

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

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

London, Friday, Nov. 19, 1897.

Lord Rosebery on Britain's Future—Canada's Interest In It.

The speeches of British public men, made at a time between campaigns, are generally worthy of note. That recently delivered by Lord Rosebery, one of the leaders of the Liberal party, and a strong believer in the consolidation of the empire at home and abroad, deals with a point that must interest many Canadians, as it takes up the question of British agriculture and its relation to Britain's trade with the world. Lord Rosebery spoke at the meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, to celebrate the centenary of the Chamber of Commerce. He said the abolition of the British import tax on grain—or the repeal of the Corn Laws—saved the people of Great Britain not only from starvation but from revolution. Of all the mad things they had heard in their day, said Lord Rosebery, the re-enactment of the Corn Laws was the maddest that they could possibly conceive. It was always well, he thought, not to overstate their case. Indulging in some chaff of the "distressed agriculturist," in which there was a good deal of sympathy, he said the first and necessary condition of agriculture was that it always must complain, and it always would complain. "From the time of Theocritus and Virgil, and even further back, I suspect," continued Lord Rosebery, "from the time when Adam delved, agriculture has been in a state of complaint, and who can wonder at it? I do not wonder at it. I say in perfect gravity that that is a necessary condition of a trade or calling, which is at the mercy of every whim and humor of nature and of climate. Why, when we bask in the sun, we forget that the sun is doing something deleterious, reaching up some crop. When we are cooled by the rain we scarcely realize that it is ruining some harvest. There is no conceivable weather which will suit every crop. Farmers look on all weathers with a sort of dispassionate despair. What may succor a harvest may ruin your roots. What may swell a swede may drown an oat. The diseases to which you are subject are almost as frequent as those that disturb humanity. A beast may almost ruin the cattle of the nation. A sick potato may starve a race. It is impossible to put a limit to the afflictions which in the ordinary course of nature, without any interference from art, harass the agriculturist. Thus when they have abundance prices fall. When prices rise there is nothing to sell. Ah! gentlemen, you laugh, but I am a landowner and a farmer; and if you put aside even what nature has done as against the farmer, or is disposed to do against the farmer, which is bad enough, you have besides what grieves them even more, the increasing improvement of communication, the great steamers and the cheap steamers that cross the ocean and bring to our markets the abundant harvests of Australia and India and America and Russia. Farmers are now not Scottish, or English, or Welsh, or Irish; they are cosmopolitan. They contend in markets not with their neighbors or with the adjoining counties, but with distant and virgin regions of the earth. Altogether, I think, the complaints of agriculturists are more well founded than the complaints of a class usually are."

While acknowledging the truth of this contention, Lord Rosebery maintained that free trade was not the cause of their distress, and a "protective" tariff would do nothing to remove it. He himself was a landowner, and he felt the need in the play, who said: "Ha, thou has touched me nearly," but his simple remark was that the interests of a nation cannot be sacrificed to the interests of a class. Turning to the commercial results in free trade, he said imports had increased from £75,000,000 in 1846 to £41,500,000 in 1896, and exports from £74,000,000 to £26,370,000, of which £24,000,000 were British and Irish products. He maintained that it was only by free trade that the empire could be held together.

When a leader of the people, who has the standing of Lord Rosebery, whose views are endorsed by many Conservatives, takes this attitude in regard to Britain's trade policy, which has certainly made her the mistress of the seas, we in Canada may be pardoned if we do not look for a speedy reversal of that policy. It is not in practical politics today. It is a question if ever it will be faced as a definite issue. We would gladly receive special treatment for Canadian products in British markets. And it is open for our cousins across the water to give it to us at any time that they may see fit; but it would have been stupid beyond measure for our government to say that it would fold its hands and do nothing to promote trade with Great Britain until such time as the Motherland reversed her trade policy. That species of dickered was talked about in Canada from 1881 to 1897, but till the time that the Fletting tariff was brought down no practical step toward preferential trade with Great Britain was taken. The importance of and the benefits flowing from the policy then inaugurated, and which will come fully into force next July can scarcely be over-estimated. And this mutually beneficial Anglo-Canadian trade policy is put in force without antagonizing either of the great political parties of Great Britain, or waiting for the conversion of hundreds

of thousands of persons to views of public policy to which they are utterly hostile. It is established with the warmest indorsement of every true British heart, and with the best of prospects that great and abiding benefits to the Dominion will flow from it.

Germany has observed that Great Britain, France and Russia, her rivals, made squatting on the confines of China profitable, and so she, too, resolves to squat. The game of grab increases in intensity as years roll by, but Great Britain has far the best of it. She was like the early Christmas shopper. She got there first.

Opposition Arithmetic.
The Exeter Times falls into the astonishing error of repeating the contention of the London Free Press that the cost of paper has been lessened from 100 to 200 per cent within recent years. How our contemporaries, in their excessive zeal to injure the Minister of Education, can hope to influence intelligent public opinion by such an attack, it is difficult to conceive. In the public schools of today, the youngest pupil in arithmetic is taught that when 100 per cent of anything is deducted nothing is left. But mayhap in the schools of the good old days, before Hon. George W. Ross was Minister of Education, they taught differently.

The Conservatives of South Essex meet to select a candidate for the Legislature on Wednesday, Dec. 8.

London is to have a great celebration on Dec. 2. Then St. Paul's Cathedral will celebrate the 200th anniversary of its reopening, after Sir Christopher Wren rebuilt the edifice. There will be a great Masonic service, and among others, the Prince of Wales, grand master Mason of England, will be present. Sir Christopher Wren belonged to the fraternity.

Frank R. Stockton has just completed a combination ghost and Christmas story. The possibilities of such a combination are great, and Mr. Stockton is the man to bring them out entertainingly. This new story was written especially for Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, and it will appear in the Christmas number of that periodical.

Caught in Quicksands.

The Perilous Experience of a Hunter.

He Would Have Lost His Life but for His Dog's Intelligence.

Eastport, L. I., Nov. 19.—Dr. John Nugent started out on a duck-hunting trip early yesterday morning that came near costing him his life. He it not been for the intelligence of a Newfoundland dog, the physician would in all probability have been swallowed up in quicksand. Dr. Nugent had not been out long before he sighted a flock of black ducks in the marshes. He managed to crawl sufficiently near for a shot, and succeeded in killing one duck and wounding two others. In his eagerness to capture the wounded birds before they could get away, he did not notice that with nearly every step he was sinking deeper into the mire. Suddenly he went down nearly to his waist. Despite his efforts he could not free himself. He used his gun for a staff, but even with the aid of the weapon he was unable to make headway. Instead, he found that he was gradually sinking deeper in the mud and quicksand. The physician's only hope of rescue from death was to attract the attention of some other gunners to his peril. He shouted for help at the top of his voice. His cries of alarm seemed to convey to the dog the peril of his master. He barked and frisked about, and finally started off yelping. The dog has gone some distance when it came upon J. Corwith, a local druggist. Mr. Corwith had not heard the doctor's shouts for help, but the dog's actions attracted his attention. The animal ran up to him and barked and yelped, and then started off in the direction of the marsh where Dr. Nugent was imprisoned. Corwith followed the dog, and in a few minutes came upon the doctor waist deep in the quicksand. Corwith secured several fence rails and a couple of planks, and standing on this improvised platform, succeeded, after considerable exertion, in rescuing the doctor. Dr. Nugent was very much exhausted after his struggle, and it was some time before he could make an effort to commence the homeward journey. He had entirely recovered from the effects of his experience today.

"WHERE BE YOUR GIBES, NOW?"

Death of the Old-Time Circus Clown, Thomas Edwin Cook.

New York, Nov. 19.—Thomas Edwin Cook, who, in his prime, was a leading circus clown, is dead at his home at Paterson, N. J. He was 96 years old. Cook was born at Beck's Hill, England, and in 1839 came to this country with his father's circus, said to have been the first to exhibit in America. Young Cook was attached to the circus as a tumbler, but later became a clown, which line he followed until 1870. Cook alarmingly 100 descendants, the majority of whom have taken either to the circus or stage. Pneumonia is given as the cause of his death.

At Ralph Onia's farm, a mile and a half from Rocklyn, John Onia let his gun fall. The hammer struck a log, exploding the charge, which struck him in the left breast. He is in a critical condition.

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Qualities of which are laid before you daily in this paper. Don't expect the same result from any substitute simply because it effervesces.

The Lord's Day Alliance.

A Public Meeting to Promote Its Work.

Mr. O'Meara's Strong Address—Says Sunday Cars Must Go—Urges Organized Effort to Preserve Sabbath Observance—Rev. Mr. Shearer Also Speaks.

About 100 people assembled in Wesley Hall last night, most of them ladies, to listen to speeches by Mr. M. T. O'Meara and Rev. J. K. Shearer, of Hamilton, in connection with the Lord's Day Alliance. Rev. A. L. Russell, of Wellington Street Methodist Church, presided, and with him on the platform were the visiting gentlemen, Rev. Dr. Daniel, Rev. Mr. Moorhouse and Mr. J. Beardsall. After devotional exercises, Rev. Mr. Russell commented upon the small number present. It might look better, he said, if the audience had been larger, but he did not believe the number present really manifested the interest in the observance of the Sabbath Day. London's public thought it was all right, and not necessary that they should turn out; but he believed that if the people realized an attempt was being made to deprive them of their day of rest and sanctity, there would be an uprising of the people. But they forgot that encroachments upon the sanctity of the Sabbath were being made in a field—a little here and there, until finally the whole field was over-run. Mr. Beardsall, secretary of the local branch of the Lord's Day Alliance, by way of introducing the speakers, said it appeared to him that the character of the work of the organization was not very well known. Its specific objects were the observance and advancement of the Lord's Day, not only in this city but all over the province. London had a Christian population, but all cities had not, and it remained for the people of this city to create enthusiasm, thereby helping other cities not so well blessed. Mr. M. T. O'Meara, provincial secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, was received with applause. The Sabbath, he said, was made for man. It was a gift for all, and no employer, firm, company or corporation had in God's sight any right to take away that blessed gift. They proposed to break down all such attempts. If the people were going to look to the future welfare of the country merely, to the hoarding up of wealth and increase of material prosperity, these Sabbath Day movements were matters of little importance. If they took a higher stand and looked at it from a God-fearing and Christian standpoint, it was a question of rest and sanctity. Speaking of Sunday street cars, he said they had within the past few months in Toronto sustained what appeared to be a defeat, but it was not a final verdict. Because a majority of votes in Toronto had been recorded in favor of Sunday cars, the alliance was not going to sit down and let that settle the matter. If the people wanted Sunday cars they would have to get

them by a vote of the province and not of the city of Toronto only. Last spring a most important statement had been made by the premier of this province, which was a source of great gratification to them, because it was apparent that the Legislature was aware of the growing evil. The statement was: "It has been pointed out that under the recent decision, the running of Sunday cars might become general, against the spirit of the law and against the wishes of the people." The government, acting on that belief, had introduced legislation by which traffic on electric railways was disallowed. It had been asked what more the alliance wanted, and what the trouble was. The trouble was that it had been seen fit to make certain exceptions in the law, by which it was not meant to affect those companies having charters prior to the passage of the act. This exception in this munificent law was inconsistent. The alliance proposed to tell the Legislature that the law must be made applicable everywhere in this province. Why should men employed upon electric railways in Niagara, Hamilton, Berlin, Toronto and other places not be protected from Sunday drudgery the same as those in London? This was a contest between Sunday cars everywhere or Sunday cars nowhere. Sir Oliver Mowat had declared in his opinion no right had been given the Toronto street railway to run Sunday cars. "Let me most heartily congratulate you as citizens of London upon the noble stand you took two years ago before the city council that a clause must be inserted in the charter before it was granted, prohibiting the running of Sunday cars. That has placed London in the pre-eminent position of leadership in the matter of the observance of the Lord's Day in Ontario. The work of the alliance was against unnecessary Sunday work of every kind. They proposed to make the law applicable to all classes of business. By the decision rendered by the court of appeals there was nothing to hinder any 'corporation' from doing what it pleased on Sunday, but left the merchant and the small firms under the provisions of the act. There was danger of the same state of affairs becoming prevalent here as existed in the neighboring republic, where 2,000,000 men were at work on Sundays, and 1,000,000 of these on electric railways. In the city of Chicago over 40,000 were engaged in Sunday work. The lamentable fact was that this had a tendency to deaden and dull the Christian conscience, and it would be a sorry day for Ontario when the Christian conscience was tarnished as much as that of Quebec and the United States. The people organized they could secure complete legislation for all such evils as Sunday cars, Sunday newspapers, etc. Their plan was to arouse the people, inform them, and organize them to defend and maintain the sanctity of the Sabbath. Rev. J. K. Shearer spoke at length upon the subject. According to God's laws, the observance of the time was needed for rest, and this was stamped upon every living creature. It was necessary for the maintenance of bodily vigor and mental vitality. It might surprise the people to know that in Hamilton there were industries where men worked seven days of twelve hours each, and others who worked six days of sixteen hours, and the seventh day of twelve hours. If the same portion of men worked on Sunday in Canada as in the United States, it would mean that 16,700 men worked in Canada every Sunday. The greed of gold, love of pleasure, atheism, infidelity and Christian apathy were some of the forces against which the alliance had to contend.

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The People's Day. A Day Ever to be Remembered. These Prices Are for Saturday Only.

- Gloves—10c.**
Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves, extra super quality, long wrist, deep hem, all sizes, on Saturday your choice while they last 10c a pair. Every pair is perfect, no damaged goods.
- 25c.**
Ladies' White Cashmere Gloves, black facing and stitching, four buttons, regular price 40c, on Saturday only 25c a pair.
- 15c.**
Mitts—Boys' Heavy Wool Mitts, three sizes, former price 25c, Saturday 15c.
- 20c.**
Ladies' Fine Black Wool Mitts, double throughout, shaped, Saturday price 20c.
- Underwear—10c.**
Ladies' Hygeian Undervests, long sleeves, heavy weight, a bargain, only 10c each.
- 29c.**
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Undervests, long sleeves, shaped, regular price 40c, on Saturday only 29c.
- Great reduction in Children's Underwear for Saturday.
- Hosiery—2 Pairs for 35c**
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, guaranteed fast dye, seamless feet, double heels and toes, regular 35c pair, Saturday 15c, or 2 pairs for 35c.
- 25c.**
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, extra heavy, seamless feet, double heels and toes, guaranteed fast dye, regular 35c, on our bargain count Saturday only 25c a pair.
- 3 Pairs for \$1.**
Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, fine rib and plain, double heels and toes, shaped, regular 50c, Saturday 35c pair, or 3 pairs for \$1.
- 2 Pairs for 25c.**
Men's Socks—Heavy Gray Natural Wool Socks, white tops and toes. These socks are worth 25c, on Saturday your choice 2 pairs for 25c.
- 15c.**
Fine Natural Wool Socks, white heels and toes, shaped, Saturday only 15c a pair. Come early as we have only a limited number of these.

Towels - Towels.

We will close out three lines of Towels at cost. We have only a few of these lines:
Pure Linen Towels, 15x26 only 5c each.
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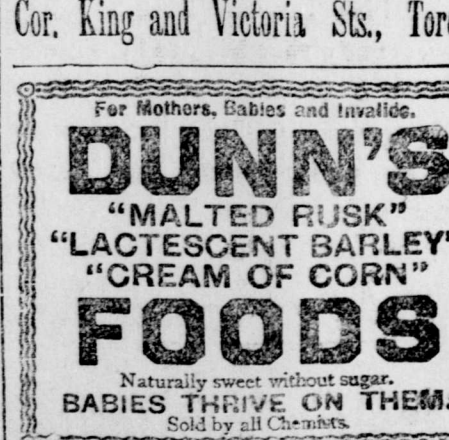
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