

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1862.

The Daily Advertiser.

Two Editions.

Daily, by mail, per year \$5 00 to 10 pages, \$4 00

Daily, by mail, per three months, \$1 00

All subscriptions payable in advance

Western Advertiser

(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum, \$3 00

Advertising Rates made known on application

at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO. (LIMITED)

LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and

Managing Director.

God's in the heaven,

All's right with the world.

—Browning.

London, Monday, Aug. 16, 1897.

Local business men are preparing for

a lively fall trade, with indications

that it will begin earlier than usual, it

is no time to grumble.

The Yukon River is thirty miles wide

six hundred miles from its mouth. That

is a magnificent stretch of water, but

it is frozen up for the greater part of

the year.

Canada's population is increasing.

The steamer Mounch took up

on its trip last week 160 Michigan

farmers. They go to settle on the fertile

prairies of our Canadian Northwest.

Success to them!

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who recently

was the guest of President Faure of

France, was waited upon by a number

of Parisian well-wishers, headed by M.

Herbette, councillor of state, and pre-

sented with a magnificent tablet bear-

ing the effigy of France, as a memorial

of his visit.

France, also, will largely increase

her military expenditure for the ensu-

ing year, this being necessitated by the

additions made to her army corps.

Twenty-eight thousand four hundred

and nine officers and 53,141 men of the

active army, 742 officers and 25,121 men

of the gendarmery, and 142,000 horses

will be the effective strength for the

year. The estimate also provides for the

establishment of three new schools of

infantry.

Some people are altogether too ready

to meddle with that which does not

concern them. The other day, it was

announced that the daughters of the

late Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of

"Uncle Tom's Cabin," had been left in

a destitute condition, and a fund was

proposed for their benefit. Now the fol-

lowing letter has been issued by them:

"While we fully appreciate the kind-

ly feeling that has prompted all the

talk and suggestions in the matter of

our temporal affairs, still we wish to

say that an error seems to be pre-

valent regarding them. We are happy

to be able to state to those kindly inter-

ested that we are, and we hope we

shall be, far from needing as-

sistance, either public or private.

Gratefully and respectfully,

"MISS H. B. STOWE."

"MISS E. T. STOWE."

This rebuke should be laid to heart

by the busybodies.

In the midst of all the allurement

of foreign lands, Sir Wilfrid Laurier

never omitted an opportunity to praise

his native land of which he is the first

Minister. At the banquet given in his

honor at Paris, the minister of finance

presiding, the Canadian premier told

those who listened to his eloquent

words that "Canada was a nation com-

posed of two different races springing

from the two strongest nations of the

world, and both tenaciously preserv-

ing their memories and aspirations.

Paris, with all its beauty, did not speak

to his heart as Canada did. Canada

was proud of its history, of its free

institutions, of its climate.

Recent rains guarantee a magnificent

supply of late grass and root crops in

this portion of Canada. This will be an

especial boon to every farmer who feeds

cattle for export.

The New Departure Viewed by

an Outsider.

The New York Post discusses Cana-

da's new departure and its effect on

the future of trade and commerce. It

holds that the Canadian Government

is wise in doing all that lies within

its power to remove obstacles in the

way of the traffic to facilitate which

the taxpayers of the country have in

the past been called upon to pay large

sums in building railways and canals.

"Very properly," continues our con-

temporary, "the Canadian Government

Sir Charles Tupper cannot refrain from

wailing and imprecation as he sees

them dashed. The post hoc, ergo

propter hoc argument, which is enough

for most people, happens at this juncture

in the United States to count in

favor of protection. In Canada, hap-

pily, it will count the other way, and

with so much prosperity as now seems

likely to remain in force until its re-

sults become understood and appre-

ciated. Trade with the United States

will suffer, but trade with England

will improve, and the history of that

power shows that freedom from legis-

lative meddling may be a greater stim-

ulus to trade than natural advantages.

Mr. Goldwin Smith points to the map

and conclusively demonstrates the

folly of separating Canada from the

United States. Separation, however,

has become our settled policy, and the

commercial union with England which

we have forced on Canada will grow

closer and stronger as years go on.

What is of greater consequence, the

action of the Canadian government

will tend to revive the cause of free

trade. Its immediate effect has been

somewhat paradoxical, England hav-

ing been obliged to notify Germany

and Belgium that her treaties with

them would be terminated. The Cana-

dian government does not see how

revenue is to be insured if it reduces

duties generally, and it proposes, for

the present at least, to limit the re-

duction to countries admitting Cana-

dian products free, which under the

present treaties would involve a re-

duction on German and Belgian prod-

ucts. These treaties, however, have

nothing to do with the theory of free

trade. That theory contemplates the

abolition of protective duties, and, as

a matter of fact, Canada has partly

abolished them. She has not carried

the theory out, but she has made a

beginning. There is ground for hope

that, when the example of her colonies

has been added to that of England,

the other nations of the earth may at

last be convinced that their policy of

reciprocal injury is a survival of bar-

barism.

Our contemporary gives an interest-

ing outside view of the effect of our

preferential trade arrangements with

Great Britain. We are just as ready

to trade with the United States if it

is prepared to receive our products

freely in payment for what we buy.

A Bright Outlook.

The Montreal Witness, in a review

of the outlook for business, has the fol-

lowing cheering statement:

"Notwithstanding the Dingley tariff,

Canada seems entering upon an era of

renewed prosperity. The hog cholera in

Ontario has been stamped out at a cost

of about fifty thousand dollars; the

wheat crop promises not only to be

abundant and of good quality, but to be

unusually early, harvesting being now

under way in Manitoba; recent discov-

eries have placed the country in the

van as a gold producer, while the oil

wells of Gaspe are said to be promis-

ing, and quicksilver has been discover-

ed near Halifax. Under judicious man-

agement the mines of Canada are des-

tined not merely to foster immigration

and the investment of foreign capital,

but to afford Canadians themselves

profitable investment for the accumu-

lation of a steady reduction in the rate

of interest paid on deposits. The denun-

ciation of the German and Belgian

treaties, for the termination of which

a year's notice is requisite, is a feather

in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cap, and may

lead to an extension of trade with

those countries on terms favorable to

Canada, while the construction of the

new Victoria bridge, the Crow's Nest

Pass Railway, and the improvements

contemplated by the government will

give employment and activity to trade.

A good fall trade is anticipated in most

lines, and with a slight improvement

in remittances it is thought that the

long-continued depression is now over.

Payments on the fourth of the month

were generally well reported."

Railway and Bicycle Etiquette.

Mr. D. Chisholm, Berlin, writes, sug-

gesting that the railway managers

should enforce a regulation providing

that passengers entering should get in

at one end of the carriage, and those

going out should retire at the oppo-

site end. It seems to be a sensible in-

novation. As to our electric cars,

would it not be a good idea if the

Canada's Gold Fields.

We direct attention to the interview

with Hon. David Mills, given in an-

other column. Senator Mills is thor-

oughly conversant with the question

of the boundary between Canada and

the United States territory of Alaska,

and he talks most interestingly of the

subject. He clearly shows the neces-

sity for the Canadian government and

people looking sharply after their

rights on our far northwest borders

if they would not here lose many im-

portant advantages which it is held

clearly belong to the Dominion.

The World Takes Note.

Editorially discussing the new tariff

departure of Canada, which estab-

lishes preferential trade with Great Brit-

ain, the London Times says:

"Canada, by her patriotic and pub-

lic-spirited action has offered an op-

portunity, of which Her Majesty's Gov-

ernment has had the courage to take

advantage, to end an arrangement

which would have otherwise hampered

our fiscal policy for an indefinite pe-

riod. That practical assertion of im-

perial unity and of colonial freedom of

action within the empire lifts the

whole of the demonstrations of the

jubilee year out of the sphere of sen-

timent, and gives them a substantial

significance of which the world takes

note."

It is an achievement of a most note-

worthy character, and calculated to

confer the greatest benefits upon both

Canada and the motherland.

SAFE.

Detroit News.

There are indications, however, that

prosperity will never be arrested for

scorching.

WHEN?

The New Age, London.

When will our protectionists learn

the simple economic truth, that the

export of products is the principle of

business, and that the prosperity of our

chief customers increases our own?

REVENGE.

Chicago Record.