

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Friday, August 2.

OBNOXIOUS FISHERY REGULATIONS AND WESTERN M. P. S.

The Sarnia Canadian takes issue with the "Advertiser," and denies that the constant pressure of Messrs. McGregor, Allan, Lister and other western M.P.s had anything to do with the tardy withdrawal of the obnoxious fishery regulations by the Dominion Government. It argues that Mr. Costigan, Minister of Fisheries, refused to admit the clear presentation of the case of the Canadian fishermen and those who were affected adversely by their unjust treatment, but that he readily agreed to the change when Mr. W. J. Hanna, of Sarnia, presented the facts to him.

Our contemporary's estimate of Mr. Costigan's ability to understand the effect of the obnoxious fishery regulation either does the Minister a serious injustice, or he is really a very stupid or bitter partisan.

Years ago the western members whose names we have mentioned, backed by Hon. David Mills and Mr. Campbell, M. P. for Kent, supplied on the floor of Parliament unassailable proof that the Canadian fishermen were constantly harassed by orders that their nets should be changed to meet the views of experimenters at Ottawa. These members pointed out that while Canadians were prevented by Dominion red tape from catching fish in the Great Lakes and connecting rivers, United States fishermen were making money by catching fish on their side of the streams and of the lakes. They pointed out, particularly during the session of 1893—many months before Mr. Hanna is alleged to have taken the matter up—that the fishermen of Canada were unduly restrained and restricted in their labors, while the United States fishermen were reaping a rich reward. "We feel," said Mr. McGregor, M.P., in the House of Commons, on March 27, 1893, "that the Czar of Russia is not treating his subjects as harshly as this Administration has treated our people in this matter of the fishing laws." Mr. Allan, M.P., then said: "Through the policy that has been pursued by the Government our fishermen have been outraged in the past," and he gave unassailable statistics to prove his statement. Mr. Lister's views were stated with equal strength, and both members presented petitions from many fishermen in support of them. Hon. David Mills ridiculed the motion entertained by the men at Ottawa that the fish found on the Canadian side are confined to that side, and do not cross the lake or river to the United States shore. On this most absurd theory the Government regulations were defended. Mr. Campbell (Kent) condemned the constant changing, at a moment's notice, of regulations affecting the fishermen. They should have ample notice, he said, when changes were contemplated. This view was endorsed by Mr. McMillan, of Huron.

Surely our Sarnia contemporary will admit that the western Parliamentary representatives named did their full duty to their constituents in fighting the obnoxious Government fishery regulations, and in compelling the men in power to give them up. That it should take years to effect the change, imposing a grievous loss upon the fishermen, and much injury to other Canadians, must be laid to the blame of those in power at Ottawa. The western M.P.s, as we have proved, gave the Government convincing data years before the Ministers acted, or before the alleged all-powerful Mr. Hanna appeared on the scene.

BRITISH EDUCATION GRANTS.
In Great Britain, the Parliamentary grant for elementary education is distributed to the schools, whether conducted by boards or under the management of churches, in accordance with the work done, as reported by the Government Inspectors. Last year the amounts were distributed as follows: Board schools received £2,653,656; Church of England schools, £2,732,436; British and undenominational schools, £10,127; Roman Catholic schools, £321,421; and Wesleyan schools, £198,276. The average attendance of children at all these schools was 4,250,000. The total Parliamentary grant being £6,315,916, the appropriation was about 30 shillings (say, \$7 50) per capita.

This year, apples are very scarce in Western Ontario, but the crop is large in the Niagara Peninsula, and as the yield is unusually large in Great Britain and a fair average in the United States it is not likely that prices will be high.

POINTS.

The New York Times urges that the Canadian marksmen, now on their way back from Bisley, should cross the border and give our neighbors a specimen of their prowess in the approaching meeting at Sea Girt. Certainly, international rivalry of this kind should be encouraged. Mr. C. S. Hyman's cricket team is now showing the Yankees what our cricketers can do. Let Mr. Hayhurst, the Queen's prize man of this year, organize a Canadian shooting team, and give them a sample of our skill in that direction. No doubt the riflemen would make as enviable a record as the cricketers.

The men primarily responsible for the boodling at Ottawa were allowed to go scot free. One or two subordinates were arrested, and sent to jail. But, one by one, they have been pardoned by the Government on the ground that they would enjoy better health if given their liberty. There are hundreds of convicts in the penitentiaries and jails who doubtless hold the same views with regard to the effects of fresh and free air on their bodily and mental condition. But the Minister of Justice makes no effort to set them free. Why? Is there one law for the treatment of friends of the Government who have the misfortune to be found out, and another for the ordinary criminal? It seems like it. The country wants a change. There should be no discrimination on the part of our rulers in the treatment of high and low, rich and poor.

Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who has just returned from the Pacific coast, says he regards the Kootenay mining district as a wonderful country. It is full of prospectors, and developments that will pay are expected. The natural resources of this country are all that can be desired. What we need is extended markets—the greatest freedom possible to buy and to sell.

Editor McKay, of the Ridgeway Plaindealer, has gone west in search of health. He misses it by not coming to London and its recuperative baths.

An interesting paper dealing with the progress of the idea of "An Arbitration Treaty Between Great Britain and the United States" appears in the August Arena from the pen of Prof. Geo. H. Emmott, of Johns Hopkins University. Prof. Emmott, who came to Johns Hopkins from Oxford, writes upon the English sentiment in the matter, and says that the great body of the English people are ready to heartily co-operate in any possible scheme which may be proposed by the Government of the United States for the practical solution of all matters of judicial decision not involving the existence of the national life. Three hundred and fifty-four members of the British House of Commons recently signed a memorial to the President and Congress of the United States, declaring their hope that Congress would invite the British Government to join in framing an arbitration treaty. If the United States will only take this initiative, as she can well afford to do with her peculiar position among the powers, it looks as though there will be no further danger of great wars among the English-speaking people, and this would do much to insure the peace of the world and the expansion of commerce, science and civilization.

Live News in a Line.

The Wild Scheme of a Cuban Sympathizer.

The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liabilities, which last week was 59.05 per cent, is now 57.75 per cent.

Hon. W. B. Ives, President of the Canadian Privy Council, has arrived in London. The voyage across the ocean has improved his health.

Frontier Mormon settlements report the constant arrival of ranchers and settlers, who are in a wild state of alarm over the rumors of an Indian uprising.

At Durham, N. C., on Thursday, Reame's large tobacco warehouse, Stock's opera house and several business houses were totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000.

A Cuban sympathizer in Philadelphia proposes to steal the United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius from the League Island navy yard, man her with a crew of picked men and send her to Havana to lay Morro Castle in ruins and seal the fate of Spanish dominion in the gem of the Antilles.

MOST INVALUABLE.

The New Specific Remedy Is Being Extensively Used at Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 29.—The marvelous recovery of Mr. G. H. Kent, of this city, from Bright's disease, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills is still fresh in the memories of Ottawa people, and the remedy is being freely recommended both by druggists and private citizens. The similar wonderful cures of Dr. A. G. McCormick, of Richmond, Quebec, and of Mr. Arthur Coley, of Somerset, Manitoba, to say nothing of many others, are generally quoted in favor of the assertion that no remedy of modern times has gone so successfully through a severe trial, and has been so efficacious in all cases of kidney trouble. It is also proving itself invaluable in the milder forms of sickness which appear during the summer.

TRADE IN CANADA.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: The trade situation in Toronto is unchanged. The outlook in Manitoba continues highly favorable. The crop conditions in the Montreal district have been very materially improved by recent rains. Trade as a whole is quiet.

The failures for the week are 28, as against 41 one year ago.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Freemen Rejoice.

The Celebration at Dresden a Success.

Hon. D. Mills on the Past History of the Race,

In Slavery and Out of It, in British and American Dominions,

Great Historical Events Attractively Discussed.

The Cruelties of Bondage and the Responsibilities of a Free People.

Dresden, Aug. 1.—The colored people of this neighborhood celebrated Emancipation Day with a grand demonstration this afternoon. Among the speakers a number of prominent citizens occupied the platform. The meeting was held in the shady grove near the Erie and Huron Railway station, and fully 2,000 took part in the demonstration. Three brass bands enlivened the occasion, and the celebration was a great success. On being introduced to the large audience, Hon. David Mills said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I rejoice with you on this very important occasion. You are here to commemorate the emancipation of your race from the chains of slavery. Sixty-one years have passed this day since that event took place. These sixty-one years have been filled with great discoveries and great reforms; but perhaps no one of them is calculated to make a more profound impression upon the progress of the world than that one which you are assembled this day to commemorate. This is the third of your emancipation celebrations which I have had the honor to attend. I say honor, because I think it is a high honor to assist in the commemoration of an event which concerns in the highest degree the temporal well-being of some millions of the human family.

The first of these celebrations which I attended was at Buxton in 1857. That celebration was conducted under the auspices of the late Mr. King, a name dear to those who hate oppression, who took so lively an interest in the emancipation of the colored people in the United States, and who sought to provide for them a refuge here. Many were then present, and I was no longer with us. Dr. Irving, of Hamilton; the Rev. Principal Willis, of Knox College; Archibald McKellar, and other prominent citizens of Kent. There was also present, Lord Althorp, then a young man, who had just been returned for the first time as a member to the House of Commons, and who in recent years as Earl Spencer has been a great service to the cause of the inhabitants of the British islands the gratification of their aspirations for a larger measure of self-government. I can this day recall that vast assemblage. There were present many persons who then enjoyed, as you do now, the blessings of freedom; but they had an experience which the vast majority of you have never had, a knowledge of the cruelties of slavery. They realized to the full what it was to be counted the property of others, and they have, on many occasions, experienced the brutality of men, unrestrained by the laws of the land, and by a humane public opinion. Five years ago I spoke to you of the CRUELITIES OF SLAVERY in the British West Indies—how humane men, in seeking to ameliorate the condition of the slave, were treated as enemies of their race, were imprisoned, and perished in loathsome dungeons; how women were murdered with the lash. I shall not revert to the cruel, repugnant feature of slavery today. We are removed farther in point of time from these events. Other duties now devolve upon us than to brood over the cruelties of the past. Let us have to remember not only the evils from which you have been delivered, but to rejoice in the freedom which you possess, and to rightly appreciate all the advantages of the present. I would not have you forget the evils of slavery. I would not have all the cruelties that your fathers endured to perish from your traditions; but I should wish them to be handed down from generation to generation. Let it be known to the son by the father, and to the daughter by the mother. Let them be told again and again until they become an indelible part of the very existence of every son and daughter, that they may know in the commemoration of this day the terrible evils which they have escaped, as well as the blessings which they have received. Let Byron in a sonnet on the Prison of Chillon, where Bonivard had been chained to a pillar, around which he had walked until he had worn a path in the stone pavement, draw a vivid picture of the devotion of the heart of man to freedom and its detestation of oppression. He says:

"Eternal spirit of this chainless mind,
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty, thou art."
For there thy habitation is the heart—
The heart which love of thee alone can bind;
And when thy sons to fetters are con-
signed,
To fetters and the damp vault's day-
less gloom,
Their country conquers with their martyrdom,
And Freedom's fame finds wings on every breeze.
Chillon, thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar—for 'twas trod
Until his very steps have left a trace
Worn as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bonivard—May none those marks efface.
For thy appeal from tyranny to God.

EMANCIPATION IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

was brought about by peaceful means, and largely through the unrelenting exertions of Buxton, Clarkson and Wilberforce. There were held in the West Indies at the time 800,000 slaves. The Emancipation Act became law on the 30th of August, 1833. It came into operation on the first of August, 1834. The first of August fell on Friday, and throughout the British West Indies there was to be a holiday from Thursday night until the following Monday. In the island of Antigua the planters had agreed to hold a grand ball on the first of August, but that all the slaves should be free upon the appointed day. On Thursday night they gathered into the churches and chapels awaiting the hour of midnight, when they should be freed from the condition of servitude to that of freedom. It is easy to understand how intense was the excitement of these assembled congregations. It was

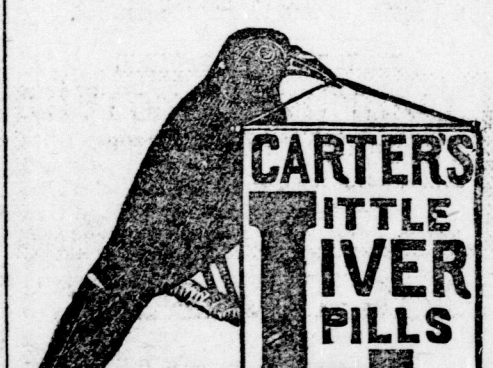
to them a passover night. When the cathedral bell announced that midnight had come, and there was no longer a slave upon the island, the excitement broke all restraint; in some cases the masters attended with their slaves, and shook hands with them, and wished them joy with their new born freedom. Some sang, and others prayed, that they might become free from the slavery of sin as they had become free from that slavery which the law of man had imposed. I do not mean to suggest that the stroke of the cathedral clock put an end to all discontent. The master could not at once lay aside his habit of command, nor could he who had before little interest in the product of his labor suddenly become an industrious and thrifty freeman; but in all this great empire man had no longer property in man. It was perhaps fortunate for the colored race in the West Indies that they should have been in numbers so preponderant, for they have been thrown almost wholly upon their own intellectual resources, and have, as tillers of the soil, been left without that assistance which might have, if wisely afforded, contributed to their rapid progress in industrial civilization. We must not forget that the civilization of Europe has been built upon that of Greece, Rome and Palestine, and that it has been fitted hundred years in arriving at that degree of progress which it now exhibits. But I am sure that though we are here today, rejoicing in the fact that in no part of the British Empire does slavery longer exist, it is not because of your personal connection with the Emancipation Act of 1833. The great majority of those who hear me are not the descendants of persons once held to servitude in the British West Indies, but in the neighboring republic. Slavery in the British dominions perished by the operations of law. The people of the United States put an end to it by

THE MOST STUPENDOUS WAR of modern times. They were compelled to destroy slavery in order to preserve the Union. Six billion dollars were spent. Half a million of lives were lost, and the masters received nothing, but vengeance executed what justice would. When the republic was founded, slavery had not become a great political force. Jefferson, himself a Virginian, desired in the Declaration of Independence to charge the curse of slavery upon George III., but the slaveholders even then had a more favorable opinion of it than Mr. Jefferson, and all allusion to it was omitted. It gradually died out in the Northern States, and in the more northern of the States that retained slavery, as the land became exhausted, the feeling in favor of its continuance grew weaker. Until Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee became slave-breeding States. After that the northern slave States became as fiercely pro-slavery as those situated farther to the south. The Constitution of the United States recognized slavery, in a provision which authorized a person held in service in one State, and who escaped to another, to be delivered up upon claim of the party to whom the service was due. This was a feeble recognition. The slavery sentiment in the United States underwent a great change for the worse, chiefly through the teaching of Calhoun. He maintained that slavery was not an evil, but the normal condition of those then held to servitude; and this doctrine became not merely the political doctrine of southern politicians, but an essential part of the religious teaching from every pulpit, in every slave State of the Union. It was a part of the southern gospel. It was the lot with which it was a mortal sin not to be content. The cruelties to which the slave was subjected, the pitiable condition in which he found his way across the ocean, the fact that he was hunted with bloodhounds, like a wild beast, excited sympathy in those who beheld him, and humane men like Channing, Garrison, Phillips, Lovejoy, and others, formed abolition societies. So thoroughly had the public opinion of the United States become reconciled to slavery, that the leaders in the abolition movement were regarded as INFIDELS, and were shunned by those who laid claim to orthodox opinions. On one occasion Mr. Garrison was assailed by a disciple of Calhoun, who reminded him that slave holders were Christians, and that slaves had their prayer meetings in the south in honor of Christ. Garrison replied "that they prayed not to a slaveholder or a slave-breeding Jesus." The slave holders in this country that strikes of chains. In this country the Jesus of Galilee has become obsolete. A profession in him is no longer a test of love for the poor or the oppressed. No one objects to his course in Judea. The Pharisees are dead. The Jesus here believed in is the most respectable person in the United States. He believes in slavery, and in war, and in giving the Mexicans hell." Garrison perhaps more than any other man duly appreciated how far away slavery was in spirit and in principle from Christianity. He had no regard for its religious defenders, who professed a reverence for the person of our Lord, and ignored and hated the work which emanated from his spirit and his life.

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preserve their ascendancy in the Senate by the multiplication of slave States. First Louisiana was acquired from France, and out of its southern portion three slave States were formed, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, which gave to the south six additional representatives in the Senate. Then Florida from Spain, Kentucky formed out of Virginia, Tennessee from North Carolina, and Alabama and Mississippi from West Georgia. Then there were filibustering expeditions across the Mexican border. Settlements were made in Texas. After a time, Texas became independent, and a little later a further step was taken to admit Texas into the Union, as a slave State. Then under Mr. Polk, a southern President, war was declared against Mexico, with a view to a further acquisition of territory, in order that an area might

(Continued on page 7.)



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS
SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

"They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable."
Small Pills. Small Dose. Small Price.

FRIDAY BARGAIN DAY.

It will pay you to visit our stores. Today our counters are laden down with bargains for you. We are making extensive alterations, and the workmen say we must move these goods to give them room to work, and to save moving twice, we are offering greater inducements than ever.

Friday, Aug. 2nd.

DRESSGOODS DEPARTMENT.

- 1st—5 pieces All-Wool Brown Cashmere, for today only, 25c.
- 2nd—12 pieces All-Wool Crepons, worth 45c, Friday for 25c.
- 3rd—7 pieces 42-inch Colored Serge, all-wool, worth 45c, for 32½c.
- 4th—7 pieces Extra Kaiki Silk Stripes, suitable for waists, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 5th—10 pieces China Silk, in spots and sprays, worth 65c, for 25c.
- 6th—15 pieces 40 inch Habit Cloth, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 7th—12 pairs only Chenille Curtains, 3 1-4 yards long, worth \$5, for \$3 25.
- 8th—28 dozen Curtain Ends, travelers' samples, 2 yards long, for 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c each, worth three times the money.
- 9th—One lot of Swiss Muslin Remnants, for curtains, half price today.
- 10th—15 pieces Dark Challies, worth 20c, for 12½c.
- 11th—Your choice of our Light All-Wool Challies, worth 36c, for 25c.
- 12th—5 pieces Double-Width Lining, in light colors, for 5c, worth 10c.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

- 13th—10 pieces Wool Tweed, strong and serviceable, worth 38c, for 28c.
- 14th—10 pieces Ceylon Flannel, in stripes, spots and checks, worth 20c and 25c, for 12½c.
- 15th—Feather Ticking, extra heavy, worth 20c, for 15c.
- 16th—10 pairs All-Wool Blankets, 6 lbs, size 60x80, slightly soiled, worth \$3, a snap today for \$1 98.
- 17th—15 pieces Heavy Twill Print, 32 inches wide, dark plaids, worth 12½c, for 8½c, 12 yards for \$1 today.
- 18th—1 piece only Bleached Table Damask, wide width, fine quality, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 19th—Moleton Skirting, striped, worth 25c, for 16c.
- 20th—Huck Toweling, all sizes, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 21st—White Quilts, full size, without fringe, worth \$2, for \$1 59.
- 22nd—Damask Table Cloth, 12 ft wide, worth \$8, \$10 and \$12, for \$4 50. This is a rare opportunity.
- 23rd—Tapestry Table Cover, 12 ft wide, worth \$1 25, for 85c.

SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT.

- 24th—Children's Straw Sailors, worth 25c, for 12c.
- 25th—Children's Straw Sailors, worth 35c, for 20c.
- 26th—White Cambric Embroidery, worth 25c, Friday for 2½c.
- 27th—Ladies' White Muslin, 12 ft wide, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1 25, for 75c.
- 28th—Beurre Guipure Point Collar, worth 75c, Friday for 25c.
- 29th—Ladies' Colored Silk Gloves, worth 25c and 35c, Friday for 10c.
- 30th—Cream and White Dress Collar, worth 8c, Friday for 3c.
- 31st—Ladies' Black Silk Hose, worth 10c, for 3c.
- 32nd—Children's Cashmere, worth 35c and 40c, Friday for 25c.
- 33rd—Colored Garter Elastic, worth 10c, for 5c.
- 34th—Ladies' White Muslin Covers, worth 65c, for 42c.
- 35th—White Muslin Night Dress, lace trimmed, worth 60c, for 42c.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

- 36th—Men's Cambric Shirts, all sizes, worth 65c, for 39c.
- 37th—Men's Fine Negligee Shirts, worth 85c and \$1, for 50c.
- 38th—Special All-Wool Cashmere Socks, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 39th—Men's Fine Cotton Underwear, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 40th—Men's Fine Fur Felt Hats, latest styles, worth \$2, for \$1 39.
- 41st—Men's Fine Silk Elastic Suspenders, worth 50c, for 38c.
- 42nd—Men's All-Silk Reversible Turn-in-Hand Ties, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 43rd—Men's Bathing Suits, worth 10c, for 3c.
- 44th—Men's Fine Steel-Rod Umbrellas, worth \$1 25, for 88c.
- 45th—Men's Unlaundered Shirts, all sizes, worth 75c, for 50c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

- 46th—Men's Fine Suits, all wool, special line, worth \$7, for \$3 95.
- 47th—Men's All-Wool Suits, heavy and strong, worth \$9, for \$5 50.
- 48th—Men's Black Worsted Coats and Vests, worth \$13, for \$9 50.
- 49th—Men's Fine Pants, worth \$3, for \$3 95.
- 50th—Men's Heavy Tweed Pants, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 51st—Men's Heavy Working Pants, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75.
- 52nd—A Splendid Wearing Pants, worth \$2, for \$1 50.
- 53rd—Boys' Suits, three pieces, worth \$4, for \$3.
- 54th—Boys' Serge Suits, worth \$1 75, for \$1.
- 55th—Boys' Tweed Suits, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 56th—Boys' Knickers, worth 65c, for 50c.

WRAPPER DEPARTMENT.

- 57th—A splendid assortment of East Colored Print Wrappers, all our own make and nice patterns, worth \$1 75, Friday for \$1 35.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.