

The Dead Statesman.

"A member of the Church of England" writes to suggest that there should be a Gladstone memorial service in this city, and another correspondent proposes that all admirers of the greatest Englishman of his age should wear mourning till after his funeral. Our cablegrams show that the world is much moved by the passing away of this most remarkable man.

That which most profoundly impresses us is the greatness of the work performed by the dead statesman. Few men, even living to his advanced age, have accomplished so much for their day and generation as has been successfully undertaken by Gladstone. The secret of his success in life, indeed, lay in his never permitting himself to be idle. His view was that it was better to wear out than to rust out, and his career proves the correctness of that course. No man who failed to value the minutes as well as the hours could have accomplished as much in his time as Mr. Gladstone was able to do. When he was Prime Minister—and he was often at the head of the Administration than any statesman in the history of the British empire—he was accustomed to keep track of the most important debate, while he wrote his daily dispatch to her Majesty on the crown of his hat, that course being necessitated by the absence of desks in the House of Commons. Thus he was able to leave the chamber and go home to rest immediately on the close of the debate, whereas a less energetic man would have been compelled to do the special work after his fellows had retired. Up to his last illness, Gladstone maintained this habit of industry, which enabled him to do, with comparative ease, and certainly with much pleasure, work that many men, less methodical, would have regarded as killing.

Though Gladstone entered public life early, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer while yet a young man, it was not till 1868, when he had reached the age of 58, that he became Prime Minister. The first great measure passed by his Government was the bill for the disestablishment and the disendowment of the Irish Church. It was prophesied that this measure would ruin the Protestant Episcopal Church of that island, but the reverse has been the case. Given as great freedom as her sister church in Canada enjoys, she has prospered and progressed to a much greater extent than when in State trammels.

The political contest of his life was fought by Mr. Gladstone when he went up to Scotland, and with the aid of Lord Rosebery captured Midlothian from the sway of the Balcuths. For generations the riding had been controlled by the rich duke, and it had come to be regarded as a family preserve. Lord Dalkeith, heir to the title, was the Conservative candidate, and a tremendous campaign was put up to prevent the Liberal chief from carrying the seat. It was a fight to the death, and never did Gladstone appear to better advantage. Through the country, with its interminable agricultural, mining and manufacturing population, the great statesman proceeded in triumphal procession. At the close of the poll it was found that the historic Balcuth stronghold had capitulated to the Grand Old Man. Gladstone's majority was decisive.

Lord Aberdeen, from his early days, was a favorite of Mr. Gladstone. It was while the third Gladstonian Administration was in power that the Earl of Aberdeen was requested to take the post of Viceroy of Ireland, and a happy choice it was, for no more popular Lord-Lieutenant than Lord Aberdeen has ever inhabited Dublin Castle. Mr. Gladstone frequently partook of the hospitality of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen at Haddo House. In the adjoining county of Kincardine, his brother, Sir Thomas Gladstone, was for many years Lord-Lieutenant.

Gladstone never crossed the Atlantic; but there are many reasons for believing that in his later life he regretted that he had not done so before entering career came upon him. To Mr. John Cameron, of this journal, he wrote in 1890: "I regard with the greatest interest the condition and

progress of Canada. I had to do with her affairs officially when she was in the trammels of administration of Downing street, and I belonged to the cabinet which prepared the act and formed the plan for the erection of the Dominion. But I cannot hope to see that great territory, for my age, and still more my engagements, entirely disable me from crossing the Atlantic. I shall be glad if you will make this known to all such as may feel an interest in the matter." This letter was the outcome of an earnestly-expressed desire on the part of many Canadians to have Mr. Gladstone visit the Dominion and see for himself the Greater Britain of the new world which he had helped so effectively to organize.

Alien Labor Laws.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's position on the Alien Labor Law will meet with general approbation. While all are agreed that it is the duty of Canada to hold her own, and of her Government to see that fair play is maintained, there is certainly an indisposition to enter into any warfare with our neighbors that can be avoided. We are all aware that at certain points on the Canadian border, United States officials have treated Canadian workmen entering the States with but scant courtesy. On the other hand, as at Windsor, we know that since the passage of the Canadian Alien Labor Law there have been no complaints on the subject. As Mr. McGregor pointed out in the recent debate in Parliament, some 600 people living at Windsor cross the river daily to work in Detroit, while 200 persons living in Detroit come to Windsor and Walkerville. This is a kind of reciprocity that it would be foolish to disturb. But, apart from that, while our neighbors are at war, and while the British Government is engaged in promoting an Anglo-American alliance, it would be unwise for our authorities to unduly magnify temporary disagreements at any point on the border. By and by, we ought to be able to get rid of all those vexatious exactions, both in the United States and Canada, by a wider and better understanding that would put no restriction on the liberty of the subjects of either country. If we have an alien labor law in Canada, it is because our neighbors insisted on maintaining their arbitrary statute. We can see no good reason for the maintenance of this class of laws in either country, and hope the time will soon come when they will be simultaneously repealed as unworthy of an enlightened age and of progressive peoples.

Among all the names that have been given to the present war that of the Yanko-Spanko seems to be the most appropriate.

The North Oxford Agricultural Society has invited Sir Wilfrid Laurier to come to Woodstock next fall and open its exhibition.

The Dominion Senate Conservative majority will kill no measures passed by the people's chosen representatives till after the Queen's Birthday. The Senate has adjourned till May 25.

It now looks as if Parliament would be able to adjourn before the second week of June. Farm work is away behind, and the farmer M. P.'s desire to get back home as speedily as possible.

Sir Adolphe Chapleau, who has been at Atlantic City, says he is anxious to re-enter public life. Those who have seen him say they do not think he will ever again be able to take a public part in politics.

The Spanish warships are much more amply manned than those of the United States. First-class battleships of the Massachusetts type have a complement of 473, while Spanish battleships of larger tonnage, but less heavily armed, have from 500 to 700 officers and sailors.

The Allegan, Mich., Gazette, in its last issue, quotes approvingly the sentiments of The Advertiser on the proposed Anglo-American alliance. Then it cordially adds:

"Of course this is partly due to the fact that 'blood is thicker than water' for the ties of this nation, both to old England and to our Anglo-Saxon kin across the line will assert themselves whenever danger shall arise to either. But there are other interests almost to our commercial rivalry, they may seem dormant, are sure to be manifest on occasions like the present, when the welfare or the existence of the power of either of the nations is threatened. We are indeed rivals in peace, but we are friends the moment war impends, when the cause of the Anglo-Saxon is just."

The juvenile King of Spain, whose domain is in danger of being wrested from him, is reported to be not at all strong. No wonder. He has to carry around with him the following titles: Alphonso XIII., Leon Ferdinand Maria James Isidore Pascal Antonio, King of Spain, of Castile, of Leon, of Aragon, of the Sicilies, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Granada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Majorica, of Minorca, of Seville, of Cordova, of Cordoba, of Coregia, of Murcia, of Jaen, of Algarra, of Algezira, of Gibraltar, of the Canaries, of the East and West Indies, of India and Oceanic Continent, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy, of Brabant and of Milan, Count of Hapsburg, of Flanders, of Tyrol and of Barcelona, and Lord of Biscay and Molina.

THE SHIP THAT FAILED.
[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]
"The Spaniards sadly need one more ship at Manila."
"Yes, marksmanship."

Anglo-French Relations.

Reasons for Believing They Have Improved.

British Press Comment on the Spanish-American Quarrel.

Bismarck Condemns the War-Kaiser Wilhelm's Speech in Closing the Diet-Plot Against the Italian Monarchy.

ITALY'S CRISIS PASSED.

London, May 19.—The crisis, correspondent of the Daily News says, the danger of a cabinet crisis has been surmounted, and the ministers will meet parliament at the beginning of June. There now seems no doubt that a vast regular plot has been concocted against the Italian monarchy. It was directed, some say from Switzerland, some from Paris, some from London, action was to be confined to Republican, Socialist and Anarchist, while the Clericals were to help it on with their influence.

EMPEROR WILLIAM CLOSING THE DIET.

Berlin, May 19.—The Prussian Diet was closed by Emperor William in person at the Royal Castle. His Majesty's speech was wholly devoted to international affairs. He concluded with saying: "At the end of the tenth year of my reign, I am sincerely grateful to the diet for having greatly assisted me in promoting the welfare of the people. I can say with confidence that with God's assistance it will be possible to preserve what we have attained, and to do justice to fresh and ever-increasing tasks, the accomplishment of which the welfare of the fatherland requires." The emperor left the hall amid enthusiastic cheers. He also gave a luncheon in the castle in honor of the czar's birthday.

BISMARCK VS. CHAMBERLAIN.

Regarding the speech made on Friday last by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Prince Bismarck said: "The importance thereof depends upon whether Mr. Chamberlain's opinions are those of the British Government. Closer Anglo-American relations are doubtless feasible, but an alliance is improbable and undesirable. Besides, it is a mistake to call the Americans Saxons. There is a mixed blood—British, German, French and Scandinavian. The Anglo-Saxon does not even predominate today. This dwelling on so-called race interests is nonsense in the eyes of the world. The Russo-French agreement, and the Dreibund. Politics are not dictated by such far-fetched sentimentalities, especially when they are in the way of many's duty plainly to maintain good neighborhood of the European nations."

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

Plymouth, England, May 19.—The Italian bark Glambattista, Padre, Capt. Olivari, from Posenicola, March 31, which arrived here on May 16, reports that on April 25, in latitude 38 degrees north, and longitude 17 degrees west, she spoke the Italian bark Mone Allegro M., of 600 tons, which left Salina, Pass on March 5th for Marseilles, under the command of Capt. Gamba. The second officer of the Mone Allegro M. reported that two days previously the chief officer had murdered Capt. Gamba. He added that the murderer had been put in irons, and was held in confinement. Capt. Olivari informed the port authorities here that in response to the request of the second officer of the Mone Allegro M., who was unable to navigate the vessel, he sent his chief officer on board to take charge of her, and also supplied the Mone Allegro M. with additional provisions.

BISMARCK ON THE WAR.

Friedrichsruhe, May 19.—Prince Bismarck condemns the Spanish-American war outright. He says it is due to systematic American provocation, which finally became unbearable. He says: "The whole course of the Washington administration has been insincere. I have always held that war is only defensible after all other remedies have failed. The result of the war cannot be war, but someone either in America or Europe. The United States will be forced to adopt an international policy, leading to unavoidable friction. She has abandoned the traditional peace policy, and in order to maintain her position she must become a military and a naval power—on an expensive luxury, which her geographical position rendered necessary. America's change of front means retrogression in the history of civilization. This is the main regrettable fact about this war."

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN SITUATION.

London, May 19.—The Times, commenting on the discussion in parliament, and the Hispano-American situation, says: "The United States will regard with equanimity the threat of a general conflict in Europe, in which Spain would be reduced to the role of a subordinate actor. It is the danger of any consequence of this kind, indeed, that will make continental powers think twice and three before interfering in the Spanish-American quarrel." The editorial proceeds to refute the arguments offered by Michael Davitt against an Anglo-American alliance, and says: "In spite of Mr. Michael Davitt's protest, we take leave to express our conviction, as well as our hope, that Mr. Chamberlain's plain speaking on a subject which has long occupied the minds of thoughtful men on both sides of the Atlantic has produced a good effect."

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

London, May 19.—The Standard says: "The contrast between the speeches of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain has led to fresh rumors of cabinet discussion, but it appears probable that if any such differences existed, they had reference not to the general position of foreign affairs, but to the situation in West Africa, and to the extent of the concessions it was advisable to make in order to establish a friendly understanding with France."

"There is reason to believe that Anglo-French relations have improved, and the prospect of a settlement is more hopeful than they had been for some time. It is rumored that the foreign office has agreed to concessions in West Africa in return for French possessions elsewhere, not impossible in connection with the development of the Daily News says it hears that 'while Mr. Chamberlain's intention to take the line he did in the Birmingham speech was not returned to the cabinet, it was fully made known to Lord Salisbury, and met with his approval.'"

Oh, boys, was that fly a buzzard?

A Reservoir Bursts!

Its Waters Rush Out, Carrying Destruction in Their Path.

Before this occurs there had been some small leak in the walls, the repairing of which, done in time, would have prevented disaster. So it is in numerous cases of consumption; if the first signs of breaking health had been noticed, and preventive measures been taken in time, this dreaded disease would not now be hurrying its victims to eternity. Mark these words, my sister, my brother! A healthy human organism is endowed with the power to resist disease, so if you can get your machinery tuned up, you can keep your system healthy, try to make yourself so, and not sooner the better. Tune up your digestive system, and heat and strengthen the mucous membrane lining your air-passages and lungs, and your cough, or your tendency to throat or lung trouble will vanish. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure will do this for you, for its formula is precisely what the best physicians prescribe every day. Try it. If it fails, you can get your money back; isn't that fair? Sold in United States in England, 1s. 2d., 2s. 3d., and 4s. 6d.; in Canada, 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a bottle; S. C. Wells & Co., Le Roy, N. Y. GENTLEMEN—Every one should know of Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. We have used it in our family for over 6 years. It is our doctor and medicine combined. Mrs. E. B. Snow, Plainville, Pa.

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