirts, in light shades, fine quality, regular price \$2, special for today only, \$1 25.

Axminster Rugs, 95c

Special line Axminster Rugs, pretty designs, new colorings, our regular price \$1 50, today only 95c.

Axminster Rugs, \$1 25

Special line Axminster Rugs, nice patterns, large size, our regular price \$2, today only \$1 25.

Cambric Linings, 5c

12,000 yards Cambric Linings, in all colors, at the old price, per yard, 5c.

The New Idea Pattern

All the new styles now in. An assortment of over 3,000 different patterns, embracing everything in the line of ladies' and children's wear, are sold at only, each.....10c

Silk Velvets, 39c Yard

15 pieces of our best 50c and 60c Silk Velvet, in black and colors, good pile, today, per yard, 39c.

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No. 1—\$2 48—An All-Wool, soft in finish, free from grease, extra heavy Blanket; cannot be duplicated for less than \$3 50. Our price while they last, per pair, only.....\$2 48
No. 2—\$2 75—A fine close weave Wool Blanket, good size, soft finish, pink and blue borders. Special, per pair.....\$2 75
No. 3—\$3 35—An extra heavy Wool Blanket, size 60x85, soft finish, free from grease. Special, per pair.....\$3 35

Men's Extra Fur Felt Soft Hats, with silk bands, Russia leather sweat bands, etc., sizes 6 3-4 to 7 1-8, also black and Brown Stiff Hats, regular \$1 75 and \$1 50, today only for \$1.

of the question. If you wish to set up a discriminating system in favor of the colonies as against the rest of the world, just consider what are the goods on which you will have to levy a heavy duty in this country in order to make that discrimination felt. They are grain, wool and meat. What chance have you of inducing the people of this country to accept legislation that would make these essential articles of consumption susceptible of such tariffs? I see no probability whatever of it. That being the case, I think we should be hardly behaving respectfully to the colonies if we ask them to send representatives to a conference to discuss the question, when we know that the answer which many of them, at all events, many of their statesmen, would give, must be met immediately on our part by the information that such a thing is absolutely impossible."

POLITICAL POINTS

The Situation in Essex—Hon. J. I. Tarte's Challenge to Hugh John Macdonald.

Bothwell Conservatives have nominated James Chaney for the commons. Mr. J. H. Haslam, private banker, of Winnipeg, has been selected to contest the riding of Selkirk, Man., in the approaching election.

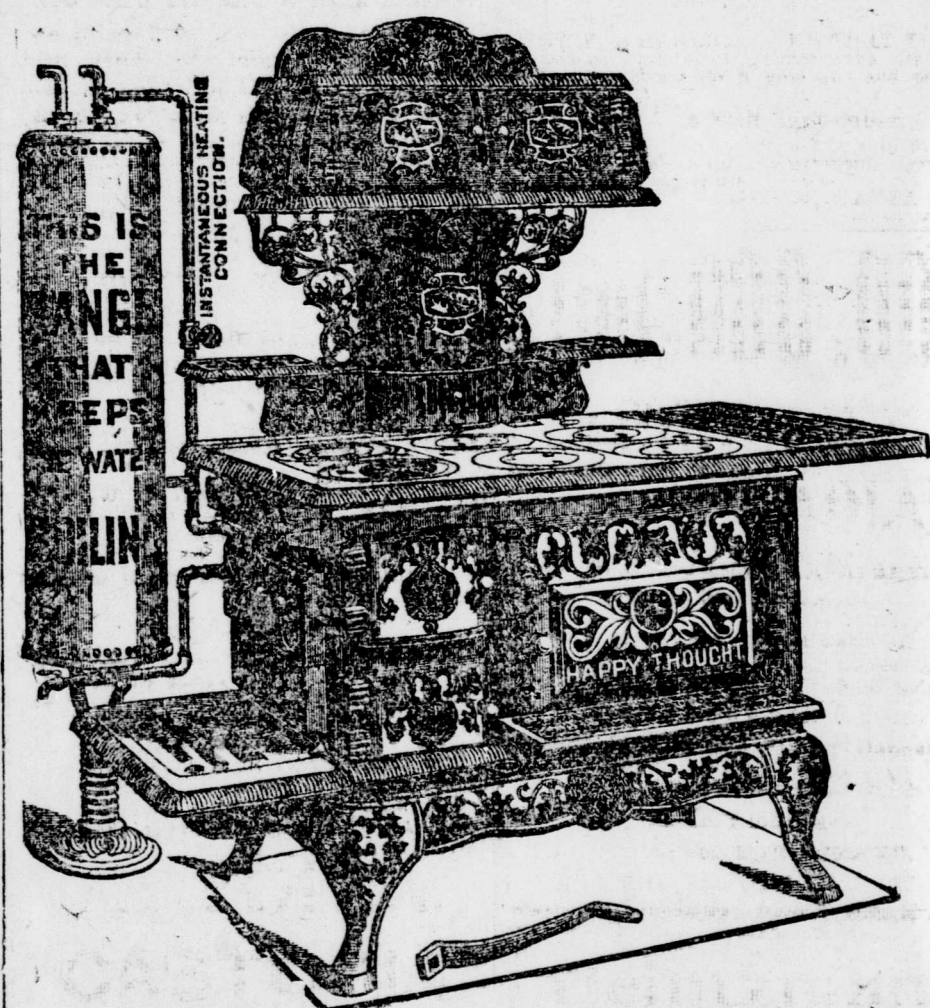
The Conservatives of Adelaide township held their annual meeting in the town hall, Adelaide village, the other evening, and elected officers as follows: President, Samuel Mahon; vice-president, Hugh Macdonald; secretary, treasurer, J. A. Denning; chairman division No. 1, D. McLean; No. 2, C. H. Bolton; No. 3, A. Carrothers, and No. 4, John Paine.

THE ESSEX SITUATION.

Windsor reporter of Detroit Journal: It matters little whether the Liberals of North Essex place a strong or weak candidate in the field at the Dominion general election. If Wm. McGregor, the present Liberal member, contests the constituency, he will win in a walk, if either R. F. Sutherland, Q.C., or Gaspard Pacaud secures the nomination, he will have little more difficulty in landing the seat than McGregor. This feeling exists throughout the riding, and the split in the Conservatives' ranks is responsible for it. Tories in Windsor and in the country are at odds over the nomination of Sol White, and no peace-maker appears.

HON. J. I. TARTE.

At the Liberal demonstration in Montreal on Thursday night, Hon. J. Israel Tarte was cheered for several minutes when called upon to speak. He begged to be excused, because there were several strangers present and the people of Montreal often heard him. He reminded the Conservatives of a page of their political history when they burned the parliament buildings in Montreal. In reply to Mr. Macdonald's attacks upon himself, Mr. Tarte said that the 60,000 French in this country at the time of the session had remained French, and would continue to be French. He would employ that language if it broke his political career twenty times. "We are French," he said, "but we are loyal subjects of her majesty." (Applause.) Mr. Hugh John Macdonald was making these attacks upon French-Canadians because the premier is a French-Canadian. "But," continued Mr. Tarte, "I will very soon give him satisfaction in the Province of Ontario. If Mr. Macdonald



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will call a meeting in Toronto under the joint management of the Liberal and of the Conservative Associations, I will be at his disposal tomorrow if necessary." (Great applause.) In conclusion, Mr. Tarte predicted a great Liberal victory at the next elections.

TRAINS REACH GALVESTON.
Galveston, Texas, Sept. 21.—At 6:15 a.m., the first train since the storm arrived over a temporary bridge. Trains are now running regularly. Martial law ended at noon.
Minard's Liniment Cures Diarrhoea.