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Gods in his heaven,
 All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

London, Wednesday, July 23.

PAYING TAXES TWICE.

People who do not carefully keep receipts for money paid out by them are liable to have a second payment demanded of them. Such is the plight of some London West taxpayers. We understand that since the departure of the late treasurer various property owners have been billed a second time. If they are able to show a receipt the village must lose the missing money; if a receipt is not forthcoming, as in some cases, the unfortunate taxpayer has to pay again. The shortage of the late treasurer has thus not been definitely ascertained.

—The soul of a man who does not think shrivels up.

PAST AND FUTURE OF A GREAT FAMILY.

At a recent public meeting in Chicago, General Manager Spicer, of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway, formerly an officer of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, made a noteworthy speech. After reading an extract from the Boston Commercial including an allusion to the early struggles of the colonists against the British Government, Mr. Spicer continued:

"Being the only Britisher present, I may perhaps be excused if I digress for one moment to give expression to a thought or two on that last paragraph. That allusion to the British Government inclines me to say that, had it not been for the insensate folly, the wickedly pig-headed unjustness of the king's ministers of that day there would have been no rebellion of 1776; and further we may conclude that within the century after there would have been no rebellion and no bloody war between the North and the South owing to the question of slavery, as we may conclude that the slaves of the South would have been redeemed simultaneously with the purchase and redemption by the English people of their brothers in Jamaica and all other British colonies; and although the separation was then to be, the two greatest nations of the earth are still brothers in blood and progress."

"God grant that we may yet see the two glorious flags lovingly united by a federation and family reunion of all our great Anglo-Saxon peoples, for the enfranchisement and lasting good of the human race everywhere, for the advancement of civilization, liberty and freedom from intolerant despotic power; for the enforcement and maintenance of justice, law and order the world over; when all differences and wrongs shall be settled by peaceful arbitration; when war shall cease and sweet peace shall reign supreme—that will be the millennium we should strive to bring about. We shall then form the grandest, most glorious nation and company of nations, filling the whole earth for God and good and true liberty."

The English-speaking peoples are destined to rule the world. The nearer they get to one another in their co-operation the better it will be for the world. Had the world been as far advanced in its sentiments against war 100 years ago as it is now the race would have never been divided. That peaceful arbitration of difficulties, now agreed to by both Great Britain and the United States would have altered the whole course of history for the better and have saved thousands of lives. The fewer lines of division there are between the sister nations the better it will be for the human race. Great Britain and the United States cannot afford to go to war over any difficulty that may arise, and he is an enemy of the English-speaking race who would do anything to promote hostilities. We look forward to a reunion of the race, with all the benefits which that implies.

LADY ABERDEEN'S LATEST VISIT TO IRELAND.

Lady Aberdeen is now on the Atlantic Ocean on her return voyage to Canada. It seems but the other day since the good wife of the Governor-General left Government House at Ottawa, so quickly does time fly in this busy world, but in the time which has elapsed her Excellency has not only visited the family estates in England and Scotland, but has made a prolonged tour throughout Ireland, in which country both she and her husband have been beloved by the populace ever since Lord Aberdeen's term as occupant of the highest position in the gift of the British crown—the viceroyalty. Lady Aberdeen, while desirous of quietly and unostentatiously investigating the progress made by the people in improved industrial production, could not keep down the enthusiasm of the warm-hearted Irish people, and wherever she went there was one continuous welcome such as no one occupying a similar position in life had received in modern times from this race.

Significant of the appreciation of Lady Aberdeen's mission, by the people of Ireland, about regard to creed prejudices—

strongly cultivated for the peace and comfort of the islanders—and without reference to class or station, were the two great meetings held in Dublin a week or two since. The first was presided over by the Lord Mayor of that city, and was held in the historic Mansion House. It embraced, among others, Sir Richard Martin, Right Hon. T. A. Dickson, Sir Robert Sexton, Rev. Dr. Donnelly, the Catholic bishop, and hundreds of other representative citizens. The Lord Mayor, in an eloquent and warmly-voiced address, welcomed Lady Aberdeen to the Mansion House, and spoke in the highest terms of her work as head of the organization for the promotion and systematizing of Irish industrial development. A resolution couched in even stronger terms of appreciation was moved and endorsed by several leading citizens of Dublin, after which the United Trades Council and Labor League of Dublin, representing 15,000 organized workers, presented an address of thanks to her Excellency for her "untiring efforts on behalf of the industries of Ireland."

In reply to these addresses and as president of the Irish Industries Association, whose annual meeting was held at a later hour, and of which she was again elected president, Lady Aberdeen delivered addresses that were replete with information valuable for Irishmen at home and for the millions of well-wishers of Ireland abroad. Lady Aberdeen feelingly referred to the warmth of her reception in Ireland, where as wife of the Viceroy she had spent many happy months some years since. She was sincerely thankful for the co-operation extended to Irish industries by the people at home and abroad. The Irish village at the Chicago exhibition had been a splendid advertisement for the association. It was a complete success. Not only did it pay its way, but \$90,000 worth of Irish goods had been purchased at it. At the end of the fair enough goods remained to start a depot in Chicago. All this was accomplished and at the same time the whole of the money advanced for the construction of the village had been repaid. A special agency for the sale of Irish goods has been established in Canada, and many sales are expected here. In the British metropolis also, the association has agents and the English now buy freely of the products of Irish skill. During the present month the association is holding a sale in London at the town house of Lady Zetland, and excellent results are promised.

With the characteristic spirit of her race, Lady Aberdeen told the great gatherings in Dublin that the new mission of the association was to make the beautiful and useful products of Irish industry known to the world. They did not desire people to buy the goods for charity or for philanthropy, but to understand that they were getting value for their money. Lady Aberdeen explained that many of the Irish industries which the association represents are conducted in country places, where the workers are scattered, and where it is difficult for them to get direction, or in convents where they are not in close touch with the outer world. To help these workers in crochet, embroideries and work in lace generally, the association aims in the first place to get information for them as to what will be the fashion for the coming year. The association has been able to produce some pretty new designs. As to homespun, the association is endeavoring to introduce improved methods of weaving, patterns and other things, so that the stuff will be of a proper width. A school for technical instruction will be opened, and a depot will be established where the people can bring in their webs and leave them. Up till now the people have been compelled to trudge long weary miles to the monthly markets in Donegal, and if they failed to find a market for their products they had to take them home again. When stored, the webs will be inspected, and if found up to the standard the makers will get prizes of a half penny or a penny a yard. Hitherto a great many priestly vestments have come from abroad. Lady Aberdeen now announces that a workshop has been opened where Irish girls will be trained to produce these vestments better and more cheaply than they have been when imported.

There are other cheering fruits from the work of Lady Aberdeen and her associates. The late Mr. White asserted that it was their exhibition of Irish products in London that suggested the idea of the Irish Woolen Company; and Lady Aberdeen says that as she traveled up and down Ireland last month she noted with great pleasure the number of small enterprises that were steadily growing and attaining success. She had, for instance, seen a Kilkenny knitting factory, opened only two years ago with two workers, and in which twenty were now not able to supply the demand made upon them. The secretary of the Clare committee has actually changed his entire district by the spirit of improvement and progress which he has instilled into the people. The association is also giving lessons in poultry raising in addition to its special endeavors to promote other domestic industries. "Help the people to help themselves—to make the most of their talents and energies," seems to be the motto of Lady Aberdeen and her associates, and the most gratifying results are flowing from their labors.

There are Canadians who can afford to help on the good work of ameliorating the condition of the Irish people and of promoting their contentment and happiness. There are Canadians who can when looking for novelties not overlook the products of Irish industry. Lady Aberdeen has done and is doing her full share. Instead of preferring her ease when at Dublin Castle, as many of her predecessors did, Lady Aberdeen earnestly strove to discover ways and means whereby she could improve the condition of the masses. She knew that the classes could take care of themselves. She found that it was enjoined in the rules of the Commissioners of Education in Ireland that needlework should be taught in the national schools where women teachers were employed. But the apportionment of the work was left to the discretion of the

teachers, and the time so devoted was very scant. Through Lady Aberdeen's endeavors some of the time devoted to the pursuit of higher scholastic training was appointed to the higher development of needlework, and at least one full hour of the girl's school day is now devoted to some industrial occupation, beginning with plain sewing and advancing to the higher developments of needlework. Every girl in the country—everyone of the half million on the rolls of the Irish schools—is thus in systematic training in the ways of industry, thereby greatly promoting the cottage industries inaugurated by the Countess of Aberdeen. Who can tell how much of the genuine future prosperity of the Irish race may be due to these systematic and self-denying efforts of this noble Scottish woman?

—At Limoges, France, a great and well known center for the manufacturing of chinaware, successful experiments have recently been made in the application of petroleum as a fuel in ovens for china. The porcelain has not been discolored either by gases or by smoke; and the articles were withdrawn from the ovens having as beautiful an appearance as if wood of the best quality had been used for fuel, as is ordinarily done.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is said that a goose or a duck has never been run over by a vehicle.

"TISSES MICROBICIDES," warranted to keep out the most persevering bacillus, are being sold by some of the chief Parisian shops.

IN SCOTLAND the oldest and longest occupant of any parish is Rev. Dr. Smith, of Cathcart, who has held that parish for 66 years.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD is at her cottage, Eagle Nest, at Twilight Park, in the Catskills, where Lady Henry Somerset will join her early in August.

MISS LUCY M. BOOTH, daughter of Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, has been appointed commander of the Salvation Army in India, with her headquarters at Bombay.

IT WAS 100 years on 4th July since the Gordon Highlanders, now in Glasgow, paraded as a regiment in Aberdeen. Part of the bounty was that of kissing the Duchess of Gordon.

A SILVER cradle has been presented to the mayor of Berwick, Scotland. There have been 703 mayors of Berwick, and no previous one had an increase in his family while in office.

ALUMINUM drums are proving most successful in the Prussian military bands. Not only are they lighter than the ordinary kind, but they give out a much fuller and richer sound.

THE Sir Walter Scott Club have received authority from the Edinburgh town council to decorate the Scott monument on 15th August, the anniversary of Sir Walter Scott's birthday.

MISS ETHEL HARRADEN, a sister of the author of "Ships That Pass in the Night," has written the music of a fantastic operetta, "The Taboo," which has been successfully given in London.

MR. MURRAY, the head of the famous London publishing house, holds that novels should not be admitted to public libraries until, by having lived five years, they have proved their permanent value.

A BOA-CONSTRUCTOR, who lives in Adelaide zoological gardens, caught his fangs the other day in a rug. Being unable to disengage itself, it proceeded to swallow the rug, which was seven feet by six feet in size.

A SCHOOL district in Grant county, Kansas, contains only one family. The father, mother and eldest son have elected themselves trustees and appointed the youngest daughter, at \$35 a month, to teach the younger children.

IN RECENT proceedings in London regarding the noise and vibration caused by a neighboring factory, a phonograph was used to record these noises and reproduce them in court, at the suggestion of Mr. E. P. Thompson.

TO FRIGHTEN burglars, Edward Jones, of Louisville, kept a savage canine at display this sign: "Look out for the dog." Some thieves poisoned the dog, stole four chickens and made the sign read: "Look out for the chickens."

THE latest additions to the Cunard fleet—the Lucania and the Campania—are unable, owing to their beam of 65 ft., to enter any of the Liverpool docks, the widest being 60 feet. As a result these same discharge and load in the river.

MISS MAJENDIE, who has been appointed a maid of honor, has received certain hints as to her toilette, and has been formed as the Queen's favorite colors for a maid of honor are black, gray and plum. The Queen is very particular as to the colors, etc., and dislikes high gowns.

ENGLISH firemen were greatly aided at the international congress held at Liverpool. The Belgians and the foreign legates warmly praised the smart condition of men, horses and engines, while the firemen were most enthusiastically cheered for their readiness of their march past at the page.

A NEW form of delirium tremens has attacked a New York toper. Woe under the influence of a lively jagg he was shocked by an electric wire. Now, when he has taken too much whisky, he fancies he sees sputtering electric wires and writhing snakes, which shower him with sparks.

TO-DAY Boston possesses, besides the Common and Public Garden, thirteen public parks, with an area of nearly 200 acres. In addition there are something like 150 public squares, gardens, burial grounds, and places not built upon, nor likely to be built upon; so that the city has now a want of breathing places.

A STRANGE dream so disturbed Mrs. Samuel Buffing, of East Greenfield, Ohio, that she awoke with a start. As in a well that she had been drowning her. Then she discovered that she had shed her own infant out of the bed with her force that his skull was crushed.

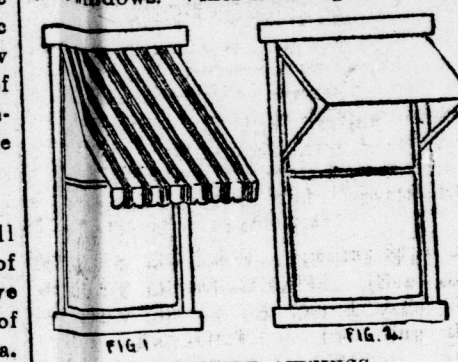
E. B. FEWINGS, Practitioner Electrician. Office in rear Dr. Woolverton's 216 Dundas street, upstairs. Electric bell and repairing a specialty. Tel. phone numbers: office, 282; residence, 952.

HOME-MADE AWNINGS.

SIMPLE METHODS OF SCREENING WINDOWS FROM SOL'S RAYS.

A Hint About Pretty Natural Awnings—How to Make Them Shade Without Keeping Out the Air—Awnings of Striped Ticking.

When the direct rays of the sun strike a window it is always well to have some kind of protection, particularly for south and west windows. Vines make a good awning.



HOME-MADE AWNINGS.

but trained close to the window, as usually done, they keep out the air as well as the sun. To prevent this a light frame, (see illustration 2) should be attached to the upper part of the window, reaching at least one-third of the way down, and extending about 18 or 20 inches from the window casing. The vines should then be trained over this frame and will thus allow of a free circulation of air and exclude the sun at the same time.

Cheap awnings may be made at home that will protect the windows almost as well as those costing several dollars a window. Buy wide-striped bed-ticking, 14 yds. for each window. Scallop and bind the ends. Make a frame by nailing to each side of the window, a strip about two inches wide and twenty inches long. To these ends of these nail a strip the same width and of length to reach. Then tack to upper end of the awning cloth to the top of the window. Stretch tightly and securely to the projecting frame below, which should be on about midway between top and bottom of the window a string about a quarter of a yard of the galloped end to hang over the frame. (See illustration 1).—Orange Judd Farmer.

MOTHER'S HELP.

Lesson in Teaching Children to "Look Pleasant."

Why will mothers be so thoughtless in training their little ones? Children are much more reasonable beings than the average parent realizes, and at a much earlier age than usually imagined begin to exercise their reasoning powers. Yet one would not suppose this to be the case to judge from the system of training often followed.

"Johnny, you bad boy! Come in right away. Just look at that boy, Mrs. Smith. You may well hang your head and be ashamed! Don't scowl at me that way, sir! There! go into that corner until you can look pleasant!"

Now, ask anybody, is it in human nature, or any other kind of nature, to "look pleasant" under such circumstances as these? And was Johnny really "ashamed" when he hung his head? Not a bit of it. I fear if Johnny were asked to define his feelings, he would state in most unambiguous terms that he was "mad," which in children's parlance stands for any degree of resentment or anger they may happen to feel.

Not long ago, murder was committed by a young man, and the atrocity of the crime was increased by the fact that the young murderer had borne in his mind for years a resentment for punishment given by the murdered man (his childhood's teacher), while the student was a little boy.

Of course, it is all specially atrocious, and yet it is to be doubted if a child treated in the way spoken of above ever entirely forgives (and certainly never forgets) such treatment, even though the words be spoken by a mother. The mother who thus addresses her child commits two great errors—one, that of reproving her child before a third party; the second, that of setting him an example of ugly tone and manner, for following which she immediately punishes him by sending him into the corner till he "can look pleasant."

"Look pleasant!" Would you look pleasant, think you, if some one who had undisputed authority over you should hold you up to the scorn and ridicule of those whose opinion you value?

Simply because childhood is a time of short memories for many things, is no reason that the first sting should not be bitter, or that all resentment should be immediately forgotten. If childhood is the time for short memories, it is also the time for unusual sensitiveness, and a reproach that arouses anger instead of contrition does infinitely more harm than good. Better that a child be never reproved than that its punishment be such as to cause it to cherish resentment.

What is the first mental process after such a scene as the foregoing? "Johnny" feels that his mother and her neighbor are evoking some amusement at his expense. He can but feel that his mother is likewise venting a certain feeling of anger on him. The idea of his mother feeling sorry that he is a "bad boy" never enters his head, and, indeed, it is to be doubted if it even enters her's either, as it is but too often that this sentiment is no factor in the case.

Children are punished entirely too much and reasoned with entirely too little. How is a child to distinguish between real right and wrong when the same punishment is meted out for a torn dress as for a lie? When the same words are used in the reproof for a broken cup and a broken commandment?

Indeed, if parents would carefully sift out the punishments which they administer for their own satisfaction, from those which they administer for the child's good, entirely eliminating the former, punishment would be much reduced, harmony would be much greater, and we would have much better, more thoughtful, more responsible children.—House and Home.

Fish and Onion Pans.

Pans in which fish or onions have been cooked should be washed and scalded; then they should be filled with water, in which should be put a teaspoonful of soda for every two quarts of water. Place them on top of the stove for half an hour or more. This will insure the removal of the flavor of fish or onions.

Washing Tea and Coffee-Pots.

Tea-pots, coffee-pots and chocolate-pots should be washed in hot soapy water and rinsed in boiling water. Use a wooden shaver to remove every particle of sediment that may lodge in the spouts or creases of the pots. Wipe perfectly dry and expose to the sun and air, if possible, for an hour or more.

He only half dies who leaves an image of himself in his sons.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

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MAKE A Popular Store.

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The sun is 96,590,000 miles from the earth, yet you need a parasol to keep you comfortable beneath his ardent rays. We are selling Silk Glorias, plain and frilled, at greatly reduced prices. We have a good variety. Inspect ours before purchasing elsewhere.

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These warm days make it desirable to have a plentiful supply of Summer Hose. We have a splendid line of all sizes in pure silk, thin cashmere, lisle thread and soft cotton, ribbed and plain, from 5c to \$1 per pair. Children's Hose a specialty, spiced heel and double knee, guaranteed fast colors.

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 Glycerine Electric Laundry Bar

FRAGRANT - PURE - CHEAP.

Our store is large and thronged each day, but there's room enough for you.

JOHN H. CHAPMAN & CO

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