

London Saturday Advertiser

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SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 27, 1895.

WHOLE NO. 12256

Today's "Advertiser"

Noteworthy News in its Sixteen Pages.

- Page 1.—Cables from the Old Land and Telegraphic News from all quarters.
- Page 3.—Annual Picnic of Scotia's Son at Port Stanley.
- Page 4.—Conservative Suggestion to Throw Premier Bowell overboard.
- Page 5.—Interesting Budget of Sporting News.
- Page 8.—Fighting Redmen—Terrible Experience of an Army Officer—Animal Curiosities—Saved from a Tiger's Jaws—Immense Cost of Operating a Warship.
- Page 10.—W. O. T. U. Operations—The Preacher and His Province—Life in a Dutch Village.
- Page 11.—The Young People's Department—Poetry Worth Reading—The Paris Show—Funnynographs.
- Page 12.—The Child of the Gods—Modest Claims of the Japanese Mikado—Girls and Women of Korea—Joyful Harvest Days—Living Eighty Years Ago.
- Page 13.—Where Victor Hugo Lived During His Exile—A Juggler's Life and Training—Inspector Howard Talks About Insurance Frauds.
- Page 14.—The Scrap Bag—Fashion Hints—The Sunday School Lesson.
- Page 15.—Gossip from Many Lands—Six Strange Men in New York—Crack Shots—How Miss Vanderbilt Bought a Duke.
- Page 16.—A London Girl's Prize Letter to George Washington—A Winter in Paris.

Near the End.

Winding Up the British General Election.

Only 25 Constituencies to be Heard From.

Great Programme of the Geographical Congress.

Railway Disaster in France Resulting in Twelve Deaths—Twenty-five Persons Injured—Serious Illness of Princess Helene.

SUMMING UP.

London, July 26.—Additional election returns are as follows: Wyckburghs—Sir John Pender, Unionist, 931; T. C. H. Hoddewick, Liberal, 889.

With all the constituencies except two heard from the new House will include: Conservatives 233 Unionists 70

Total Government 403 Liberals 164

Parnellites 15 Anti-Parnellites 65

Labor 2

Total Opposition 243

The results in the 21 constituencies polled today will be declared tomorrow. An election will be held in the northeast division of Derbyshire to-morrow, in East Donegal and the west division of Limerick county on Monday, and in Orkney and Shetland on Aug. 6. These will conclude the elections.

FRIDAY'S ELECTION RETURNS.

London, July 26.—The following additional returns have been received from the contested districts:

Yorkshire, west riding, Skipton division—W. Morrison (Unionist), 4,902; J. Anson-Farrer (Lib.), 4,763; Unionist majority, 139. The Unionists gain another seat in this district. The Liberal majority at the last election was 92 votes.

Leicestershire, Bosworth division—C. B. McLaren (Lib.), 5,327; T. Cope (Con.), 4,207; Liberal majority, 1,120. The Liberals at the last election had a majority of 594, showing a gain of 216 votes.

Wiltshire, Devizes division—E. A. Goulding (Con.), 4,114; C. E. Hobhouse (Lib.), 3,637; majority, 477. The Conservatives gain another seat.

Cambridgeshire, Newmarket division—H. McCallmont (Con.), 4,210; Sir G. Newnes, Bart. (Lib.), 3,567; Conservative majority, 343. The Conservatives win another seat in this district. The election at Newmarket was one of the most interesting of the series. The victory of Mr. Hugh McCallmont, the well-known sportsman, and one of the owners of the Varsity, and the ousting of Sir George Newnes by such a strong majority is a great victory for the Tories. Sir George was a prominent leader of the anti-gambling league, and consequently, Newmarket, which depends upon racing, was easily stirred up against him, and when the popular McCallmont consented to oppose him, it was felt that there was a good chance of wiping out Sir George's 1,223 majority. The sporting newspapers vigorously entered into the campaign in favor of McCallmont, declaring that Newmarket would be ruined if Sir George and his set had their way. Leicester racing authorities did best to assist McCallmont by arranging to finish the racing there early in order to enable the racegoers to return to Newmarket in time for McCallmont.

When the general election of the Sporting League was against those candidates who the anti-gambling black list was drawn up

sult that through their efforts have been the defeat of thirteen anti-gamblers—namely, Naoroji, Conybeare, McLaren, Dillon, Paul, MacDonald, Barrow, Bayley, Kler, Hardie, Morton, Major Jones and Sir John Harcourt. The following districts in which contests have occurred have also been heard from:

Yorkshire, west riding, Osgoldcross division—Sir J. Austen, Bart. (Lib.), 5,119; J. Harling (Con.), 4,662; Liberal majority, 1,055. At the last election Sir J. Austen, the sitting member, had a majority of 1,876 votes.

Clackmannanshire and Kinross-shire—Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, Q.C. (Lib.), 3,133; Mr. Younger (Con.), 2,688; Liberal majority, 545. Mr. Balfour, the sitting member, had a majority of 1,614 at the last election.

Durham, southeast division—Sir H. Havelock-Allen (Con.), 5,973; J. Richardson (Lib.), 5,864; Conservative majority, 114. The Conservatives gain another seat in this district. Mr. Richardson, the sitting member, had a majority of 184 at the last election.

Somerset, Wells division—Hon. G. Hytton-Joliffe (Con.), 4,936; B. Morice (Lib.), 3,206; Conservative majority, 1,730. The Conservative candidate at the last election had a majority of 949 votes over his opponent.

Norfolk, northwest division—J. Arch (Lib.), 4,817; E. Tighe (Con.), 3,520; Liberal majority, 1,297. Mr. Arch, who is the son of a laborer, and who has been a laborer himself, established the National Agricultural Laborers' Union, and was its first president. He is the sitting member, and at the last election had a majority of 1,089, showing a gain of 208 votes.

Tyrone, middle division—Mr. Munaghan (McCarthyite), 3,303; E. C. Thompson (Unionist), 2,262; McCarthyite majority, 1,041. The McCarthyites at the last election had a plurality of 969 votes in this district.

Cornwall, Launceston division—T. Owen (Lib.), 3,633; F. Willis (Con.), 2,975; Liberal majority, 658. At the last election Mr. Owen, the sitting member, had a majority of 984.

Flintshire—S. Smith (Lib.), 4,876; Col. Howard (Con.), 3,425; Liberal majority, 451. Mr. Smith, the sitting member, at the last election had a majority of 1,451, showing a loss of 1,000 votes.

ILLNESS OF AOSTA'S BRIDE.

London, July 26.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says that Princess Helene of Aosta, who recently married the Duke of Aosta, a nephew of King Humbert, is ill, the result of drinking ice-cream.

HAYHURST HONORED.

London, July 26.—The Marquis of Dufferin, the British ambassador to France, and at one time Governor-General of Canada, has written to the Canadian marquisman Hayhurst, congratulating him upon his success at the rifle meeting at Bisley.

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN BRITAIN.

London, July 26.—Sixteen hundred cases of Californian fruit, which arrived at Southampton from New York by the steamship St. Louis at 8.15 yesterday morning, were sold at auction at Covent Garden today, fetching prices which were one-half below those of last week. The plums average 7s 10d per case; peaches, 8s, and pears, 11s 7d.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 26.—A railroad accident by which twelve persons lost their lives and 25 were more or less seriously injured occurred today near St. Brieu, Department of Cotes du Nord. A train heavily laden with pilgrims returning from the shrine of Sainte Daury was in some manner not yet explained thrown from the track and several cars were wrecked.

PROTEST FROM BRAZIL.

London, July 26.—The Times will publish a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying that a protest has been raised against landing the direct Argentine cable on the island of Trinidad. The dispatch adds that the Chamber of Deputies had unanimously adopted a motion made by Senhor Pocañas referring to British aggression and urging the Government to take more spirited action in the dispute of the rights of Brazil.

PROHIBITION IN CANADA.

London, July 26.—The appeal from the decision of the Superior Court of Canada to the effect that the Provinces cannot enact a prohibitory law was argued before the Privy Council in London today. Mr. J. J. McLaren appeared to represent Ontario, Hon. E. Ward Blake the Dominion, and Mr. G. T. Blackstock the liquor interests. If the decision is reversed the Dominion Alliance will urge Sir Oliver Mowat to bring in a measure for Ontario to establish prohibition.

JOE'S SLATE.

London, July 26.—Right Hon. Jos. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written a letter to one of his supporters in which he says that he accepted his present post first to see what can be done to bring the autonomous colonies and the mother countries closer, and second, to try to develop the resources of the crown colonies, especially to increase the trade between them and Great Britain. All his efforts, he adds, will be devoted to these ends.

GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

London, July 26.—Arrangements of a most elaborate kind have been made for the reception of the delegates to the sixth international geographical congress, which opens in London this evening. Fully 1,500 members, including 250 official delegates for governments and geographical societies, are in attendance. The congress is under the patronage of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the King of the Belgians. The Duke of York presided at the opening ceremony today. The president is Clement R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., president of the Royal Geographical Society, and the honorary vice-presidents include 24 foreign and colonial ambassadors, ministers and agents-general, together with the Lord Mayor of London.

Practically every civilized country in the world is represented at the congress, besides which geographical and scientific societies have universally sent delegates. The deliberations of the congress will cover the whole range of geographical research, including mathematical, physical, descriptive, historical, applied commercial and national geography, oceanography, ethnography and exploration. One of the most generally interesting debates is that on polar exploration, anti-

by Dr. G. Newmayer, and Admiral A. H. Markham. Herr Andree will submit his plan of reaching the pole in a balloon, and Gen. Greely will give his opinions on

the scope and value of Arctic exploration.

To what extent tropical Africa is suited for development by white races under their superintendence will constitute another very instructive subject to which many celebrated explorers of the country will speak.

BIMETALISTS BUOYANT.

London, July 26.—The Times this morning publishes a column letter from Bertram Currie, president of the Gold Standard Defense Association. Mr. Currie says the bimetalists are, instead of ill-advised agitators, enthusiasts of practical reformers.

The bimetallo League has shown increased activity during the past week. The bimetalists had worked in every district, and in Wales they circulated eight-foot posters stating the nature of their propaganda, and especially pointing out the attitude of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader of the Exchange, on the question. All these posters were printed in Welsh.

Secretary McNeill, in talking over the situation, said that most of the Conservatives were pledged to bimetallic principles before accepting the nomination. He added: "The complexion of the new Parliament shows increased friendship for our views. In Wales they have hitherto not understood the difference between monometallism and bimetalism and have been wont to accept Harcourt's view of law and gospel. Sir Harcourt is the individual who is responsible for the defeat of the Liberals. His ideas were narrow and bigoted, and it is generally conceded that he is not a financier. The cause is gaining ground rapidly in England. We lost a few Liberal friends; but this has been more than equaled by great Tory gains."

London Cable Letter.

Visit of the Spanish Squadron to Plymouth

On the Anniversary and Scene of the Great Armada's Defeat.

Richard Croker's Opinion of British Political Methods—Cleverer Than American—The Catholic School Question a Live One in Britain—The W. O. T. U. Petition.

London, July 27.—The visit of the Italian fleet to Portsmouth last week was followed by the stay of the Spanish squadron at Plymouth, where the Spaniards were treated with the greatest cordiality in accordance with the Queen's own instructions sent to the authorities of Plymouth. An interesting remark in this connection was made by the Queen during the course of a dinner at Windsor Castle, previous to her Majesty's departure for Osborne. A guest suggested that the visit of the warships of Spain would have been more interesting if the Spanish and Italian sailors had fraternized at Portsmouth, where, besides, the Spaniards would have been able to see more naval works than they could at Plymouth. Thereupon the Queen observed quickly that possibly Plymouth Hoe would interest them more. This reply, one to the caricature of King Philip of the Armada was emphasized by contrasting the historic dispatch sent from Plymouth to Queen Elizabeth at Windsor 300 years ago, with the cheering in crescent form, their line being seven miles long. How the British fleet harassed and broke up the Spanish fleet is a matter of history, only four shattered remains of the Armada being seen succeeding in reaching Cadiz. It is worthy of note that this first visit of the Spanish fleet to Plymouth for centuries was made upon the anniversary of the visit of the great Armada to the coast about Plymouth.

STUDYING THE ELECTIONS.

During the week Great Britain and Ireland have been in the throes of a general election struggle. In spite of this, the occupation of the Island of Trinidad by a British force has aroused a great deal of interest. All the newspapers here support the action of the British, and generally make light of the reported indignation of Brazil. A great many Americans, whose minds run to politics, took advantage of the elections in London to study the manner of conducting them, as compared with the American methods. Among the Americans were two who probably know more about elections than any men in the United States. One was Richard Croker, the other Col. O. O. Steady, of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The difference between conducting elections in London and in large cities of the United States is not as great as might be expected. What they saw there is very much the same everywhere. The lower classes here are controlled very much by the same impulses as they are in America. From the little that Croker saw he is of the opinion that there is just as much corruption in London as there is in any American city. "The only difference," said Mr. Croker, "is that the newspapers here dare not speak of any corruption if it existed. I am inclined to believe that if the papers had the license that the American papers possess, and had as enterprising reporters as our American newspapers have, there would be just as much scandal as is stirred up in American cities. But it seems to me that politics are worked more cleverly in London than at home. I think that political organization here is much more thorough and a great deal more money is spent on it. The campaign literature is not only more prolific than with us, but it is much more clever. The caricatures and

cartoons that are distributed must represent a great outlay of money. As the English newspapers do not go in for this line as ours do, it is necessary, I suppose, for each candidate to establish his own literary bureau. That John Burns, the labor candidate, who has just been returned to Parliament, is a shrewd politician, is positively proved by the experiences that a reporter for the Associated Press had in Burns' district on election day. (Q.) account of the interest taken in America by Burns, the reporter was sent to his district to write something descriptive of his campaign. Burns' lieutenants were soon informed by their chief that the Associated Press, which supplies news to the leading American papers had sent a representative to write up the election. They eagerly circulated the report all over the district. This shows, they said, that the elites of the world are on John Burns. He's as well known in America as in Battersea, and we have the right to feel proud of him. The Hon. Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, would not display greater political sagacity.

THE CATHOLIC VOTE.

The United Kingdom is discussing the Catholic school question to almost as great an extent as the United States and Manitoba, and it is stated that in numerous constituencies Irish Catholics voted for the Conservative candidates against the Liberal candidates on the ground that the former are more favorable to Catholic schools, this action in some cases changing the result of the polls.

SERGEANT BALLANTINE'S WIDOW.

Those Canadians who heard the late Sergeant Ballantine lecture, and who admired his genius, will be pained to learn that his widow, his second wife, who was a Miss Ransome, of London, has become so reduced in circumstances as to become compelled to accept a position as housekeeper in a hotel at Henley-on-Thames. The late sergeant commended his second wife, in his last days, to the care of his son, William Henry Ballantine, the member of Commons in the Liberal interest, and was defeated by C. J. Murray, Conservative. Mr. Ballantine is a man of wealth, but as the English nation found fit to disregard Lord Nelson's dying injunction regarding Lady Hamilton, so has Mr. Ballantine been finally extinguished under a cloud of debt and unsatisfied ambition.

THE POLYGLOT PETITION.

Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances Willard, in a written statement, have asked the Associated Press to record the fact that "It is not true that we have been rebuffed by the Government in our attempt to present the polyglot petition, as stated in an American paper. We have not attempted to approach the Government at all, but when we do, at a more settled period, there will be no doubt of a courteous reception, as we have half a million or more names of British subjects." Miss Willard also desires to state that she did not speak against inventions in her recent annual address, but only against the handling of inventions by monopolies.

EMMA HALL'S BETRAYER.

Those who followed the sad story of Emma Hall, who died in Detroit last winter from the effects of an operation, may be interested in knowing that the family of the Rev. Jonathan Bell, her betrayer, who were deserted by him when he fled from justice, have been compelled to leave their home in Blackheath, and, at public expense, seek a refuge with relatives. In the meantime, the Rev. Mr. Bell has completely disappeared, and the chances are that he will not be brought to justice.

FRIGHTENED AMERICANS.

Since several prominent Americans were arrested at a "woman's club" the other night, the other Americans of prominence in the city are almost afraid to go about after midnight, and yesterday evening there was a panic among the Americans in the Continental Hotel restaurant because the police appeared. The "bobbies" only wanted to see if the place was closed on time, but the Americans thought a raid was intended.

BRITISH TURFITES TICKLED.

The British turfites are glorifying the success of Banquet in winning the Macell plate on Wednesday last, at the Catwick summer meeting, and as the property of C. Archer. They are sure to be the success of the horse formerly owned by Mr. Michael F. Dwyer was due to the English style in which he was run. The sporting papers concur in this.

ALL THE WHITES KILLED.

Terrible Slaughter by Indians in Wyoming.

Pocatello, Idaho, July 26.—Wm. Ross, of the firm of Ross, Grey & Wyatt, has just arrived at Market Lake from St. Anthony, and reports everybody at Jackson's Hole killed this morning. It is considered authentic news, and the excitement is intense.

UNITED STATES TROOPS FROM CHEYENNE.

United States troops from Cheyenne will arrive in this city at 6 a.m., and proceed by wagon road for the Fall River country.

CLEVELAND IN A BARBER SHOP.

He Calmly Waits His Turn to Get a Hair Cut.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 27.—President Cleveland gave the natives another agreeable shock yesterday by entering the shop of the negro barber in the village and calmly awaited his turn for a hair cut.

Everybody wanted to waive his right to being "next," but the President declined to permit them to do so and awaited his turn just like any plain American citizen. The barber was so agitated that he came within an ace of cutting a man's beard off instead of his hair. He is now the proudest man in Massachusetts.

THE ELECTRIC CAR.

Will take you within block of our greenhouses, where you will find the greatest assortment of bedding plants in the city. We grow only those varieties which give general satisfaction, and as cheap as any florist in the city. Car fare deducted from all purchases of \$1 and upwards. GREENHAWK, Florist, yvt

To Insure Your Custom is Our Aim.



In High Circles

The engagement has been announced of Dame Fashion to his Majesty King Cotton. Of course all who wish to remain in the favor of the fickle girl must simply gush over Cotton.

Nothing will put you more in style than a gown from our stock of Cotton Dress Goods. Come, see and buy.

Tuxedo Cloths.

These goods can hardly be distinguished from all-wool goods—as far as appearances go. They make up as well as if they cost five times the money, and they wash like a piece of factory cotton. 40 inches wide, worth 15c a yard, now for 10c.

IOC.

COTTON CROWN FLANNELS.

These goods take the place of the Shaker Flannels at a price that none can grumble at. They are made up in the choicest colors, and you will search our stock in vain for chain lightning and comatose patterns. See the display in our east window.

7½c.

Challies.

This staple article of Cotton Dress Goods has reached this year a climax in quality, and an anti-climax in price. Our stock cannot be equaled anywhere west of Toronto. Our prices defy competition the world over. Special line in black and white 4c.

4c.

Chambrays.

Cheapness is the handmaid of true worth in our stock of Chambrays. We have them at almost any price, and every line is a bargain, whether the clerk asks you 12½c, 15c or 20c. A special line of Checked Chambrays worth 20c, now for 15c.

Kingsmill's Dundas AND Carling Streets

"Honesty Is Our Policy."