

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.)

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, Nov. 26, 1898.

The Manchester School.

"The Decline of the Manchester School" is the title of a recent editorial in the London Times, suggested by the death of Mr. Potter, the founder of the Cobden Club. The Times never had much affection for the Manchester school. That newspaper was one of the strongest and bitterest foes of the Anti-Corn Law League, and can have no pleasure in recalling its fight against free trade—a doctrine which, by the logic of events, it now strongly champions. Nor can the Times easily forget the stinging rebuke administered to it by the great protagonist of the Manchester school, Richard Cobden. Cobden's defiance was an act of courage in those days, when, as Justin McCarthy says, the majority of the members of the House took their opinions ready-made from the Thunderer. It is no longer the oracle it once was, but it remains the most influential, if not the most popular, daily paper in Great Britain. Though still ultra-conservative, it has ceased to be the organ of the jingoes, and has distinguished itself by its fair and dispassionate tone in seasons of warlike excitement through which the British nation has passed in late years.

Although some of the theories of the Manchester school have been canceled by time, its influence during its active life was the most virtuous and beneficent exerted on British politics in this century. It brought a sturdy individualism to public life. It exalted character in public men. It infused moral purpose and energy into public service. It wrought Great Britain last good.

Cobden, who may be taken as the incarnation of the Manchester school, is sometimes accused of regarding material wealth as the goal and consummation of social, political and economic policy, thus ignoring all the idealizing and refining tendencies of life. This criticism is unjust; it is refuted by his own life. Cobden had lofty ideals of society, and worked along many lines of moral and intellectual progress; but, as Mr. Morley well says, he believed a certain measure of material prosperity, generally diffused, to be an indispensable instrument of social well-being. He realized that without free trade, Great Britain could not attain the utmost possible measure of prosperity, which would aid in raising society to a higher moral and intellectual plane. Free trade was with him a means, not an end. He hoped by its universal application to attain universal peace, which would bring all other blessings in its train. The brutal jingoism of Palmerston exasperated him, because he believed that it prejudiced the cause of free trade in other countries. Anxious that Great Britain should set an example of peace and goodwill, in harmony with her new and enlightened trade policy, Cobden strenuously advocated British non-intervention in the political affairs of the world, even to the extent of severing India and the colonies from the empire.

If Cobden failed to grasp the imperial idea, he erred in common with many distinguished men of his day. The little Englanders were at one time a large and influential class. Even the Times proposed sending Canada adrift. There is every reason to suppose that if Cobden were living today he would revise his theories of British foreign and commercial policy. When he died, Germany, Russia and France had not begun seizing territory and closing it against British trade. John Bright, who thought alike with Cobden, once said that Great Britain would be justified in going to war to preserve her markets, and it is almost certain that Cobden, with his keen, practical instincts, would acquiesce in this view. He could not foresee that the vicious protectionism of the continent, which ensued after his death, would force Great Britain into her present course. The British attitude in China today would surely meet with his approval.

It will be time enough, however, to talk about the decline of the Manchester school when Great Britain abandons the chief economic truth which that school taught. There is no sign of that yet.

Taking character and intellect into account, the three greatest English publicists since Pitt and Fox have been Cobden, Bright and Gladstone—and they belonged to the Manchester school.

Serious Effects of a Joke.

Sir James Edgar, Speaker of the Canadian Commons, will have to label his public jokes in future. Senator Chamberlain, in a recent magazine article, suggested that Great Britain give Canada to the United States in exchange for the Philippines. In a satirical vein, Sir James made a counter-proposal: That Great Britain give Jamaica to the United States in exchange for New Hampshire, the latter to become a province of the Dominion. The Speaker's little pleasantry has been taken seriously in England and the United States. A Jamaican in the old country vehemently protests that Jamaica never, never, will be relinquished by Great Britain. In the United States, where there is a natural fondness for a joke, Sir James' sally, strange to say, has been taken even more to heart: "This is a serious proposal from a serious man of affairs, yet to the American eye it looks absolutely foolish." So says the Philadelphia Inquirer. This is really funny. But the Inquirer can be even funnier than that, as the following paragraph shows:

"America has long known that Canada was extremely anxious for a port on the Atlantic coast south of New Brunswick, and that the Dominion would be willing to pay a large sum of money for such a concession from this country. To a large extent, Canada has overcome this necessity, for such it is by an admirable system of bonds to American ports and Canadian inland towns. Without this Canada's trade would suffer severely, especially during the autumn, winter and spring months, which make ocean travel on her coast dangerous."

This is a more excellent joke than the first. A Canadian railway has built up Portland, Me., and Canadian trade means millions to American railways. An "admirable system" truly, for Uncle Sam. By abolishing it, this trade would be diverted from American to Canadian ports. That would be an excellent joke—on Uncle Sam. Evidently the Inquirer is not aware that the steamships subsidized by Canada will this winter use Canadian ports—St. John and Halifax—instead of Portland, Me., and that the steamship companies are not at all alarmed about "our dangerous coasts," nor will Lloyd's raise the rates on them. But our contemporary's vein of humor is not yet exhausted. Thus:

"But for Canada to suppose even for an instant that this country could or would sever any State from the Union is preposterous. It would make no difference how large the offering price was made, the people of this country would never consent to part with a single foot of land on the Atlantic coast."

After this virile and patriotic assertion Canadian might as well abandon all hope of annexing any, or all, of the United States for the present at least. The Inquirer proceeds to cap the climax:

"If Canada finds that her need of a port further south than New Brunswick is imperative, let her make application for entrance into the Union by annexation. That would be her shortest and most direct solution of the problem. Ultimately her destiny will surely lead her to this end, and it is only a question of time before the St. Lawrence will be a river of the United States for its whole length."

In this jocular rivalry between Sir James and the Inquirer, we must give the palm to our American contemporary. Sir James was deliberately humorous, but the Inquirer was unintentionally so; and unconscious humor is always the most mirth-provoking.

We trust no international complications will follow Sir James' jokes.

Will the Newfoundland treaty coast become the Bahr-el-Ghazal of British North America?

Yesterday was the Toronto World's regular day for announcing that the Dominion elections would shortly be sprung.

An edition of La Rire, a Paris funny sheet, has been seized for lampooning the Kaiser. "La Rire" is French for "The Laugh," but the laugh appears to be on La Rire.

The British exports decreased £2,600,000 in the year ending October, chiefly because of the Dingley bill. The sum is small, compared with the aggregate of British exports, but it is not as small as the tariff policy of the United States.

It is to be regretted, for his own sake, that Mr. Whitney should look upon the condition of affairs in this fine Province of Ontario with so jaundiced a vision. The whole of the time of the leader of the Opposition is taken up with scolding at his opponents in the political arena, merely because the electors have preferred them to him and his associates, sponsored though they have been by Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. N. Clarke Wallace and other Dominion Conservative managers. The chronic scold can never hope to enlist the majority of people on his side; it is a clear proof that he has been soundly defeated when he gets into that condition of mind.

That the British industrial classes are becoming more provident is proved by the annual report of the Post-office Savings Banks, recently issued. The total deposits at the close of the fiscal year were between five hundred and six hundred millions of dollars, being an increase for the year of over thirty millions of dollars. The number of depositors is over 7,000,000, an increase for the year of 400,000. Approximately, one person in every five in England and Wales is a depositor, while in Scotland and Ireland the ratio is one in fourteen. The average depositor has to his credit \$75. Over 12,000 offices are open for deposits, an increase of 345 for the year. Students of popular thrift will find in these figures something well worth consideration.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

[A Bad Break.]

[Ottawa Citizen.]

The consensus of opinion is that if Spain broke off the peace negotiations she would make a bad break.

[A Hint to the Aldermen.]

[Hamilton Spectator.]

It is about time the city council was discussing whether it would be well to let the people say whether or not they wish to abolish the ward system and make other reforms in the government of the city.

West Lambton Loyal.

[Sarnia Observer.]

West Lambton ought to excel itself in showing its loyalty to the Liberal chieftains at Ottawa, who have done so much for the country, and their appreciation of the successful Liberalism

that has furnished such convincing proofs of the ability of the Liberals to rule justly and well, and of the efficacy of their policy in bringing contentment and prosperity to the Canadian people.

Suspicious of Their Spouses.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

Somehow, you never can convince the average married woman that Rudyard Kipling's "bear that walks like a man" refers to Russia at all.

Our Thanksgiving.

[Ottawa Free Press.]

The Dominion has great cause for thankfulness. Blessings have of late been abundantly showered upon her, and the horn of plenty has been emptied into her granaries. She has been spared war, pestilence and disaster by flood and field. We should be grateful and not "forget."

The Absent Plutocrats.

[Springfield Republican.]

There is now no doubt that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley-Martin will live permanently in England. But that is no offense, now that England and America are so sweet on each other. Anybody ought to be able to dwell in London hereafter without exciting a discussion at home as to his Americanism.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Uncle Eben's Wisdom.

"One o' de haddes' parts of a man's education," said Uncle Eben, "is foh-gettin' a lot o' no 'count things dat he tuk valyable time to learn." — Exchange.

Ruling Idea.

Mrs. Myles—I told Miss Styles I had heaped coals of fire on her head, and she looked worried.

Mrs. Styles—What made her look worried, do you suppose?

Mrs. Myles—She didn't know whether they were on straight or not.—Yonkers Statesman.

When Things Are Best.

Down at Liz's Sunday night fire had burnt kind o' log, an' I riz an' said I had to go.

"What's your hurry, John?" says she, kind o' easylike, an' then

stirred the fire up an' we both set down an' talked again.

Somehow subject drifted on to good-lookin' folks aroun'

An' she asked one o' 'em 'lowed was the purtiest in town.

That I couldn't say, says I, but I know that it ain't me.

"Well," she says, "my idee is, looks don't count for much," says she.

Somehow then air words o' hers kep' a-singin to me, 'till

Trampin' long the moonlight path home acrost o' Campbell's hill,

Even screech owl sounded sweet an' the new light with the stars

Kind o' made me think the heart gives the seet'n to the eyes.

Easily Accounted For.

Mallaby—Brasleigh boasts that no living man could forge his name successfully to a check and get it cashed. Has he such a very peculiar signature?

Homan—No. But he hasn't any bank account.

Willing Just Once More.

He found his hair was leaving him at the top of his head and took his barber to task about it.

"You sold me two bottles of stuff to make the hair grow."

"It is very strange, it won't grow again," interrupted the barber. "I can't understand it."

"Well, look here," said the man, "I don't mind drinking another bottle, but this must be the last."—Weekly Telegraph.

BELMONT

Interesting Interview With a South-wold Pioneer.

Belmont, Nov. 24.—Mrs. Curtis, relict of the late Daniel Curtis, of Yarmouth, the subject of this sketch, narrates to your correspondent with characteristic humor and pathos the vicissitudes and privations of pioneer life. The narrator was born in Devonshire, England, Oct. 6, 1805. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Milman, and she was the daughter of Richard Milman, of Devonshire. Her mother's name was Christina Allen. In February, 1828, she married Daniel Curtis in the parish church of Hols-worth. In 1833 the couple quit England for Quebec, accompanied by their two children, Richard and William, aged

respectively 2 years, and 9 weeks. After a voyage of seven weeks and three days they reached Canada, arriving at Port Stanley in three months from the time they left England, and the two young men were in the exchequer. During the year of 1833 they purchased a farm from Thomas Penhale, consisting of 100 acres, on the eleventh concession of Yarmouth, when the first presented an unbroken front. The trip to St. Thomas was made through the medium of an Indian trail. Game was plenty then, comprising deer, wild turkeys and partridges. Salt Creek, a rivulet which emptied its waters into Kettle Creek, afforded the first opportunity for the deer in the forest. The primitive crop was corn, which furnished an appetizing bill of fare when converted into meal. The modus operandi being to excavate a cavity in a block of wood to the depth of about one foot, when a pile-driver was applied, crushing the grain, which was then used as a mush, and "johnny-cake." Some two or three years later a grist mill was built at Long Point, 80 miles distant. The grist was borne on the shoulders of this heroine's husband, comprising one-half bushel of wheat, and the journey occupied several days. After a few years a mill was built at Union, fourteen miles away, by Mr. Thompson. At a subsequent period flour was purchased by the barrel, and taken home by installments. Mrs. Curtis was a prominent figure in St. Thomas upon the market, where she disposed of the products of the farm, such as maple sugar and chickens, and as a result of her labors has added greatly to the resources of

the estate, which is variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. In those times one end of the quaint cabin comprised the fireplace, when the three legs of the pot were surmounted with a copious receptacle for the dough and cover, and where the neighbors were wont to congregate to indulge in "creaks" during the long winter nights. Mrs. Curtis has been afflicted with catarrhal trouble during the last 60 years. Seventeen years ago she met with a casualty which culminated in the fracture of one of her hip bones. She has been unable to visit St. Thomas for the last six or seven years. A quaint church was erected on the borders of Kettle Creek, in close proximity to the residence of Alex. Paterson, by the Free-Will Baptists, and during the pastorate of Elder John Andrews, the father of John Andrews, of Southwold, Mrs. Curtis became a member. A school house was built on the premises of Thomas Baker, when Mr. Thompson officiated as dominie, having recourse to each house in the section as a boarding-place. A school structure was built on the borders of Salt Creek, upon the farm of Allan Taylor, and was taught by the father of your correspondent for a considerable period. Mrs. Curtis was found hale and hearty, during a pair of mits, when interviewed on Monday afternoon, and discoursed fluently on the incidents referred to. Her family consists of seven children: grandchildren, 24; great-grandchildren, 28. Her husband died in 1860. Richard and John Curtis are both dead, the former dying two years ago, and the latter 40 years ago. William and Siathiel Curtis, sons, occupy the estate. Mrs. Black, relict of the late Duncan Black, of Huron county, Michigan; Mrs. John Taylor, of Jaffa, Elgin county, are daughters. Dr. Daniel Curtis lives at Jeddah, New York.

A DINNER PILL.—Many persons taken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healthy nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

swakens in the morning unrefreshed and without ambition or mental or bodily vigor, when he is troubled with headaches, nervousness or biliousness, it is time for him to take serious thought for his health.

These symptoms are by no means trivial, and are indicative of disorders that may lead to consumption, nervous prostration, malarial troubles or some serious blood disease. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all medicines for men and women who suffer in this way. It restores the lost appetite; it gives sweet refreshing sleep; makes the digestion perfect, the liver active and purges the bowels. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, weak lungs, bronchitis, spitting of blood, obstinate coughs and kindred ailments. It is also an unfailing cure for nervous exhaustion and prostration. At all medicine stores.

Mrs. Rebecca P. Gardner, of Grafton, York Co., Va., writes: "When I was married I weighed 125 pounds. I was taken sick and reduced in health and broke out with a disease which my doctor said was eczema. I fell away to 50 pounds. I began using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and now I weigh 140 pounds and am well."

Constipation often causes sickness. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a gentle laxative, and a mild cathartic. They never gripe. They are tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, in little vials. Druggists have nothing else "just as good." They regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.

Saturday and Monday Specials

Figuring prices down is not done merely for effect. We're trying to educate people into shopping before noon each day, instead of crowding the store after noon, ESPECIALLY ON SATURDAYS. The average woman will do as she pleases, whether or not; but special inducements make the argument all the more effective. For instance, these values go on sale at 8 o'clock tomorrow (Saturday).

NEW BLACK DRESS GOODS

At 29c—42-inch All-Wool Serge; worth 40c, special this week.....**.29**

At 40c—44-inch Extra-Weight All-Wool Serge; good value at 50c, special this week.....**.40**

At 50c—44-inch All-Wool Figured Serge and Satin Cloth; 75c goods, this week at.....**.50**

At 50c—44-inch Irish Poplin; 60c and 75c goods, very special at.....**.50**

At 89c—44-inch Bright Mohair Crepons, heavy raised designs; regular \$1.12, extra special this week.....**.89**

At \$1.44—44-inch Priestley's Mohair Crepons, bright raised designs; \$1.25 and \$1.35, special this week.....**\$1.00**

At \$1.25—44-inch Heavy Weaves, very bright Mohair Designs, Beadear stripe, special for skirts; regular \$1.50 and \$1.75, this week at.....**1.25**

At \$1.50—44-inch Mohair Braid Effects and Fancy Wave Designs, elegant goods; regular \$2, this week for.....**1.50**

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Special Shoe Sale

\$1.25.

We have placed on sale some special bargains in Shoes suitable for wet weather. OUR PRICE

in this special is worthy of more than ordinary attention, it is the lines we are offering at \$1.25, comprising Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Misses'.

Ladies' Oxfords, in broken lines, were \$1.50, \$1.60, \$1.75 and \$1.80, all at ONE PRICE, \$1.25.

Men's Buttoned and Laced, in fine Dongola. Also Misses' Buttoned Choccolate Shoes.

Strong Shoes, for the boys to kick and romp around in. Tight Shoes, to keep the wet feet always dry. They go at \$1.25.

Men's Heavy, Strong Shoes, in laced or gaiters.

A large assortment of Ladies', Misses', Boys' and Children's Leggings. Just the thing to wear with the Oxfords that we are selling at such low prices.

A full assortment of Rubbers always in stock.

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