

London Advertiser.

Established by JOHN CAMERON, in 1853.

THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

SWORN CIRCULATION.

MONTREAL AGENCY. A. McKim & Co.
LONDON (ENG.) AGENCY. H. FREEMAN,
35 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.Advertising and subscription rates furnished
on application.Address all communications—
THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY,
(Limited),
LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Thursday, October 11.

In Favor of Governments.

A writer in the *Fortnightly Review* on the eve of the British elections gave a balance sheet of successes and failures to be ascribed to the Government. The list seemed to be drawn up with fairness and strictness, and it included a large number of things that had to be set down as failures, but the writer noted that little attention had been paid to domestic affairs. He did not, however, expect much trouble on this account, because the country had been prosperous. Even the war had helped the prosperity of the country for the time being, and the reaction from that artificial stimulus had not yet been felt.

The advocates of President McKinley in the United States rest their claims and hopes very largely on the same thing—that the country is generally in a prosperous condition, and that the average man has the sense to let well enough alone. The thoughtful and impartial Republican would in all probability admit that McKinley had not altogether made the prosperity, while he would contend that if Bryan and sixteen-to-one had been successful four years ago, things would have continued in a bad condition. There has been a measure of prosperity all round of recent years, but if Americans had shaken their public confidence by tinkering with their currency, trade would have been affected in the wrong direction.

In Canada also the Government can claim some merit for the prosperity in which the country has shared, and expect to profit from it at the coming elections, because they have sought to put the country in a line to share in the good times. There are some countries where the economic conditions are so bad that even a tidal wave of commercial prosperity makes little difference, there is still so much poverty and consequent clamor and wretchedness. The people are taxed in such a way that trade is crippled, and the money so gained is largely spent in keeping up armies which are themselves a burden and a curse. In Canada we are free from that kind of thing, and if wisely governed will keep free from it. The Government has shown that it could recognize imperial duties and responsibilities without being carried away by a wild jingo fever. At the same time it looked well to the permanent commercial interests of the country by stimulating trade along the most natural channels. When times are good in Britain it means an increased demand for all our products, and the Government by its policy has endeavored to enlarge commercial intercourse with the greatest open market of the world.

What Have They Done?

And what has the Government done for the country? The Conservative press and the Conservative leaders say everywhere that we have done nothing. Well, here is a little of what we have done:

First of all, we faced the school question, which our enemies attempted to settle without being able to do so. We settled that question, and I will speak more fully upon it later.

We reformed the tariff, and by doing so were enabled to diminish the burdens of the people and to increase trade.

We obtained the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties, and the day we obtained that reform Canada became a nation more than it had been before.

We have reduced the deficit which existed in the Postoffice Department. In 1896, when my friend, Mr. Mulock, Postmaster-General, assumed the direction of that department, there was a deficit of \$500,000 to meet. At the end of two years of administration he had reduced the deficit to nearly \$500,000. He then thought it time to introduce a reform which the Conservative party had declared impossible. He reduced the rate by one-third, and at the end of one year established an equilibrium, and I venture to predict that in another year he will have completely succeeded in establishing an equilibrium between receipts and expenditure.

We opened up the great mining country which is known as Rossland, by having the railway known as the Crow's Nest Pass Railway constructed. Getting the work done by the Canadian Pacific Railway, we made with that corporation an agreement by which the tariff of freight rates was reduced from 10 to 30 per cent, which had the effect of giving to consumers of that region the means of saving at least \$600,000 a year.

We have prolonged the Intercolonial to Montreal, and by so doing we have put an end to the era of deficits and inaugurated an era of surpluses. This year the surplus will be over half a million.

We have completed the construction of canals for the purpose of bringing the products of the west to Montreal, and finally the Laurier Government has made Montreal recognized as the national port of Canada—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at Summit Park.

Stability...Hugh John Macdonald's Speech Advocating the Abolition of All Duties on Agricultural Implements.

Hugh John Macdonald is admitted by Sir Charles Tupper to be his right hand man. The trip through Ontario they recently took together was for the purpose of introducing the son of the late leader of the Conservative party as the future leader of that party. Disappointing as the tour was, there is no doubt the party would gladly have clutched at him had there been any reason to do so, apart from the fact that he was Hugh John Macdonald. But the effect of the tour was beneficial to the Government. It enabled the people to judge for themselves upon what foundation the Conservative party rested, in Sir Charles Tupper, and upon what they expected to rest, in Hugh John Macdonald.

Sir Charles and his associates separated and Hugh John went to Brandon. There he made the speech that is so much commented on and repudiated by the *Toronto World*. The *Toronto World's* report of the speech is as follows:

"Judging from the papers, Mr. Sifton told his audiences in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories that 20 per cent on farm implements was less than a revenue tariff, but Hon. Alexander Mackenzie placed it at a different figure. But the pledge of the Liberal party was not that the duty would be reduced, but that it would be eliminated; that it would be wiped off the state altogether.

"He doubted if there was a chance of any change being made so long as the present Government is in office. He (Mr. Macdonald) was not the leader of a party; he was simply a humble member of that party, and he could not speak for the party, but he could speak for himself, and he would say this: He has influence great or small, but he was a mere nonentity in the eyes of the Liberal press, but in the eyes of the others he was, of course, a little different. (Laughter and applause.) But whatever his influence was, it was under his own control, and he would tell them this, and he was speaking deliberately and not for the purpose of catching votes when he stood there and said that, IF HE WAS ELECTED HE WOULD USE ALL THE INFLUENCE HE POSSESSED TO HAVE EVERY PART OF THE DUTY REMOVED FROM AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. (Cheers.) He worked for that when he was in the House before, and he saw no reason to change his opinion."

It is quite possible that Hugh John Macdonald did not intend that speech for publication, that he intended it only for Brandon. But when he is introduced as a probable leader of the Conservative party, his utterances must be seriously considered.

What a strong contrast is presented between the conduct of the Laurier Government with reference to the tariff, and this speech. The Liberal leaders have aimed throughout, both while in opposition and since they came into power, at stability. The cry of the Conservative party at the last election was that if they were not retained in power, the Liberal party would make such changes in the tariff as would paralyze industry. The Liberal party said, No; a tariff is necessary; and the changes we will make will benefit the industries of the country. The electors trusted them, and were not deceived. How the country has prospered under their rule is known to everyone. It is necessary to a continuance of prosperity that there should be stability in the tariff. If it is constantly changed, what guarantee would there be for the investment of capital? What certainty would there be of work or wages? Both Capital and Labor are equally interested in maintaining a condition of things found so satisfactory. If Hugh John Macdonald's desires were carried out, what would become of the agricultural implement factories and their workmen? And how prevent other industries from being attacked in turn? There would be smokestack chimneys and plenty of houses to let!

The Government stimulated the industries by reducing the duty on raw material, and it must be plain to everyone that those who made the present tariff were not apprentices, that they have fairly met the wants of the people, and can be trusted to improve wherever an opportunity presents itself. The knowledge that helped to produce the present prosperity can be trusted to do the best that can be done under changed conditions whenever they arise.

The difficulty the electors will have to face is not only the want of stability in the tariff, but a want of stability in the Conservative party. Will Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Foster and others agree with Mr. Macdonald? Not at all likely, and the result to the country would be more than an unsettled tariff, introducing again the conditions that prevailed under the Conservative administration. We do not think there is any danger of the wholesale abolition of the duty as proposed, but speeches from one who is put forward as the probable leader of the Conservative party, are entitled to be fully considered and their danger pointed out.

By all means let there be as little changing of the tariff as possible. Stability is necessary to security.

"Laurier is too British for me," So says Sir Charles Tupper.

Increase of Canada's trade in July and August, 1900, \$7,200,000.

Principal Grant, writing in the *Queen's Quarterly* just to hand, says: "Laurier is attacked as too English, or not Canadian enough, but people only laugh or get righteously angry as they think of such an attack being made in Quebec! It is such a short time ago since he was attacked as anti-British."

West Middlesex Safe.

W. S. Calvert must have read with quiet satisfaction the report of the Conservative convention for West Middlesex, and the speeches made there. For instance:

"Mr. P. H. Bartlett, of London, said that for the past 15 years he had had the honor of a complimentary nomination, and he was proud of it. There was a fight ahead, and a sacred and important duty was before the people. He was ready, he said, to carry the Conservative banner anywhere sooner than see it go by default. He was delighted to see how the good old fighting Tories had turned out."

Mr. Bartlett was willing to run rather than to see it go by default. His feeling evidently was that opposition to Mr. Calvert was useless, as no doubt it is. The electors of West Middlesex have in Mr. Calvert a representative of much capacity, one who has made himself useful and popular in the House. The experience he has already gained will be valuable to his constituents during the future sessions of parliament, and we quite agree with Mr. Bartlett's estimate of the chances of this opponent.

Sir Charles and His Promises to the Farmers.

The recent manifesto of Sir Charles Tupper to the farmers about all he would like to do for them, has for the most part fallen flat, though some fun is aimed in his direction for the tardiness of his solicitude for the farmers. During his residence in England he did nothing to promote the interests of the farmers, but now, with the hope of thereby getting votes, he promises great things. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues did not simply promise. They acted. In 1896 we sent to Great Britain \$907,086 worth of eggs and in 1890 \$1,457,992 worth. In 1896, \$1,052,689 worth of butter was sent, and in 1890 this had grown to \$5,125,556 worth. In 1896 we sent across the Atlantic \$3,802,135 worth of bacon, and in 1890 this had grown to \$12,411,494 worth. And this is nothing to what is yet to be.

It is rather interesting to see how Sir Charles Tupper's gasconading promises strike a well-informed onlooker. The *Detroit Free Press* is one of the most influential papers of the continent, and this is what it says:

"In the political contests in this country we sometimes suspect ourselves of promising too much, and we do not care to make such promises full of air. No party can safely promise full dinner pails with pie on top and a bottle of coffee on the side. If there comes a time when the pail is empty, or the bottle is out of commission, this privation which appears so dimly to the heart of a man in power, and is adumbrated by the administration, and it might just as well climb a tree when the time for the next national election is reached. But look at the Conservative party in Canada. Through the manifesto issued by Sir Charles Tupper, the Conservative leader, it practically promises the farmers of the Dominion the earth and the fullness thereof. Given a Conservative victory, they can have cold storage at all rail-road depots, with increased accommodation in every populous center, and an increase upon this increase at seaport towns. Meats, fruits, dairy products and vegetables will be preserved in a natural state using no artificial devices. They will go into refrigerator cars and vessels where ventilation and temperature are scientifically regulated, to remain in practically as good condition as when they left the farm. When these shipments reach the cities, they are to be carelessly packed in national canneries, established and paid for by the Dominion Government.

"The whole gigantic scheme is self-condemnatory. It represents by odds the most extravagant promise of paternalism ever made by a government. It contemplates using the powers and resources of government to favor a class simply because it can determine the outcome of an election. It proposes to dedicate millions upon millions to its benefit, at the expense of all who pay taxes, while the manufacturer, the miner, the fisherman, the lumberman, and all others who produce for a foreign market must not only suffer this extortionate discrimination, but struggle for a living under such an outrageous handicap.

"The intelligent rural population of the Dominion should know that all the promises of the government could not force the people to carry out a stupendous and selfish undertaking. It would not only mean acquiescence in a gross injustice to themselves, but it would mean a dangerous approach to pauperizing the majority of those whose money is invested in other than agricultural interests. It is a serious question whether it would not be better to let the farmers themselves, but little more had he promised exclusive use of the sun to those supporting him, or the untimely protection of parts of United States soil as they might elect."

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

Would not the Opposition be only too glad to have the Hon. J. I. Tarte on their side?

The *Free Press* says Hon. James Sutherland wrote a letter to a prominent politician, in which he deprecated the nomination of Roman Catholics in Ontario. Mr. Sutherland says the statement is absolutely untrue. An indirect refutation of the *Free Press* statement is found in the fact that, so far, in Ontario, the respective nominations are as follows: Catholics nominated in Ontario by the Liberals, 6; by Conservatives, 2.

Laurier and Canadian unity.

Mr. H. H. Cook, at one time Liberal M.P. for East Simcoe, has published a letter of eight closely-printed columns giving a number of reasons why he can no longer support the Liberal party. The letter is a sort of collection of the charges made by the Conservative journals during the last two or three years and contains nothing

Friday Bargains, Oct. 12, 1900

Business not what it should be at this season of the year. These seasonable bargains should crowd the store on Friday. Come early, as some lines are limited in quantity.

Two Great Blanket Bargains.

- No. 1, \$2.10
10 pairs All-Wool Blankets, good size, extra heavy, regular price \$2.75, special Friday only.....\$2.10
- No. 2, \$2.40
10 pairs Very Large Size Wool Blankets, nice and soft, free from grease, good weight, regular price \$3, special Friday only.....\$2.40

Carpet Bargain, 35c

247 yards Heavy Union Carpet, 5 patterns to select from, good colorings, full 36 inches wide, our regular price 50c, special for Friday.....25c

Axminster Rugs, 95c

Special line of Axminster Rugs, size 27x54 inches, choice color and designs, worth regularly \$1.50, special Friday only.....95c

Axminster Rugs, \$1.25

Special line of Axminster Rugs, size 26x72 inches, choice designs and new colorings worth regularly \$1.95, special Friday only.....\$1.25

Special Lace Bargain, 8c

A line of Chantilly Lace Insertions, in white, cream and ecru, assorted widths and designs, our regular prices are 10c, 15c, 18c and 20c, special for Friday.....8c

Wrapperette Bargains, 8c

430 yards Fancy Colored Wrapperettes, in stripes and figures, on dark grounds, extra heavy, fine cashmere finish, worth regularly 12c, our price for Friday only.....8c

8c Flannelette for 6c

520 yards of Flannelette, in light and dark shades, 32 inches wide, extra weight, our close cash price 8c, special Friday only.....6c

3 Extraordinary Flannel Bargains for Friday

- Bargain No. 1, 9c
Light and Dark, Twilled and Plain, Gray Flannel, good weight, our close cash price 12½c, Friday only, per yard.....9c
- Bargain No. 2, 12c
Light and Dark Twilled and Plain Gray Flannel, full width, extra weight, our close cash price 15c, Friday only, per yard.....12c
- Bargain No. 3, 19c
Best All-Wool Gray Flannel, 27 inches wide, light and dark, twilled and plain; our close cash price 25c, Friday only per yard.....19c

Ladies' Hose, 15c

Special line Black Cashmere Hose, in sizes 8½, 9 and 9½, regular price 25c, special Friday.....15c

Ladies' Hose, 20c

Special line Heavy Wool Hose, in sizes 8½, 9 and 9½, regular price 25c, special Friday.....20c

Soaps

Genuine Old Brown Windsor Soap, our regular price 1c per cake, Friday only, 2 for.....1c

Vaseline and Butterilk Soap, Friday only, 2 cakes for.....5c

Smallwares

Safety Pins, assorted sizes, 3 doz. in a box, special for Friday, per box.....5c

Fancy Hat Pins, regular 10c and 15c, special for Friday.....5c

20 only of our best 25c Purses, Friday only, each.....19c

Stockinet Shields, extra heavy, special, 2 pairs for.....25c

Fancy Lace Trimmed Infants' Bibs, extra special.....5c

Our regular 5c Scribbles, Friday 3 for.....7c

Corsets

Ladies' Long-waist Corset, black satin trimmed, with purple bands and lace, steel filled; a perfect fitting corset; regular \$1, Friday only, per pair.....75c

Ladies' Long-waist Corsets, in pink, blue or gray; sizes 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 27 only; were 90c, special, Friday only.....39c

Kid Gloves

Perrin's Eglantine, with two dome fasteners, fine French kid, in shades of tan, brown, mode, gray, red and navy; also in black with white stitching; special value at \$1.00

Perrin's La Rive, fine French kid, with 2 clasps and new stitching, in mode, beaver, tan and brown shades, at.....\$1.25

Kildona, in gray addressed kid, with self and white points, at.....\$1.25

Special line Kid Gloves, Lily make, with two dome fasteners and heavy stitched back, in tan, brown, beaver, red and navy; also white chamolais, at.....59c

Flannelette Underwear

Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, in pink or blue stripes; good quality flannelette; sizes 56 to 60 inches; regular 60c, Friday only.....39c

Ladies' Gowns, in striped flannelette, trimmed with tulle lace and braid; well made and good sizes; regular \$1; special, Friday only.....75c

Underskirts

Ladies' Blue Mercerized Satin Skirts, gold metallic stripes, wide flared, a good walking skirt; were \$1.25, special, Friday only.....99c

Ladies' Mercerized Satin Skirt in red, black or brown metallic stripes, very wide umbrellas full; were \$2.50, special, Friday only.....\$2.00

Shoe Section

Boys' and Youths' Boston Calf Laced Boots, all sizes, 11 to 5; whole foxed, with extension soles, stitched edges and riveted, extra neat school shoes; extra special, for Friday only, pair.....75c

Ladies' Rubbers, Special

Pure Gum, light goosamer weight, made to fit the new round toe shoes, also the medium shape; regular price 60c; come early as the quantity is limited; all sizes; Friday.....37c

Clothing Department

Men's Overcoats, fine clay twill worsted overcoats, fall weight, Oxford gray shade, special Italian linings, wide facings, medium length, sizes 36 to 42; good value at our regular price, \$5.50; Friday, special price.....\$6.25

Men's heavy Fleece-lined Underwear, in all sizes, 32 to 40; blue shade; our regular price 50c; not a big quantity, but enough to get around; come early Friday, each 35c

Dress Goods Bargains

5 pieces Black Figured Satin Cloth, regular 60c value, 44-inch, Friday, per yard.....29c

5 pieces Navy Serge, all-wool, heavy twill, regular value 40c, Friday, per yard.....35c

5 pieces Black and Navy Serge, 44-inch, all-wool, special value 50c, Friday, per yard.....45c

5 pieces Navy Coating Serge, 44-inch, all-wool, heavy for suits, regular value 70c, Friday, per yard.....65c

Black Linenette Lining, regular 10c line, Friday, per yard.....65c

Staple Department

200 yards Gray Crash Toweling, 19 inches wide, all linen, extra weight, special.....5c

70 yards All-Linen Toweling, 29 inches wide, regular price 10c, Friday, per yard.....6½c

Special line Bleached 8-4 Sheeting, extra value at 25c, the regular price, our extra special price.....20c

2,000 yards American Prints, garnet, navy and black grounds, with figures and sprays, worth today, regularly 10c, our special price.....6½c

EXTRA SPECIAL

Men's Whipcord Overcoats, correct style, heavy Italian lining, wide facings, splendidly made in every particular, regular value \$8.50, sizes 34 to 40, Friday, extra special.....\$5

Groceries and Crockery for Friday Only

18½ pounds of Redpath's Granulated Sugar for.....\$1.00

2 packets of Swiss Breakfast Food for.....25c

1 can of Green Peas, 1 of Tomatoes, and 1 can of Corn.....25c

6 tins of Sardines in oil for.....25c

1 pound of Lemon Snaps, 1 pound of Ginger Snaps and 1 pound of Currant Biscuits for.....25c

2 packets of Granose Flakes for.....25c

2 large Bottles of French Mustard for.....25c

5 tins of Clarke's Pork and Beans for.....25c

3 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce for.....25c

12 pounds of best Family Flour for 25c

6 pounds of Hard Soap for.....25c

4-String Heavy Parlor Broom for 25c

1 pound of Mixed or Black Imperial Blend 40 Tea for.....25c

1 gallon of Wilson's White Wine Vinegar for.....25c

New Currants, New Raisins, New Peels and Extracts a specialty.

Only a few dozen Pint Imperial Fruit Jars left at, per dozen.....65c

1 crate of Johnson's White Porcelain, consisting of ten only 4-piece Toilet Sets at.....\$1.25

100 Assorted Sugar Bowls, printed, a snap at.....15c

100 Assorted Toilet Mugs and Brush Trays at.....5c

One crate of Johnson's White Porcelain Goods, consisting of 30 dozen Plain and White Cups and Saucers, 30 dozen Embossed Irish Cups and Saucers, 30 dozen Embossed Coffee Cups and Saucers, 10 dozen Coffee and Porridge Dishes, 10 dozen Individual 6-inch Meat Platters. These goods will be sold at crate prices while they last.

We especially draw your attention to our new fall range of Tea and Dinner Sets. Inspection invited.

Ribbons

13 pieces Cream and White Gulpure Lace Insertion, 1 to 3 inches wide; regular prices 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, and 20c per yard, Friday only.....8c

27 pieces Pure Silk Taffeta Ribbons, 4 inches wide, in black, white and all wanted shades, regular price 13c, yard, special, Friday, only.....15c

Handkerchiefs

Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, worth 12½c and 15c each, special until sold.....10c

Ladies' Fine Swiss Embroidered Handkerchiefs, assorted patterns, good value at 20c and 25c, special until sold, 2 for.....25c

Ladies' Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs, very special, 6 for.....25c

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

new. It will become a part of the campaign literature of the party which for so many years attacked Mr. Cook in the most scurrilous way. It will probably be found that the reasons set out in this bulky document have nothing to do with Mr. Cook's disconnections, but that he has not been fairly used by the Liberal party, and he takes this means of showing his resentment. Such little family jars will occur in the most harmonious of parties.—*Toronto Globe*.

The Conservative party is not in shape to make a fight for office. It is not in shape to take office if it were to win. There are plenty of Conservatives all over Canada who would regard it as a calamity to the party itself if a victory were won under the present circumstances. There has been no reconstruction. There has been no real harmony in the party since 1895. All the mean quarrels of that time are yet kept alive. Who, in the Conservative party, would have believed, for instance, in 1896, that in the elections of 1900 the party would go to the polls led by the same Sir Charles Tupper who was beaten in 1896? Who would have believed that N. Clarke Wallace would be found where he is today, the lukewarm subordinate of the leader he fought and denounced in 1896? Who would have believed that Dr. Monaghan would again occupy—shaded somewhat from the light, though he is—the same old place in the party? Who would have supposed that the very men who broke the party into fragments would have succeeded in holding

ing to the largest fragment, calling it the party, and going with it into another campaign? Nobody would have believed four years ago that the Conservative party could be held down where it was until another election came around. There cannot be a one-man power in a party unless there is a suitable man. The trouble is that successors of Sir John Macdonald have tried to wear his boots. It will take another term in opposition to fully convince the leaders of the party how big a man Sir John was and how necessary it is to call in new men of ability to replace him, and to substitute representative authority for one-man authority. All these considerations with many more, enter into the sum and make the result a certain return to power of the present Government.—*Toronto Star*.