

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, Sept. 6.

Germany's Attitude Toward Canada.

Germany is still making faces at Canada behind the tariff wall. The latest move of the German customs is to demand that United States exporters of wheat, barley, peas and rye shall send with these products a sworn statement that they were grown in the United States, the object being to prevent Canadian grain being sent in as American grain. American exporters have been mixing the superior Canadian wheat with the United States product so as to heighten its grade and secure higher prices, and they will be the chief losers by the new regulation. Canadian wheat stands on its own merits, and finds a boundless market in Great Britain. Germany has two tariffs, one of a favored character, which is extended to all countries having commercial treaties with Germany, the other the conventional or maximum tariff. Under the Anglo-German treaty, which dated back to 1865, British goods from Great Britain or British possessions were admitted by Germany at the favored or minimum tariff, but under its provisions Canada could make no reduction in favor of British goods without extending the same privilege to German imports, and the imports of Belgium and several other countries, with which Great Britain had treaties also. This was the difficulty which confronted the Canadian Government in 1897 when it resolved on a British preference. The result was that Great Britain was forced to denounce the German and Belgian treaties. Germany at once retaliated by applying to Canada the maximum tariff. The effect has not been appreciable. Canadian exports to Germany have varied little in the past ten or twelve years and seldom go much beyond \$2,000,000. The German and Belgian treaties denied Canada the right to control her own tariff arrangements and the denunciation of them by Great Britain practically gave to this country commercial freedom. It is cowardly to argue, as some Canadian journals are doing, that we should abandon the preference to Great Britain, because of German reprisals, and thereby admit Germany's right to interfere, by hostile legislation, in the commercial relations between different parts of the Empire. Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, is not one of those who believes in trucking to Germany in this way. "The German savior," he says, "makes what tariff it likes among the nationalities that compose it. Shall we in the British Empire not have the same right without incurring hostile legislation, and without it being concurred in by the mother country?" It is some reproach to the British Government that it made no effort to prevent German retaliation on Canada, when the new Anglo-German trade agreement was negotiated in 1895. However, Germany can inflict no damage on Canada which is not the least dependent upon the German market; Germany's sales to this country last year were over \$7,000,000, and in a tariff war she would have more to lose than this country, as her sales are steadily increasing. Her goods are admitted to our market at 50 per cent less duty on the average than they pay in the United States, yet American products get preferential treatment over Canadian products in the German market. In the event of an imperial preference tariff arrangement, Great Britain will owe it to the colonies to see that no country discriminates against them, under penalty of disabilities in the British market. The German savior is a parallel. The countries embraced in the German Empire are knit together by a customs union, and if the countries comprising the British Empire choose to strengthen their commercial cohesion, it is a domestic matter, and no foreign nation should be allowed with impunity to strike back at any portion of the Empire.

A Wonderful Giving.

The Church Economist calls attention to the extraordinary success of the church century fund movements in the English-speaking world. There is no parallel for it. The various church organizations in America and Great Britain set out to raise \$40,000,000, and already \$30,000,000 have been contributed. The Economist finds, by looking over the whole field, that while these immense extraordinary sums have been gathered in for specific uses, the regular contributions for church and mission support have been kept up without substantial diminution. No other body of Christians set so high a mark of effort as the Methodist Church North, of the United States. The bishops called on the members of this church for a special sum of \$20,000,000, and to date they have raised \$17,000,000 of the amount. The rest will come. All is for special purposes, among them the relieving of churches from debt and advancement of the educational work. The missionary societies of this church were fearful that the scheme would make such a draft on the resources of the people that they could would suffer. They appeared to the bishops to be included

The Dominion Millers' Association will ask the Government to place an export duty of 3 cents a bushel on wheat, so as to encourage the export of Canadian flour. How many farmers would sign a petition of that kind? as beneficiaries, but were denied. The missionary society's income has not fallen off more than \$15,000 from what it had been. The Canadian Methodists reached their goal first and passed beyond it. That goal was \$1,000,000, but \$250,000 in excess came in. The Canadian Presbyterians set out to raise \$1,000,000. The amount obtained is already \$1,430,000, and the Rev. Dr. Warden, general agent and treasurer, predicts that at the end of this year the total will be \$1,500,000. The English Wesleyans have raised \$4,500,000. The Congregationalists of England set their mark at \$2,700,000. Albert Spicer, president of the Congregational Union of England, announces that the amount actually secured is \$3,312,000. The total expenses of raising this large sum were less than \$300,000. The English Congregational churches had debts amounting to \$2,500,000, which are almost entirely cleared off. The Congregationalists of Wales started out to raise \$100,000 in five years. In three years they have raised \$850,000. The Congregational churches of Australia and Tasmania have raised over \$415,000. The United Methodist Free churches of England undertook to raise 100,000 guineas, and in two years had surpassed the mark by 4,000 guineas. The Baptists of Great Britain and Ireland set out to raise \$1,250,000, and have already obtained more than \$1,000,000. The Calvinistic Methodists have four-fifths of a desired half a million dollars. The Bible Christians have raised \$155,000. The result of the Church Economist's review of the situation is that these twentieth century funds abroad have succeeded, that the raising of the money has not affected adversely the incomes of the missionary societies or of the parish organizations, and a spiritual uplift in the churches has been one result of the effort.

A large part of the money that has been raised by the Wesleyans of England is to go for the purchase of a property in London, known as the old aquarium. It is near Westminster Abbey, and will be converted into a church house to be the headquarters of the Wesleyans of the world. The English Baptist fund will be used for the creation of a "sustentation fund," after the style of that which the Free Church of Scotland has had in operation for half a century. It is a common purpose, out of which every Baptist minister in Great Britain and Ireland, if in actual pastoral charge, will receive a uniform fixed minimum salary. The people to whom they minister may add to this whatever they will, but whenever they add enough to make the total salary exceed \$750 a year, they must pay on such additional sum a graduated tax varying from 25 to 35 per cent to the central fund.

General O'Grady-Haly had nothing to say about what he was going to do, and we were all very sorry when he had to go—Montreal Herald.

Not all of us, the Canadian militia officers regarded the general as a joke and the general seemed to regard his duties in the same light.

British people may differ as to the advantages of an Imperial preference, but they are one in regarding it as their own business.

If Mr. Ross can explain how it is possible for any government to honestly have a majority of one in the Legislature while it is in a minority of seven thousand in the Province, he is ever clever than he pretends to be.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

If the Mail and Empire can explain how any honest journal can keep on repeating that the Government is in a minority of 7,000 it will be a good deal cleverer than anyone gives it credit for.

Premier Laurier is going to Switzerland for a rest, and may remain in Europe for several weeks yet. His health during the past year has not been satisfactory, and the social and public demands on him in England must have put a strain on his strength. He owes it to himself and his country to heed nature's warning.

If we buy from the United States we should send goods over there to pay the bill, and the same with every other nation.—Winnipeg Telegram.

It doesn't matter a cent to Canada whether she pays for United States goods by selling to the United States or to Africa. For instance Canada may buy goods from the United States, Canada may pay for them by selling goods to England, and England may pay for these Canadian goods by selling English goods to the United States. This triangular trade might be just as profitable as if Canada and the United States had exchanged goods direct.

The premier of Australia says he dislikes the word colony. He is not alone in this. It is too suggestive of tutelage for a governing nation like Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The Globe proposes the word commonwealth as a substitute for colony. It is a good democratic term, and it is just as easy to speak of the commonwealth of Canada as the colony of Canada, but we want a word that will serve instead of "colonial," used either as an adjective or a noun. "Greater Britain" aptly describes the Empire, outside of the British isles, but it wouldn't do to call the colonies Greater Britons.

The "Empire."

[Judge.]

Miss Beacon Street, of Boston—Can you recall the name of that poem in which Kipling speaks of "a rag, a bone, and a hank of hair?"

Miss Breezy, of Chicago—Let me see. Oh, yes "The Empire."

..Poems the World Has Read..

Tears, Idle Tears.

[Alfred Tennyson.]

This song is found in "The Princess." It was sung on the memorable occasion when the three disguised youths are discovered.

Tears, idle tears, I know not what they mean,
Tears from the depth of some divine despair
Rise in the heart and gather to the eyes,
In looking on the happy autumn fields,
And thinking of the days that are no more.

Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the underworld,
Sad as the last which reddens over one
That sinks with all we love below the verge;
So sad, so fresh, the days that are no more.

A Green Caddy.

[Judge.]

Madge—You went over the links with Harry Huggard? He plays an excellent game, doesn't he?

Blanche—Doesn't he, though? Why, I actually believe we'd have been engaged if the stupid caddy had only known his business.

New Use for the Pulpit.

[London Tid Bits.]

There are queer nooks and corners in England yet.

A country clergyman went to preach in an old remote parish one Sunday. The aged sexton, in taking him to the pulpit, inquiringly said: "I hope your reverence won't mind preachin' from the chancel. Ye see, this is a quiet place, and I've got a duck sittin' on fourteen eggs in the pulpit."

No Time for Grief.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

"I suppose those rich Gildedagers made a great display of grief when that millionaire uncle of theirs suddenly died?"

"Grief! They haven't any time for grief! All their time is taken up with galloping around in search of the will."

When Greek Meets Greek.

[Judge.]

Hiram—A fellow tried to sell me a gold brick down to Noo York.

Silas—Did ye, but I told him I would if he'd come out here an' take his pay in board.

Laurier's Noble Service.

[Montreal Witness.]

If the Imperial Government had requested Sir Wilfrid Laurier to go on his present trip through Europe and make public speeches such as he has been making, it could not have taken better or more effective means for refuting the slanders of the continental press. As a living representative of the successful British colonial policy, and an exponent of the practical excellence of British methods of government, he presents an object lesson to the rulers and peoples of Europe of unexampled impressiveness. None but he could have associated the toast of France with the King of Great Britain in an assembly of gentlemen and won their applause. That he did so was a daring proof that while he was loyal to the traditions of the land of his forefathers, he was true to the British crown under which he was born, and the institutions which he so nobly represents. We are thankful for what may well be regarded as the wonderful physical and mental endurance which has been accorded to one who has been able to do so much to bless his country.

When the personal history of Sir Wilfrid during the past six years and realizes how, during that period, he has without intermission, and even one engrossing strain to the survival in one not robust of the good temper, exacting and even drastic, and graces which continue to make him equal to every occasion, no matter how trying. When we hear that he has now occasionally absented himself for a few days at a time our sympathies are with him and for the sake of the country and the Empire we wish him the recuperative relaxation he so much needs.

DO YOU DRINK TEA?

Use of This Beverage Very Frequently Brings on Stomach Trouble.

There can be no question but that the action of strong tea of any kind is injurious to the mucous lining of the stomach.

The frequent and continued use of even moderately strong tea will eventually bring about a seriously deranged condition of the digestive machinery. Tea drinking, if carried past a certain point or if the stomach is naturally weak or has been weakened by something else, has a great tendency to superinduce dyspepsia.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, if taken immediately after each meal will prevent any ill effects from the action of the tea. They build up and strengthen the stomach, digest the food, and thus prevent the formation of the gas due to undigested food.

It would be a great sacrifice on the part of many people to give up the use of tea. Canadians are great tea-drinkers, and the drink is so refreshing and grateful that nothing has been discovered that could take its place. Notwithstanding this, doctors and scientists the world over are forced to admit that the continued use of tea is harmful if it is the only article to counteract its effects.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the simplest, safest and most direct means of preventing Tea-Dyspepsia or any other form of Stomach Trouble.

They are a perfectly reliable protection against, and cure for, the ills of an over-burdened stomach, and may be used with perfect safety and equally good results by the youngest child or the oldest man or woman.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold wherever medicine is sold at 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50. If years of tea-drinking has upset your stomach, buy a box, use them according to directions, and note results.

Big Failure.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 6.—A. J. Cummings & Co., one of the largest brokerage houses in the city, with branch offices in eighteen or twenty towns throughout Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio and Maryland, suspended business yesterday. The amount of the firm's liabilities is not known. Mr. Cummings, in a letter to his clients announcing the suspension, accounted for it by stating that one of the firm had withdrawn his money at a critical stage and the remaining members decided to suspend at once rather than jeopardize their customers' interests further.

SIR WILFRID NOT IN GOOD HEALTH

Will Seek a Week's Rest in Switzerland—May Stay for Some Time.

London, Sept. 6.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, despite his bronzed appearance, is not well. He intends to seek an interval of rest in Switzerland for a week before going to Rome. Sir Wilfrid may prolong his stay in Europe for some weeks.

The opinion is expressed here that the attempt to establish a Franco-Canadian line of steamships will fail owing to the hesitancy of French capitalists to respond to the invitation to invest in the venture.

CARPENTERS WIN A STRIKE

Eight Thousand in Chicago Get an Increase of 50 Cents a Day.

New York, Sept. 6.—Eight thousand carpenters of this city won their strike for an advance of 50 cents a day, when the Master Carpenters' Association late last night, after a conference of seven hours, granted the demands. The strikers, in addition, asked the employers to agree not to employ carpenters of any other union. This the employers positively refused, and the carpenters accepted the 50 cents advance. The men will go to work all over the city and neighborhood in the morning.

MACHINISTS' TROUBLE. Kingston, Ont., Sept. 6.—The board of trade will try to effect a settlement of the machinists' strike in the locomotive works. The company is now after a trio of strikers, charging them with interference with employees.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

TONIGHT'S DRAMA.

"For Love and Honor" is the attraction at the Grand tonight. The railroad opening in a far Vermont village with the moving train, the horse race scene at Saratoga, the foiled attempt to dope the horse in the stable, the attempted wire-tapping on the telephone, the closing of the drawbridge in time to save the express and the great dynamite explosion underground in the big copper mine are scenes of realism, and need to be seen to be appreciated.

"WHEN KNIGHTHOOD WAS IN FLOWERS."

Princess Mary Tudor, whom Effie Ellis will present to the playgoers of London at the Grand Monday evening, Sept. 8, was the grandmother of the third Lord John Russell, who was a fine days' queen of England. Mary's daughter, Frances, married Henry Grey, Earl of Dorset. Of their two children, one was Lady Grey. History has always marveled at the eagerness of Mary to contract an alliance with the Comenore Duke of Suffolk after she had sat upon the throne of France. But it requires no insight into her time to understand that in following the dictates of her heart she chose a happier course than that of her brilliant and beautiful grandchild, whose ambition brought her to the block.

Canadian Commercial Agent.

Ottawa, Sept. 6.—Anatole Felix A. Poindeux, who was general American agent at Montreal for the Franco-Canadian Steamship Line, has been appointed Canadian commercial agent in Paris to promote trade between this country and the French Republic, and to report on the opening, from time to time, for Canadian wares over there.

John Charlton, M. P., who was here yesterday, stated he was tolerably sure next session would see the American Congress adopt lower duties on Canadian goods, and a well-to-do \$1 duty against Canadian-sawn lumber in two.

They Father Consumption. Bad coughs, colds and catarrh are recognized for more consumption than traceable even to colds. Catarrh cures more quickly than ordinary remedies, and is the only antiseptic yet discovered that is volatile enough to reach the root of the trouble in remote parts of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and impregnate every particle of air breathed with its healing, germ-killing vapor. Colds can't last ten minutes, or coughs more than thirty minutes when Catarrh is inhaled. It clears nose, throat and air passages at once, stops drooping, headache, and eradicates catarrh from any part of the system. Two months' treatment, \$1; trial size, 25c. Druggists or N. C. Poisson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are Mild. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their children. It is the best remedy for all the ills of children. It soothes the inflamed membrane, cures the colic, and is the best remedy for DIARRHEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's" Soothing Syrup.

Wood's Great Peppermint Cure. Sold and recommended by all the leading druggists. It is a reliable medicine discovered by a Dr. Wood, who guaranteed to cure all cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all other ailments of the throat and lungs. It is a powerful expectorant, and is the best remedy for all the ills of the throat and lungs. It is sold by all the leading druggists. Be sure and ask for "Wood's Great Peppermint Cure."

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Walter Baker & Co.'s PURE, HIGH GRADE Cocoas and Chocolates.



WALTER BAKER & CO. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1760. DORCHESTER, MASS.

BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.

TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

JACK FROST IS HERE

Tomatoes and Other Garden Truck Suffer in New York State.

Ballston, N. Y., Sept. 6.—There was a severe frost here this morning. Tomatoes were frozen and other garden vegetables and buckwheat were damaged.

It Isn't Talking That Counts.

It is our earnest desire to make you a regular and pleased customer. We do not believe in long and tiresome arguments. Our large stock of pure drugs, proprietary medicines, perfumes and toilet specialties and our close prices, will impress you more favorably than long newspaper talks.

HAVE YOU USED IT?

Have you used Paine's Ointment Compound? If not, you are missing a great deal. It is a remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia or blood diseases. Paine's Ointment Compound is the most reliable and efficacious medicine now before the public for rebuilding lost strength. Our stock is always fresh and pure.

J. Callard, Druggist, London, Ont.

78-h-yt

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful, and cures the catarrh of the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

CANADIAN CRACK SHOTS

Close of the D. R. A. Matches—Some of the Winners.

Ottawa, Sept. 5.—A crisp September air, a heavy but steady wind and good light provided favorable conditions for shooting in the closing day of the D. R. A. this morning. The Harold Heath match at 500 yards was first fired. The second prize, \$18, was won by Sgt. H. Hayden, of the Thirtieth, with 84; 86, Capt. John Crowe, Thirtieth; 85, 84, Major Hayes, Seventh, 80; 84, Pte. J. Moreland, Twentieth, 80.

The first team prize in the Borden match was won by the Sixth D. C. O. R. with Forty-third second, Thirtieth Regiment, third, and Forty-third fourth. The prize money was respectively \$48, \$40, \$32 and \$24.

The Kirkpatrick Cup is won by the team of the British Columbia Rifle Association.

In the Governor-General's match, Sgt. J. Freeborn, Thirtieth Regiment, Hamilton, a young shot, won first place, gold medal and \$200 cash; second, Sgt. Ommundsen, British team, \$150; third, Sgt. Scott, British team, \$100; fourth, Capt. Blair, Seventy-eighth.

Daniel Melchre, 33 years of age, one of the best known and oldest residents of Ottawa, died Thursday night of cancer. Melchre was a well-to-do farmer near Sandwich. He is survived by a widow and a large family.

Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.: Gentlemen—In June, '98 I had my hand and wrist bitten and badly mangled by a vicious horse. I suffered greatly for several days, and the wound refused to heal, until your agent gave me a bottle of MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I began using, and the wound was healed in five hours the pain had ceased, and in two weeks the wound had completely healed and my hand and arm were as well as ever. Yours truly, A. E. ROY, Carriage Maker, St. Antoine, P. Q.

Without doubt this UNIVERSAL STANDER for a LIBERAL ARTS COURSE, ACCOUNTS largely for its PHENOMENAL SUCCESS.

That the COURSES are WELL ADAPTED also to those qualifying for POSITIONS AS HIGH SCHOOL SPECIALISTS is evident from the notable standing of McMaster graduates at the Ontario Normal College. Address the Registrar for a Calendar.

A Liberal Arts Course.

McMaster University, TORONTO.

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DAILY PICTURE PUZZLE.



This horseman is trespassing on the property of a farmer. Find the farmer and his dog.

One is between the faces of the two men, and the other is back of kneeling man.

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE:

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