

## The Advertiser

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## THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

## ADVERTISING RATES

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ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,  
LONDON, - - CANADA.God's in His heaven,  
All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

London, Monday, July 31.

THE RE-UNITED STATES—REUNION  
OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

The current Review of Reviews devotes much attention to the striking article by Mr. Andrew Carnegie on the above subject which appeared in the North American Review for June, and was reprinted in full in these columns.

Mr. Carnegie takes the ground that the severance of the English-speaking race, due to the pig-headed obstinacy of George III., was a political crime of enormous magnitude; that that crime should be undone; that it can be undone; that if England and America should never have been separated, they should be once more brought together into organic political union.

Mr. Carnegie calls attention to the noble spectacle of the conference at Paris, with representatives from London, Ottawa and Washington—i.e., from three representative sections of the English-speaking world—settling disputes about the seals of Bering Sea. Mr. Carnegie nobly considers English-speaking people better employed sitting about green baize tables amicably arranging subjects of difference than gutting each other with bayonets or blowing each other into eternity at point of hostile cannon! We need not go over the various points of what some might call a merely optimistic dream, but we may repeat his closing note of confident prophecy:

Let men say what they will, therefore, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon, and greet again "The Re-United States," "The British-American Union."

The Review of Reviews is the most widely-circulated and probably the most influential magazine in the world. Its gifted editor, Mr. W. T. Stead, is endeared to the thought of "the great blunder of the Third George" being undone, and the Empire and the Republic, after 100 years of estrangement, being reunited, "so as to constitute a single state—so far as the rest of the world is concerned." Mr. Stead does not exaggerate when he speaks of this English-speaking idea as one of the biggest that ever fired the imagination of mankind.

To Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, it would mean material prosperity beyond the dreams of avarice. It would mean the embroilment of the principle of arbitration and the beginning of the abolition of huge standing armies—the beginning of "the thousand years of peace." With all its faults, the English-speaking world stands for the combination of order with freedom, and for everything that is meant by progressive Christian civilization. It would mean to Canada everything that is meant by untrammelled and permanent trading relations, abundance of capital, and future security.

In no other way could Canada do so much for herself or for humanity as by being the link to bind together the United States and Great Britain in that eternal amity the violent negation of which by war would put back the clock of Christianity and of progress for generations.

Mr. Lowell used to speak of a sort of glacial drift in public opinion. You cannot see it move, but when you look again you see that it has moved. We confidently expect to witness a growing acceleration of movement in favor of the reunion of the English-speaking world. The ADVERTISER during the 30 years of its existence has itself been the instrument of more than one change both of opinion and of statute law. Carlyle, speaking of the "far deeper of the ideal," says that every noble work is at first impossible.

The organic union of Great Britain, the United States and Canada, may at first seem to be impossible; but so at first seemed the ocean steamship and the Atlantic cable by which time and distance have been nullified; and so a hundred years ago seemed the idea of settling any international dispute whatever by arbitration instead of by fire and sword.

This is the age of large combinations, large ideas. The ADVERTISER knows of no idea which can compare in size and benevolence, or in appeal to the imagination, with the idea of the organic union of the English-speaking world; and so believing it proposes, in every legitimate way, to do what in it lies to promote a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

## HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

The London Pall Mall Gazette, since it became the property of a United States millionaire, who turned it into a Conservative organ, has turned excessively fastidious. It criticizes Hon. Edward Blake's personal appearance and mode of talking, and generally tries to belittle the Canadian statesman. The British people do not appear to take any stock in this method of warfare against our fellow-countryman. We have it on the best authority that Mr. Blake is unable to meet one-half the requests sent to him to address public gatherings, and we know, from unprejudiced reports, that in the many centers of population where he has consented to speak, Mr. Blake has been listened to by crowded audiences, and has been extended to him a greeting such as even a Gladstone might feel proud of. In these circumstances, small beer criticism of his appearance and elocutionary ability from a politically hostile source can give the honorable gentleman or his host of friends little concern.

## NOVELTY IN TROLLEY ROADS.

In Cleveland a new kind of electric street car has been put on. The motor man is protected from the weather, a vestibule connects the trailer, where one is used, and one conductor runs the entire outfit. In England, on an electric road recently built, a radical departure from American methods was made. A trolley wire is suspended from arms projecting from steel columns; no guy wires are employed, as the steel wires are especially designed to withstand severe strains. At the corners, the trolley wires, instead of following a curve of the same radius as the track, as in the American systems, is turned on an angle, the whole system depending on the flexibility of the trolley arm, or side collector, as it is called, which automatically engages the trolley wire in any position from two to twelve feet from the side of the car. Another change from American practice is the adoption of a pressure of only 350 volts. The cars are only 22 feet long, and are equipped with two motors of fifteen brake horse power, running at 400 revolutions.

The aldermen of this city seem to be once more nearing an arrangement with the street railway company. We presume that care will be taken to have the most approved system introduced here, and for this reason we mention these developments in other places. At one time we had hopes that the trolley system could have been dispensed with in this city, and that the storage battery would replace it. Experience has taught, however, that the trolley in itself is more unsightly than dangerous. Comparatively few persons are injured by contact with the electric wires. Accidents occur chiefly through foot passengers being run down. No doubt fewer casualties take place after children get need to the trolley, but it has to be conceded that it is more difficult for grown persons, as well as for the young, to keep out of the way of trolley cars than it is to avoid cars drawn by horses. This arises from the fact that in the absence of the horses, it is very difficult to gauge the speed at which a car is approaching. To this difficulty, indeed, not a few of the accidents at railway crossings can be traced. As trolleys we must have, for the public convenience, it is well to keep them on as few main streets as possible, and that they should be run at a moderate rate of speed.

## THE LORD AND THE ARCH-DEACON.

It is to be regretted that Lord Salisbury, in a recent public address, should have gone out of his way to speak of the bill for the more effectual control of the liquor traffic by the people, which is endorsed by the temperance members of Parliament, as "a fad of making sober people thirsty in order that drunken people might be kept sober." It is such sneering as this that turns the social reformers against the Conservative leader. In marked contrast with his unsympathetic attitude is the conduct of that greatest of Churchmen, Archdeacon Farrar, who at a meeting of the Lower House of Convocation, the other day, presented the report of the committee on intemperance, and moved, seconded by the Bishop of Dover, "that this house again, as in 1869, respectfully requests his grace the president of their lordships the bishops to lead their legislative, social, and religious influence to the furtherance of every means calculated to remove the long-continued and intolerable evil of intemperance." In proposing this Archdeacon Farrar remarked that the evidence on all sides supported the language of the report. The chairman of the Coventry Board of Guardians said he had never seen an abstemious man to the workhouse. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge had said that nine jails out of every ten would be shut in England but for drink, and the late Lord Fitzgerald said that drunkenness was a crime which they might very well say led to 19-20ths of the crimes of the country. As to lunacy the authority of Mr. Mullhall told them that an average of 48 per cent. of idiocy in England arose from the drunkenness of parents, and one-third of all the insanity in the United Kingdom was the effect of drink. Lord Hannon said that 75 out of every 100 divorce cases were brought about by drink. The church was not awake to the awfulness of its responsibility in the matter. The remedies were of two classes—legislative and non-legislative. The first of the non-legislative remedies was that of the spread of education. The second remedy was the increase of bands of hope; and the third, increased action on the part of temperance societies. The report does not tell us what Archdeacon Farrar held to be the best means for promoting legislative remedies, but he certainly could not sympathize with the attitude of Lord Salisbury, who, even before the bill for the curtailment of the liquor traffic reaches the House of Lords, deems it his duty to use his position as a party leader to bring the well-directed efforts of such men as Archdeacon Farrar into disrepute.

## THE HARVEST.

The present harvest is a phenomenal one. In the early summer, everything seemed backward, and it was prophesied that the harvest would be at least ten days late. The weather, however, proved favorable to rapidity in growth, hay ripened on time, and has been followed without a day's intermission by the wheat crop, which has in most cases been garnered safely, and within the next week the oat harvest will be general. Wheat has in most cases ripened too fast, and this will cause a reduction in the yield. One London township farmer that we know of expected 24 bushels to the acre, and has on threshing to be contented with 15. The cereal has ripened too fast to properly fill, and in many cases the berry is shriveled up. As a consequence of this shortage, combined with the very low prices ruling, it is probable that a decreased acreage of fall wheat will be sown, while a considerable portion of this year's crop will be fed to stock. It pays to feed wheat when the price is less than 70 cents a bushel. The oat crop in most localities will be light also.

If Sir Charles Tupper had faith in the Chignecto ship railway scheme, which is now stuck, after British capitalists have been prevailed upon to sink several millions of dollars in it, why did he refuse to invest a cent of his own ample fortune in the venture?

CIVILIZATION advances on the Fraser River, B. C. Four hundred Indian salmon fishers have formed a union to secure a raise of wages and freeze out the Japanese!

## A HEAVY DROP.

Both Wheat and Oats Take a Fall in Price.

New Potatoes Are Cheaper and Better  
Dealer—Eggs Are Stationary and  
Vegetables Plentiful—A Poor  
Crop of Apples.

Both wheat and oats took a drop in price on the market Saturday, and the farmer (and there were many of them) who had brought in these articles to sell were a sore and disappointed crowd when the market closed. Oats have been going down all week, and a thermometer on the afternoon of a cold winter's day. The farmers' spirits have kept pace with the fall and dropped correspondingly, while the only man who wears any thing like a complacent or satisfied smile is the buyer. The record of sales for the week is \$1 35 a cental on Saturday last and \$1 12 to-day. There was no new wheat shown, but old wheat, both red and white, and last year's oats came in like one large funeral procession, coming in the buyers were shy and held back for a drop. They were soon buying all the oats they wanted at \$1 12. Wheat remained firm without a sign of weakening until about 11 o'clock, when prices went down with a rush and the market closed at \$1 03 for white and \$1 for the red variety.

The weather was all that could be desired to do marketing in. The sun shone brightly and a cool breeze from the north tempered its rays. There was an abundance of new potatoes in, and that made the housewife glad, because it meant lower prices. They were 20 cents a bushel cheaper this week than last, 80 cents being asked. Some bushel and a half bags were offered at \$1.

The cabbage appears to raise its massive head where a few weeks ago the proud hyacinth had been, and the daisy to dispute its title to first place. There was an assortment of prices to suit each purse. They could be had at 40 cents a dozen and from 5 to 10 cents each.


If the few apples shown is suggestive of the apple crop in this section, this indicates a decided failure. Thirty to 35 cents a peck was asked for some very mean specimens. Buyers appear to be still studying the daily cholera hint and there were few buyers.

Butter, in rolls, went up a little of its own accord and from 24 to 25 cents was asked for the roller variety. As the horn fly does not interfere with the lay of the eggs remained stationary at 12 to 14 cents a dozen.

"Garden peas" was on in quantity and sold well. The prices asked were: New corn, 15 cents a dozen; peas, 2 bunches for 5 cents; cucumbers, 3 for 5 cents; peas, 5 cents to 10 cents a quart; beans, 5 cents a quart; carrots, 2 bunches for 5 cents; tomatoes, 8 cents a quart; vegetable marrow, 5 cents each.

Berries and currants were plentiful. Raspberries at 30 cents a peck and 6 cents a quart. Black currants went at 14 cents a quart, red currants at 6 cents and black cherries from 10 to 12 cents. The latter were of poor quality and scarce. In the most popular poultry line the showing was not so very good. Beef and lamb predominated, the former selling at from 5 1/2 to 6 and the latter from 10 to 11 cents a pound. A little veal sold at 6 cents. Spring chickens sold from 20 to 25 cents each while ducks went at 55 cents a pair.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.



**IMPERIAL**  
Cream Tartar  
**BAKING POWDER**  
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.

Contains no Alum, Ammonia, Lime, Phosphates, or any Injurious.

E. W. GILLET, Toronto, Ont.

R.R.R.  
RADWAY'S  
READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE PAIN.

It surpasses all other remedies in the world, and is lower than it possesses of curing RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort. Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Croup, Spasms, Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in its Various Forms Cured and Prevented. There is no remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints  
Dysentery, Diarrhoea, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a funnel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

25c a Bottle. Sold by Druggists. BE SURE TO GET "RADWAY'S."

## What is Life Without Health

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE SUFFER every day from a DISORDERED LIVER, which causes the whole machinery of the body to be thrown out of its usual harmonious action, giving rise to symptoms as follows:

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELING, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCE AND WIND. LASSITUDE, PAINS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BODY.

And a general uncomfortable feeling of some thing being wrong which cannot be explained. All these evils can only be set right by causing the liver to do its proper work and thereby relieve all the other organs of the system which have been thrown out of order by its derangement.

The only safe and sure remedy to set the liver working right and thereby raise the whole system to its normal condition is

RADWAY'S  
PILLS.

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity. Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists. Send a letter stamped to Dr. Radway &amp; Co., No. 410 St. James street, Montreal, informing what symptoms will be sent to you. To the Public—Be sure and ask for Radway's and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

## THE ONLY MEDICINE.

RADAM'S  
MICROBE  
KILLER.

A Specific for all Diseases of the Blood or Skin.

Has been sustained in the Supreme Court of New York before a Judge and Jury.

As the most wonderful remedy of this age scores of living witnesses of the merits of Microbe Killer appeared and testified under oath that after they had been given up to this remedy as a last resource cured them.

Do not lose precious time. Obtain full particulars from home office direct, and then purchase a jar from your nearest chemist.

## FOR SALE AT ALL CHEMISTS.

For general information address—

Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co., Ltd.  
120 King Street West,  
Toronto, Ont.

## BLOOD POISON

A SPECIALTY. Primary, Secondary, Tertiary. BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 30 days by Wm. Radam's Microbe Killer. You can be cured by us for a fortune less than the same guarantee; because we prefer to come here we will contract to cure them or refund money and pay expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills. If we fail to cure them we have no more to do with them. We have no other business. We cure blood poison and still have aches and pains. Microbe Killers cure spots, ulcers on any part of the body. BLOOD POISON that we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. \$500,000 capital behind our unconditional guarantee. Absolute proofs sent on application. Address COOK &amp; BERRY, 60, Room 307 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

## KEARNEY'S

## HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff, Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss. It being a purely vegetable compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp. Every Bottle Guaranteed.

R. J. KEARNEY.

383 Richmond street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont. All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

Ask your druggist for it. All the druggists please take notice and send for particulars.

## CHAPMAN'S

## Reduction Sale

—OF—

Summer Goods  
TO-DAY.

Wool Challie, spots and flowers, only 12½c yard, worth 25c.

Wool Challie, dark and light grounds, small and large patterns, only 20c, worth 35c and 40c.

Fine Scotch Ginghams and Chambrays, beautiful plaid materials, fast colors worth 35c, now 18c.

Fine French Sateens, dark and light, former price 35c, now 20c.

Expensive Silk Ribbons, plain, moire and fancy, worth 50c and 75c, now 25c.

Ladies' Ribbed Undervests, 6c each, worth 10c.

Fine Wide Embroidery, only 12½c, 10 inches wide, worth 25c.

White Embroidery, 24 inches wide, for children's dresses, worth 45c, now 30c.

Ladies' Hosiery, fast black Hermsdorf dye, only 21c, worth 30c.

Ladies' Windsor Silk Ties, worth 50c, 75c and \$1, your choice for 35c.

Heavy Oxford Shirting only 10c.

Gents' Silk Neckwear, special value, 25c.

Gentlemen's Summer Coats and Vests, \$3 and upwards.

Men's Fine Socks, now 12½c and 15c.

Unbleached Sheeting, 72 inches wide, only 16c a yard.

Black Wool Grenadine, only 10c a yard.

Ladies' Sun Hats and Children's Sailor Hats, worth 25c now 10c.

Ladies' Fine Straw Hats, colored and fancy, former price 75c and \$1, now 25c.

Ladies' White and Black Leghorn Hats, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.

Special sale of White Marseilles Quilts only 39c.

Terms Cash. Phone 791

## CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street,

LONDON.