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LADIES,

In justice to themselves, should not purchase any dress goods until they have seen T. Beattie & Co.'s immense assortment, nearly as large as all the other houses in London put together. Read the following list of Dress Goods and low prices:

25 pcs. Caravan Suiting, 12c., well worth 25c.
25 pcs. Tricot Fancy Suiting, 15c., well worth 25c.
15 pcs. Heavy Cloth Suiting, 20c., well worth 25c.
100 pcs. Wool Cashmere Twill Costume Cloth, including the newest and choicest shades, 25c., well worth 50c.
25 pcs. English Ottoman, 25c., worth 50c.
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See our new Broadie Dress Goods.
See our new Invisible Stripe Dress Goods.
See our new Granite Dress Goods.
See our new Ottoman Velvet Dress Goods.
See our new Velvets.
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A visit to our Dress Goods department will be of interest to every lady.

THOS. BEATTIE & CO.

116 and 118 Dundas Street, 4 doors east of Richmond.

The Free Press, LONDON, ONT.

Wednesday, November 21 1883.

A TOO CANDID FRIEND.

A Grit paper published in Toronto, the *Advertiser*, is greatly concerned touching the exhibition of defective leadership. After having got rid of Mr. Alex. Mackenzie by a coup which was not only rude but intensely ungrateful in its nature, it is now found that Mr. Blake is the victim of even more glaring defects. Says the *Advertiser*: "Blake is a failure—a dead failure. There is no getting over that fact. He has no courage—no capacity—no policy. His whole tactics consist in picking holes in the measures proposed by the Government. He cannot originate any programme of his own—and so long as he is leader, of course nobody else in the Liberal ranks can do so. His manner is harsh and repellent. He snubs anybody who dares to approach him with a suggestion so emphatically that those who have some brains, and possess some knowledge of political strategy are positively afraid to go near him." Had any wicked "Tory" journal said as much it would have been set down to malevolence. Having disposed of Mr. Blake in such an unceremonious fashion the *Toronto Journal* goes on to advocate the claims of Mr. Mowat for the leadership. He is depicted as the very reverse of Mr. Blake in that particular, and it is thought that Mr. Mowat would be willing to throw free trade to the dogs, and devote himself, "He-fixer" as he is, to the development of the principle of protection. And this is the opinion the *Advertiser* ferms of the programme which Mr. Mowat would be found supporting:—

"He would make Protection protect Labor as well as Capital.
"He would make it a penal offence for manufacturers to import labor from abroad.
"He would pass a stringent factory act forbidding the employment of child labor, and restricting that of women.
"He would make eight hours a legal day's labor.
"He would pass a stringent Anti-Chinese bill, and so capture the solid British Columbia delegation.
"How would that kind of thing do for a 'reform' platform under the auspices of Mr. Oliver Mowat? In conclusion it is said: 'Let Blake be bonned and Mowat put in his place as Reform leader. He might not do it, but we have indicated as requiring to be done. But he has brains, as we said before, and we believe he would do enough in this direction to carry the next general election with the aid of the labor vote.'

This is interesting to the general public, and to 'reformers' in particular. Besides, it is of undoubted advantage to the country at large that the ability of the leader of the Opposition should be unquestioned. From a constitutional point of view he is an important personage in the government of the country, though not in the administration of affairs. It is of the utmost consequence, then, that he should be in a position to challenge general attention, as is the case with Sir Stafford Northcote in England to-day, and as Disraeli used to command it. This question of leadership is no doubt that which is the sore point with the Opposition. It can't be Charlton or Patterson. The young Quebec 'tribune of the people,' Mr. Laurier, seems to have quietly collapsed. Sir Richard Cartwright is out of the question, and Mr. G. W. Ross won't do. Mr. Mills is not in a position to be considered just now—more than to Mr. Hawkins. So that with Mr. Mackenzie expelled, Mr. Blake discredited, and none others to the front, the position of the 'reformers' is one which entitles them to some consideration. But worse than all, they have no policy. If they had a leader as might be looked up. Without a policy and without an effective leader matters can only go from bad to worse.

The season at Mount Gilead can scarcely be said to be opening joyously, as, beside the suits of the unfortunate American gentleman, which has been mentioned in many papers, it is said that three elegant sets of English ladies have been taken place, and have caused a painful feeling in Montreal.

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

The attempt that has been made by the Grit organs to get up a commercial "scare" in Canada has signally failed. The embarrassment which overtook Mr. David Morrice, an extensive dealer in cottons, was greedily seized upon as a conclusive token of the ruin and decay which these journals and politicians had predicted, and the most was made of what proved to be but a passing incident. For a time it may be to some have looked equally in the distance, but for the excited howl set up by the Grit press. The worst becoming quickly known, a feeling of perfect relief has succeeded to apprehension, and now commercial confidence has been restored to such a degree as to cover with shame and humiliation those mischief making and incendiary writers whose chief aim was to make a little political capital, though at the expense of a terrible panic and the loss of Canadian credit. So dastardly a spirit as that manifested now meets with universal reprehension. Even the political friends of these writers condemn the tone that had been adopted, as tending to the injury of trade just at a time when confidence and self-reliance was required. So far from the talk of the Grits being realized, it would seem that this country is entering upon a fresh career of industrial activity and progress. On all sides the reports are encouraging. The *Montreal Herald* testifies that country remittances are proving satisfactory. From several leading houses the *Shareholder* has also heard the remark that "there was really no ground for complaint on this score, and one dry goods house made the statement that they could not remember any period during the last ten years when payments were so satisfactory as now." True, while there remained a doubt as to the amount of cotton goods on the market, the factories agreed to curtail their production; but it seems that now that the mists have cleared away, there is found to be no adequate ground for alarm, and several of the largest mills are now returning full time. It was reported in Grit journals that some of the stove and foundry companies at Montreal were discharging hands. The truth is, that no hands have been sent away, while hundreds of high-priced mechanics ranging from \$3 to \$5 per day, are employed. Coming west, in Toronto we find that enterprising business men are looking for a site for blast furnaces and rolling mills. It is contemplated to start with a capital of from one to three million dollars. They will manufacture from Canadian ore pig iron, boiler plates, rails, fish plates, railway ties, &c. This industry is the direct outcome of the Government action in giving a bonus of \$1.50 a ton on all pig iron made in Canada from that date until June 30, 1889. Many hundreds of skilled workmen will be employed at high wages. It was lately noticed that Canadian manufacturers are now beginning to be exported abroad. Among such firms is that of the Bell Organ Company, who are entering upon distant fields of enterprise, being about to open warehouses in England, for the sale of their instruments. They already send large consignments to Australia. A pin factory has just been established in Galt by East, Gourley & Co. It is inaugurated a few nights ago by a grand ball and supper. Since then the great flourishing mill of Mr. Tolton, on the River Speed, at Guelph, has been refitted and enlarged to three or four times its former capacity. In this city certain factories which were obliged to be temporarily closed, owing to various causes, are again starting up. Indeed the progress Canada is making as a manufacturing country is being remarked upon as a significant fact by the American press. The *Syracuse Journal* calls attention to the official statistics which show that our production of cotton fabrics has trebled since 1870, that of woollen trade has nearly doubled in the same period, and that whereas in 1878 most of the sugar consumed in the Dominion was refined elsewhere, Canada now refines more than is sufficient for her own needs. But perhaps the best test of the prosperity of a state is the condition of her railway traffic. From 1875 the train mileage run in Canada increased from 17,680, 168 to 27,846,411, the earnings from \$19,470,599 to \$29,627,789, and the weight of freight carried from 5,670,836 tons to 18,575,787 tons. These statements are overwhelming in their significance, and prove that Canada has the innate power to advance, and will advance, provided the intelligent efforts of those at the helm of state continue to be as wisely directed as at present, and supported as they have been by the mass of the people. The Grits on the other hand deny that we ought to stretch forth a hand for this purpose, maintaining that industry should be left to take care of itself, and when it is said that such a policy would reduce Canadians to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water for other nations, they say, "All right, that is only what Canadians are naturally called upon to do, to till the ground, to chop down the timber, and to delve to the rocks for the precious metals." It was gravely laid down a short time ago in a Grit journal that beyond the field, the forest and the mine, Canadians should not indulge industrial or productive ambitions. It was fit they should remain forever as diggers and deliver, buying their manufactured wares from foreign nations. If such views were to prevail instead of large manufacturing, employing thousands of mechanics, to eat up the farmer's products, we should have no workshops beyond the horse-mill; the country corners. We feel sure the bulk of our people dissent

from such a view, and will maintain with us that the greater the number of industries among us the better for all parties. They will estimate at its true value the attempt that has been made in the Grit press here and elsewhere to bring Canada's industrial status into contempt and disrepute.

ANOTHER GOOD MAN GONE.

Dr. Dowling, of South Renfrew, knew full well that when he was offering a man named Hickey the position of License Inspector as the price of his support at the election in the eastern constituency he was offering him a bribe of even more value than gold or crisp dollar bills. He knew just what the man would like to have, and gave him to understand that he would make it all right with Mr. Mowat in respect of the profitable Commission if he would but lend him his influence, and "elevate the standard of morality" in the usual way. Unfortunately for himself he did not keep his word, or else the "Little Premier" has preferred someone else. At any rate, Hickey finds himself a disappointed man, and, as is usual in such cases, turns round and reveals the whole of the circumstances under which he was premised to be added to that noble army of modern martyrs whose duty it is to go about under the directions of Mr. Mowat and coerce the people, through threats of reprisals, to vote for his candidate and sustain him to the best of their ability. The unsealing of a Grit member for bribery is now a matter of so ordinary occurrence that no one is at all surprised when it takes place. But there is something particularly fit in the kind of offer made by Dr. Dowling. The position of License Inspector carries with it so many opportunities that it is coveted by a large number of people. And those opportunities are made use of during the election campaign to drive those who fall under the purview of the Inspectors to support the Grit cause by every means at their disposal and within their power. The Commissioners and the Inspectors are two of the chief levers in the hands of the Grits to carry on their campaign against the good government of the people. And it will not be till the power of appointing them and using them as they please and secret agents is taken away from them that anything like purity of election can be had. On almost every occasion in East and West Middlesex, and now in Renfrew, the existing of these Commissioners and Inspectors has been made use of to strike a blow at the freedom of election, and the rights of the constituents. But the people have made up their minds not to tolerate this kind of any longer.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The gun on Parliament Hill now indicates standard time when it is fired at noon.

An English reviewer says that the theologians are regaining courage after the assaults of the last twenty years.

Some English judges are adopting the plan recommended by Mr. Howard Vincent at the Social Science Congress—that is, in the case of a first offence, under extenuating circumstances, to suspend sentence, and require the accused to find one surety for his coming up for judgment after a period of probation, when, if he is behaving well, he is discharged.

The golden eagle is becoming more and more a rare avis in the Highlands of Scotland. It is seldom seen, save in the remotest wilds, and it is therefore rather surprising to hear of one having been killed on the hill of Morven, within a few miles of Ballater. It was a splendid specimen, measuring between the tips of the wings, five feet three inches, and was shot, in the very act of pouncing on a grouse, by one of the Morven keepers.

Telegram.—It is expected that the Canada Pacific Railway will be completed in two years more. This will be far in advance of the time allowed by the contract. It may be years before the railway will pay running expenses, but the people of the west will find it a great advantage to have close communication with the people of Ontario. No doubt when Parliament meets full explanations will be given of the railway financial arrangement entered into between the Government and the Syndicate as to the guarantee for the payment of the dividends.

The electric light bids fair to be the light of the immediate future in English country houses. Lord Salisbury, who is of an experimental and scientific turn of mind, was the first to use it in a country house. That was four or five years ago. Then the Duke of Sutherland followed the example at Trentham, and now Lord Thurlow is having Dunphail House by electricity. Not only are the house, the offices, and the home-land to be thus lighted, but several of the mills on Lord Thurlow's Morpeth estate are to be worked by electricity.

London World.—There is an appalling suddenness in Mr. John Davidson's death in the Reform Club on the afternoon of Friday last. The poor gentleman had lunched there, as had been his wont for years, and after lunch had played his long-accustomed rubber. He had left the card-room and gone into the hall, on one of the couches in which he was sitting when he died. There he lay as he had died, a corpse, in the midst of the oblong and flowing life of the club, for two hours, until the coroner arrived and sanctioned the removal, dispensing with the necessity of an inquest, because of the information furnished by poor Mr. Davidson's medical attendant. As the body lay there under a sheet, a gentleman entered to order the dinner at which the dead man was to have been his guest. One of the oldest habits of the Reform, Mr. Davidson was universally respected and liked. Living under the shadow, for years, of the quick death that came to him on Friday, the deceased gentleman was ever cheerfully and manfully composed.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* thus foreshadows the chief points of the liberal programme in the British Parliament:—"We have reason to believe that, although the government cannot be said to have arrived at any definite decision as to the programme of next session, yet it is probable that it will introduce at the beginning of the session a measure of electoral reform which will apply to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, making household suffrage the uniform rule both in town and country. If so, this will entail a reduction of the borough franchise, which at present is a £10 rating franchise, but which in future will be the same as in England. This Household Suffrage bill will have the precedence of all other measures. Although temporarily dissociated from the Franchise bill the question of redistribution of seats will probably be declared by the government to be an integral part of the scheme of electoral reform, which must be dealt with before an appeal is made to the country. The details of the scheme of redistribution are as yet unsettled, but it may be taken for granted that it will not embody the principle of minority representation, and that it will go the same line as the Franchise bill which has preceded it. An attempt will probably be made to make the settlement on a self-repairing basis after each census as to its disposal with the necessary further reform bills; but neither on that point nor any of the others on which definite statements have been set forth in some quarters have Ministers arrived at any final decision."

It is announced that Mr. Winans and his two sons have killed 196 deer this season, being an average of seven for each day they were out. The whole of the deer were got by driving, and not a very creditable sort of driving, for in real truth they are literally driven up to the guns in such a fashion that by no possibility can they escape destruction. Even Mr. Winke could not have missed with such arrangements. Mr. Winans rents over 200,000 acres in the counties of Inverness and Ross, for which he pays about £18,000 a year; so that each deer costs him nearly £100 in rent alone, and the expenses of keeping up so vast a forest must be immense. The boys are not a good deal contrasted with the Duke of Westminster's on Reay, Lord Aveland's on Glenartney, Lord Munro's on Ben Alder, Sir Charles Morland's on Glenashie, or Sir H. Mowbray's on Cannacroch; all these peers' forests, where deer are almost invariably killed by fair stalking. The rental of Reay and the adjoining ground does not exceed £2,500 a year; so that each stag of the bag chronicle last week cost only £21 on the rental.

London World.—A Montreal citizen of "respectable position" has been recently taught a lesson in a way amusing to everybody but himself. A petty clerk of H.M.S. Canada heard him speak disrespectfully of our royal family, and at once knocked him through a plate-glass window. The bystanders were so pleased at his combative loyalty that they paid the bill of damages, when the clerk reached Halifax a six-dollar note was found awaiting the "gallant tar," with a promise to double the sum if he gave a lesson in manners to "any other disrespectful ruffian." Prince George of Wales is said to have offered his congratulations to this plucky shipmate of his Royal Highness, who is popular both on the main and quarter-deck.

Calcutta comes to the front as the next scene in the succession of world's fairs. Her exhibition is to open a fortnight hence. Great Britain and Australia have contributed largely. The magnificent feature of the show, however, will undoubtedly be the Indian, and most brilliant in this will be the display of jewels loaned by princes and chiefs. The collection of precious stones, and especially of diamonds, rubies and emeralds, is expected, indeed, to be of unprecedented splendor. There will undoubtedly be wonderful textile fabrics, also, in this part of the fair.

THE LOST STEAMER CONDOR.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE ALEXANDRIA FORTS.

The Condor, wrecked Sunday on the coast of Holland, was the gunboat which silenced the Marabout batteries at the entrance to the harbor of Alexandria when that city was bombarded in the first part of July, 1882. She and four other gunboats were awaiting action in the harbor when Fort Marabout began raining shells at long range toward several men-of-war which were pouring balls into the breast of Fort Mex. Noticing this, Lord Charles Bressford, who commanded the Condor, stood in and pluckily engaged the fort with his little craft. The gunboat Beacon came in and joined the Condor, the two making excellent practice on the fort, while about half thickly round the boats and passed several times between the masts, but never touched them. The fire of the fort was at last silenced by the boats. The conduct of Lord Bressford was very highly spoken of, as also that of the men under his command, who displayed considerable bravery. It is said that the Condor ran within 1,300 yards of the fort, a single shell from which, had it struck her, would have sunk her. Admiral Seymour then signalled: "Well done, Condor." Not long after the Marabout incident Lord Bressford had the Condor attack the Agem Fort. "His little vessel," says an eye-witness, "went close under the guns of the fort and opened a tremendous fire, but was unable to silence it. The admiral then signalled the other gunboats to assist in the engagement, and the Agem was soon quiet." The Condor took part in all the operations about Alexandria.

SPLENDID SCHOLAR AND MAGNIFICENT ORATOR.—The following appears in the *Quarter Journal*, of Louisville, Ky.:—"I know of no lecturer so full of argument—of human experience—of life sense and deepness—as Wendling's lecture on Satan. It is instructive and entertaining to the student, the man of business, the professional gentleman and the man of letters and theology. I have rarely, if ever, heard a lecture that set me so 'a-thinking,' and did me so much good. Mr. Wendling is booked for New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other Eastern cities, and your readers will have a chance to hear a brilliant and thorough discussion of a peculiar subject by a splendid scholar and a magnificent orator."

Returns from the seven New England railroads for the year ended September show 221 persons were killed against 216 the year before; 535 injured, against 483. Eighty of the killed and 353 of the injured were employees.

New Advertisements

The New

CROCKERY, CHINA & GLASS

HOUSE.

First Annual Sale

COMMENCES TO-DAY.

And will be Continued Every Day

UNTIL THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

As our prices are always lowest, the public may look for (and will get) bargains. The large increase in our business is due to first-class goods at low prices. These are solid facts, which the public are fast finding out.

PIGOT & BRYAN,

186 DUNDAS STREET,

NORTH SIDE.

BURNS & BAPT

The Largest Stock of Boys', Young Men's and Men's

OVERCOATS!

IN THE CITY.

Boys' . . . from \$2.50 Upwards
Young Men's " 4.00 "
Men's . . . 5.50 "

BURNS & BAPT

154 DUNDAS ST.

Amusements.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, Nov. 24th.

Engagement of the talented French Society.

Star

WILLIE RHEA.

Supported by WILLIAM HARRIS and a

first dramatic company, under the management

of ARTHUR A. GRAVE, Jr.

PROU-FROU!

Admission, 25c., 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50, 2.00.

St. Sale of seats will open Tuesday, Nov. 20th,

at 10 o'clock, at Wells & Cordage's.

Nov. 20th and 27th—Silver King.

1.00 to 2.00 to 5c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

C. J. WHITNEY, Lessee and Manager.

Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 26th and 27th.

The latest London and American success.

"THE SILVER KING"

Written by Messrs. Henry A. Jones and Henry

Herman. Perfectly interpreted by J. H.

HAYTER, Jr., specially selected company of

absolute merit, and produced with gorgeous

and realistic scenery. Drama in five acts and

sixteen complete scenes, painted by J. J. Maz-

zanovich and Henry Merry. The management

guarantees all its wealth of attractions

in point of cost, scenic effect and music, as

originally produced at Wallack's Theatre, N. Y.,

over 30 nights; Princess Theatre, London,

over 30 nights.

Sale of seats commences Thursday morning,

Nov. 22nd, at 10 o'clock. Prices, 25c., 50c., 75c.,

and \$1.00.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Bowman & Co.

have the largest supply of Stratford coal in

the city. A so best brands of soft and steam

coal, also a coal. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Telephone connections with Yard No. 26,

Bathurst St.

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Boys & Girls

WANTED

to buy their State Shirts at SCARROW'S.

See and select the range for the winter. Shirts

and Valises retail at wholesale prices. Hours

blankets at 50c. Half price of all kinds of ap-

paratus at low prices.

W. SCARROW,

235 Dundas Street, London.

NEW GOODS

OPENED OUT THIS WEEK, 40 CASES

GIFT

China Cups & Saucers,

SPLENDID VALUE, AT

BRYCE'S

Jobbing House,

123 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.

Grand Trunk Railway

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMMENCING MONDAY, 19th OF NOVEMBER,

all trains on this Company's Lines will be run

by "Eastern Standard Time," which is

Nineteen Minutes Faster than

Hamilton Time.

Trains by the Grand Trunk Division will

leave London as follows:—

6.30 a.m.—Express Train for Stratford, Guelph

and Toronto.

1.55 a.m.—Express for Stratford, Guelph and

Toronto.

5.45 p.m.—Express for "Stratford, Guelph

and Toronto.

JOSEPH HICKSON,

General Manager.

Montreal, 19th November, 1883.

QUEEN TONNERS.

Genuine Italian Ice Cream,

Ice cream, pop, soda water, candy,

and confectionery, at J. J. BURNETT'S, 285

Richmond Street, two doors from Grace House

Albany.