

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Friday, June 30, 1899.

Roosevelt Rebuked.

Governor Roosevelt, ardent soul, has been preaching a gospel which cut against the peaceful grain of Prof. Goldwin Smith. That master of the pen takes up his favorite weapon against the man of the sword and castigates him gracefully, through the columns of the Independent. He says that Governor Roosevelt's doctrine appears to be that the force of national character must suffer by prolonged peace—"swollen slothful ease"—and can be preserved only by "strenuous endeavor," which the professor takes to be a euphemism for war. The professor holds it does not appear to be true that nations, so long as their governments are good, their habits healthy, their sports manly and their feelings patriotic, have any tendency to lose their force in peace. Germany had been externally at peace, with the inconsiderable exception of the Schewig-Holstein affair, for nearly half a century when, under Bismarck and Moltke, she put forth in her wars with Austria and France such force as the world has seldom seen. Great Britain had been at peace for nearly 40 years when she went into the Crimean war, and though, at the outset, her war department was out of gear, her military energy did not fail her on the Alma or at Inkerman. The people of the United States had been at peace, with the not very considerable exception of the Mexican war, for 45 years, before the outbreak of the war of secession, in which the military qualities shown upon both sides were as high, and the fighting was as desperate as in any war in history. On the other hand, it was after a long period of incessant wars that both Spain and Italy sank into decrepitude. Professor Smith quotes further from history to show that war is by no means a national tonic. The writer adds:

"Governor Roosevelt tells you that unless you take to the life of strenuous endeavor 'bolder and stronger people will pass you by and win for themselves the domination of the world.' Why is the world to be given over to anybody's domination? Why cannot we all be content with our own and allow each other to grow in freedom and peace? Why should there not continue to be a community of nations, peacefully co-operating and vying with each other in the promotion of the general objects of humanity? The domination of the Anglo-Saxon race is just now the prevailing aspiration. Might not the attempt to establish it provoke all the other nations to combine their forces for the liberation of the world? 'Who has said or thought that the American people were an assembly of well-to-do hucksters, sitting huddled within their borders?' One overlooker at all events thought they were expanding over an almost boundless territory and bidding fair, with their material advantages, to lead mankind in the march of improvement, and redress in some measure the sad inequalities of the human lot. The war of secession was at all events not 'huckstering.' Governor Roosevelt lends color to the injurious surmise that an unceasing desire to be on a par with the great military powers of the old world were at the bottom of this sudden transformation. Napoleon took England for a nation of shop-keepers and formed his plans on that hypothesis, with what result is well known."

Prof. Smith complains that there seems to have come over us a satiety of civilization. He points out such signs as the revival of the lust of war, of such barbarous practices as duelling, and such sports as prize-fighting and bull-fighting—the latter about to be imported into France. If we want to keep war as indispensable to national virility, and at the same time to mitigate its horrors, he facetiously suggests the old system of waging of battle as a way which cannot fail to commend itself to the burning valor of Governor Roosevelt.

"Instead of general slaughter and havoc, let each of the nations between which the dispute has arisen, detail a certain number of champions to decide the question of combat in the lists. The United States would certainly choose as their champions Governor Roosevelt and his Rough Riders, whose triumph would be not less assured than their selection. Upon the return of the victors there would be such receptions and processions, such kissing and hugging of heroes, such complimentary dinners at \$100 the plate as the world has not seen since Cain, to counteract the effects of 'ignoble ease' and furnish the necessary tonic for his virility, made war on his brother Abel."

The Movement of Gold.

The depletion of the gold reserve of the Bank of England is puzzling British financiers. The Bank of England used to be the gold box of the world, while the United States was frequently on the ragged edge of a currency crisis, through the scarcity of the yellow metal in that country, aggravated by bad monetary laws. Now the position is reversed, and the United States is the largest gold-holding country in the world. This has been largely brought about by the revival of prosperity and the enormous trade balance last year, the excess of exports over imports being \$725,000,000. A great deal of this excess was employed in reducing American debts in Europe, but the imports of gold into the United States exceeded the exports last year by at least \$100,000,000. This undoubtedly was a serious drain on the Bank of England. The tide is now turning, and the United States is shipping gold to Europe, though not in great quantities. This is better for Europe, which needs the metal, and for the United States, which can spare it. Those who understand the delicate and vital relations of gold to the trade and commerce of the world, know that a nation may be injured by having too much of the metal, as well as too little. As the British Chancellor of the Exchequer has promised to address himself to the question

of the gold reserve of the Bank of England, we may soon expect an instructive lesson in currency and finance.

One beneficent result of the plethora of gold in the United States is the blow it gives the silver heresy. The principal thesis of the silverites—that the scarcity of gold and its consequent appreciation of value were the causes of low prices and hard times—has been overturned by present conditions. As a campaign issue, "Sixteen to One" is dead at this moment. Only one eventually—hard times—will revive it before the next election, and hard times are not in sight. Bryan will probably train his heaviest guns on the trust evil instead of the "money power" in 1900.

General Hutton, since leaving the London camp, has been at the Niagara camp, and is now going to the Laprairie camp. He is the most distinguished camp-follower on record.

The Free Press quotes from a number of Liberal papers, which condemn the wrong-doing in West Elgin. It is a good sign that Liberal papers do condemn corruption in the Liberal ranks. If the press of both parties would act vigorously on the same principle, there would be more hope of stamping out the evil on both sides.

Sir Charles Tupper leaves for England on July 20. The inference is that the Opposition will permit Parliament to be prorogued before that date. The last time Sir Charles left the House for a few days, there was confusion worse confounded in the Opposition ranks, and the veteran leader, upon returning, had to disavow the tactics of his lieutenants. He will hardly risk leaving them alone a second time.

Mr. D. S. Mitchell has exhibited a most marked civic patriotism by offering to the public library at Sydney, New South Wales, a collection of books, manuscripts, engravings, etc., valued at the lowest estimate at about half a million dollars. Is there any citizen of London willing to follow this good example? If so, let him imitate this Australian Carnegie, and thus enjoy the luxury of doing good.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has begun the fight against the Pacific cable scheme by protesting against state competition with private enterprise. This is corporate cheek with a vengeance. The Eastern Company is a state monopoly of the worst kind, since the British Government is under a penalty to secure the Eastern line from competition. It is reassuring to note that the Eastern Company's protest has received a rather frigid recognition from British Cabinet Ministers.

"By-elections unfortunately are not in this country much of a gauge as regards the trend of public opinion. The Conservatives kept winning by-elections up to the eve of their defeat in the general election of 1896.—Ottawa Journal.

Our contemporary is not often astray in its facts, but here it undoubtedly is. The fact is that prior to the election of 1896 the Conservative Government sustained serious losses, not only in the constituencies, but through defections in the House of Commons. Its majority, which ranged from 45 to over 60, in the year following the general election, fell in the last session to about 40, some times even less. It is entirely different with the present Government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's following has been augmented in both the House and the constituencies by accessions from the ranks of his opponents.

What Others Say.

London's Got Him.

[Hamilton Herald.] If Mgr. McEvoy is appointed bishop of London, London will have a first-rate business bishop.

It Dissolves and Runs.

[Ottawa Citizen.] It may have been noticed that whenever there is a hot time in France the first thing that dissolves is the cabinet.

What a Change.

[Buffalo Express.] The British and Canadian flags will be wanted on the Fourth of July. They are the companions of "Old Glory" now.

Americans Hit Hard.

[Hamilton Herald.] The trusts are carrying things with a high hand in the United States. The Standard Oil Company is said to have cornered the whisky business, the price being \$95,000,000. Our neighbors patiently endure the oil grab, but will they stand to see a monopoly corner the national beverage?

How to Read a Newspaper.

[British Workman.] Read thoughtfully, and every part of the paper will yield some fruit. It will cease to be simply a means of passing an idle hour. It will become a real instrument of education. The latest news, when you stop to think over it, may remind you of many old and half-forgotten things, out of which it grew. Every story of common toil, and every-day heroism—even the tragedies and failures of life—will help to remind us that the lives of men touch one another at many points; that no one is really "independent" or "self-made"; that none of us liveth unto himself. To know these things is to be well on the way to true culture and abiding usefulness.

Tom Brown's School Days.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.] The dispatch announcing the unveiling of a statue of the late Thomas Hughes at Rugby will recall an author for whom the older boys of today feel a high and tender regard. "Tom

Brown's School Days" and "Tom Brown at Oxford" were great books to a generation ago. They are scarcely known by the boys of today. Perhaps they would be voted slow by admirers of Kipling's impish school heroes, and possibly they are a little out of date. But there is a host of older boys, boys with gray milestone marks on hair and mustache, who still cherish a deep and lasting affection for the big hearted creator of manly "Tom Brown."

Now You've Got Me.

[Christian Guardian.] It reminds us of an incident reported in class meeting last Sabbath morning. A venerable member of St. Paul's Methodist Church, Toronto, was visiting relatives in an American town in the Niagara district, near the border. On a recent Sabbath morning, while walking through the streets, he found business going on much as usual, and was somewhat surprised to be accosted by a merchant, with a request to purchase some goods. After a moment's reflection, the Canadian Methodist asked: "What day of the week do you observe as Sabbath here?" To which he received the following somewhat significant reply: "Now you've got me."

THE "TIMES" ON CANADA

The Thunder on the Prosperity of the Dominion.

[From the London Times.]

The lean years have gone by, and there is reason to hope that British communities in different parts of the world are entering upon a period of fat years. This is the summary of the financial and industrial position which reaches us from the various groups of self-governing colonies.

First in the prosperous list stands Canada, where the fiscal year ends on June 30, and Mr. Fielding, the Dominion minister of finance, was able, in making his budget speech the other day, to estimate the surplus of 1898-99 at \$4,600,000, or not far short of \$1,000,000. The revenue for the year, assuming that the estimates of receipts for the last three months are well-founded, will be \$4,632,338, or \$32,338 in excess of the estimate. This is a substantial advance on the revenue of last year, which amounted to \$4,555,238; and the advance in expenditure, which for 1897-98 amounted to \$38,332,525, though considerable, is quadrupled by the receipts. In addition to the expenditure from income in the Dominion there is every year for purposes of railways, canals and other public works and services a further expenditure from capital account. This expenditure was last year \$2,417,929, or \$68,735. Allowing for the deduction of the surplus and the outlay for sinking fund estimated in the regular expenditure, the net increase to the public debt of Canada will this year be \$1,700,000. In the last year, \$2,417,929, every particular of the year shows a better result than last year. Yet last year was also good, and to obtain the full value of a comparison, it is well to take a longer period:

	Expenditure, Net Inc.	Revenue, Con. Fund, of Debt.
1894	36,374,631	27,585,025
1895	33,973,129	28,132,005
1896	36,618,591	36,949,142
1897	37,829,778	38,349,759
1898	40,555,238	38,832,525
1899	46,632,338	42,026,028

The present Liberal administration came into office in the course of the fiscal year ending 1897. They reap, therefore, the full advantage of the prosperity of the last few years, and not unreasonably claim some credit for the happy state of their finances.

Good harvests and the better prices ruling in the markets of the world for the staple produce of the colonies have, of course, much to do with the prosperity of Canada, as well as with that of Australia, to which allusion will presently be made. But there is something to be attributed to the increase of local enterprise which has resulted from the development of wheat-farming and cattle-breeding on the prairies, and the opening of new productive mineral districts have helped to swell the total of Canadian foreign trade, as well as to increase the demand made by one part of the Dominion upon the produce and industry of the others. In the years which have been quoted the mineral production of Canada rose in round figures from an annual total of \$19,000,000 to \$35,000,000. The actual increase of animal and agricultural products is more difficult to arrive at, but it has very greatly increased, and the number of farming homesteads taken up on government lands in Manitoba has grown from 2,406 in 1897 to 4,848 in 1898. Along the course of the rail-

GLENDOWER—"I can call spirits from the vasty deep."

HOTSPUR—"Why, so can I, or so can any man."

"But will they come when you do call for them?"—SHAKESPEARE.

How quickly Hotspur's wise and witty retort tears the tragic mantle in which Glendower stalks, and shows beneath the seer's robe, the shrewdness of the mountebank. Most people would have taken the Welchman at his word, and called him seer, without noting the difference between to call and to command.

Certain points of comparison are suggested between Glendower's tragic claim and the comic claim made in some specious advertisements. "I am a woman, I know all about woman. I understand woman, and I can cure woman because I am a woman." The modern Mrs. Hotspur puts her finger right on the weak spot of that clamorous claim by saying: "Why if you can cure woman simply because you are a woman, then so can I and so can any woman." Which very plainly brings out the common sense fact that the cure of diseases does not depend upon being a man or being a woman but does depend upon being a trained and experienced physician.

There is, as far as is known, no qualified woman physician associated with any proprietary medicine firm. It is certain that there is no one, man or woman, who can show an experience or record equal to that of Dr. R. V. Pierce; more than thirty years of treatment of women's diseases with ninety-eight per cent. cured out of more than half-a-million women treated. Sick women can consult Dr. Pierce by letter absolutely free of charge. Every letter is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. All answers are mailed securely sealed in perfectly plain envelopes. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

Phone 1046

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Phone 104

TEMPTING INDUCEMENTS FOR SATURDAY'S SELLING.

Here's a few more of the little prices that have helped to make Saturday at the BIG STORE so popular with economical shoppers.

OPEN TILL 10 O'CLOCK TOMORROW NIGHT.

Staple Department.

Arrived today, 60 pieces more of that Regatta Percale, 32 inches wide, and 20 pieces of those Bright American Gosselle Satins, regular 10c and 12½c.

10 pieces only 30-inch Gingham, bright, nice goods, in solid and broken checks, blues, pinks, greens and helios, regular 20c goods, Saturday for 12½c

8 pieces Bleached Table Linen, 66-inch, Belfast make, our regular price 62c a yard, Saturday for... 49c

1 piece Table Linen, grass bleached, 72 inches wide, satin finish, double damask, regular price \$1 45, Saturday \$1 00

2 pieces Bleached Huck Toweling, 21-inch, with red border, regular 16c, Saturday 12½c

2 pieces Red Check Glass Cloth, 24-inch, pure linen, regular price 15c, Saturday 10c

Gents' Furnishings.—Your choice of any Regatta or Soft-Front Shirt in the house, regular \$1, \$1 25, and \$1 50; all sizes; Saturday, each 59c

Hosiery.—Boys' Extra Heavy Ribbed Hose, seamless feet, double knees, heels and soles, all sizes, at, per pair, 12½c, 15c, 18c and 20c

Ladies' and Children's Ribbed and Plain Hose, worth 15c to 18c, special at 10c

Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached Vests, with or without sleeves, regular 8c and 10c, Saturday 5c

Ladies' White or Cream Vests, lace shoulder straps or short sleeves, Saturday, 2 for 25c

Children's Undervests, from 5c to 25c

Blouses.

Black and White Spots and Stripes, Fancy Percales, etc., regular 60c and 75c each

60 dozen Assorted Blouses, in muslins, percales and cambrics, plaids, stripes and fancy-fancies, regular \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50 each

Stripe, Muslin, Plaid, Gingham, and Fancy Percales, new goods, in pink and blue, special.....

White Pique, White Muslin, 3 rows tucks, Striped Cambrics and Gingham, latest New York effects.

New White Muslin Blouses, Piques, Striped Muslin and Cambrics, very special,

Our \$2 White Blouses are marvels of beauty and style, in piques, muslins and organdies.

"EXTRA SPECIAL."

75 White Pique Skirts, regular price, \$1 75 each, Saturday 95c

Shoe Section.

You'll want a new pair of shoes for the holiday. We can make walking easy, and the price light. Men's Cordovan, whole foxed, Goodyear welt, lace boots, regular price \$3; Saturday \$1 90

Men's Dongola, sewed soles, new shaped toes, laced and Congress, \$1 50

Women's Chocolate and Black Dongola, two-button Trimby shoes; Saturday \$1 25

Boys' Box Calf Laced Boots, sizes 11 to 13, \$1 45; sizes 1 to 5 \$1 65

Whitewear & Corsets

Ladies' Gowns.—Balance of odd lines, fine goods, sold for \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 65 and \$1 90, all go Saturday, each

White Cotton Skirts, wide embroidery flounce, regular price \$1 25 to \$2 each, Saturday \$1 00

Summer Corsets, all sizes 29c

Our 75c Short Waist White Net Summer Corset, special 69c

Handkerchiefs and Ribbons.

100 dozen Ladies' All-Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12 and 14 inch hem, worth 25c each; Saturday and until sold, 9c each, or 1 for 25c.

Another lot of Fancy Silk Ribbons, 5 to 7 inches wide, all shades, suitable for ties or belts, worth 25c to 35c a yard, Saturday 10c

Basement Bargains.

One pound of our Imperial Blend Black Tea for 25c

One pound of our Breakfast Coffee for 25c

One pound of our Breakfast Coffee for 25c

Redpath's Standard Granulated Sugar at special prices, for preserving season.

Cowan's Soluble Cocoa, regular 25c; Saturday 15c

Three pounds Washing Soda, regular 10c, for 5c

Three pounds of Laundry White Starch for 15c

40 one-pound jars of Durham Mustard, each 15c

Nice, crisp Ginger Snaps at, per pound 5c

6 dozen Decorated Cuspidors, regular 25c each; Saturday 15c

60 only 8-inch Jardinieres, assorted colors, each 25c

50 dozen only 6-inch Jardinieres, fancy, regular 25c, each 12c

15 dozen Toilet and Bedroom Sets, 10 pieces, gilt, in three colors; Saturday, per set \$2 98

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

IMPORTERS,

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

A Tip or Two.

When you want to get a nice, neat piece of printing you will find it to your advantage to come to The Advertiser Job Printing Department. Your order will be promptly executed—and the price will be as reasonable as you can secure elsewhere. If you are too busy to call, phone 175 and our canvasser will wait on you.

Mail orders receive careful attention.

Advertiser Job Printing Department, LONDON.

CANADIANS PINCHED

By an American Trust—How It Works in Montreal.

[Montreal Witness.]

An incident strongly illustrative of the change in business methods caused by the establishment of trusts in the United States and the effect thereof on Canada occurred in this city within the present week. A representative of the amalgamated wire trust being in town, the members of the Hardware Merchants' Association held a conference with him as to terms and prices for supplying the trade here. He gave them to understand without circumlocution that prices were fixed, without possibility of abatement, according to the company's schedule for cash at thirty days. That was all he had to say, and the hardware men had no recourse but to comply. Nor indeed have they any intention in objecting, as it is the consumer, and not they, who pays the price thus arbitrarily imposed by a foreign monopoly. It is worth noting that this company is capitalized at ninety million dollars, and owns not only all the wire manufacturing plants in the United States, but also owns from mines, makes the pig iron and converts it into steel billets. In fact, it controls the whole business from the ground up all over the continent, for Canada has no concern that can compete with it, and no hope of establishing one. Like conditions prevail in other lines of manufacture controlled by trusts; but this is the first instance where the foot of a United States monopoly has come down flat on the Canadian consumer. This means that the farmers of this Dominion and all those companies which use wire extensively will have to pay prices regulated solely by monopolistic greed of dividends. But the farmers will be the greater sufferers, as the companies,

telegraph, street railway, telephone and the like, can recoup their losses out of charges levied on the public, while the prices farmers get for their produce are fixed in markets open to the competition of the world.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

In 1840 the foreign mail from England for the United States, carried on the Great Western consisted of two sacks of mail. As late as 1873 a steamer from Europe, with 20,000 letters on board, was considered a record-breaker. Today the Cunard steamers and other transatlantic ships carrying what is called a "full European mail" usually bring some two hundred thousand sacks of newspapers and printed matter for New York city, not to mention the five hundred and odd sacks for Canada, Mexico and United States exchange offices, which are now taken direct to the trains and not handled at the New York office.—E. G. Chat, in the July Scribner's.

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THE UNDERTAKERS.
260 Richmond Street.
Private residence, 48 Becher.
Telephone—Store 440; House, 423. 257

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Removed to Spencer Block, Dundas Street, Formerly at 434 Talbot Street

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DOMINION DAY.

J. C. McLaren Belting Co.
PURE OAK TANNED

BELTING

is the only
Genuine Oak Tanned Belt
made in the Dominion.

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

New Improved

Sickle Grinders,

Only \$5.00 Each.

Section Knives,

Deering Binder Twine

—AT—

A. Westman's

111 Dundas Street West.

Branch Store, 654 Dundas street, East London

To render yourself absolutely invulnerable to some people just lend them money.

Some of the so-called pugilists should try a scrap-iron tonic.