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Those who are leaving the city for the summer months should not fail to have The Advertiser follow them. In this way only can they keep informed about affairs at home. Addresses may be changed as often as desired, and the paper will promptly reach any part of Canada or the United States.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 1.

HERE'E ORATORY!

The French-Canadian is a natural orator. He has the temperament of eloquence. The emotional appeal of the Quebec celebration has touched many lips and pens with rhapsody, but the laurel goes to Hon. Adolphe Turgeon, of Quebec. There is a prose poetry in his apostrophe to Canada which in an English speaker would seem florid and overstrained, but which comes from a Frenchman spontaneously, and with no suggestion of bathos. Here it is:

"O, Canada! Land of valor and of beauty, I would that my voice were as far-reaching as Roland's magic horn to carry the accents of my love and pride into the homes of all Land that thrills with life, with its lakes and springs, its rivers fertilizing the plains, or mirroring the trees of the great forests on their banks! Land rocked to sleep by the melody of torrents and the songs of streams; iridescent with the powdery spray of cascades, watered by the St. Lawrence, 'of all famous rivers, the only one unchangeably pure!' Land invigorated by our winters that breathe powerful energy and gaiety over fields bespangled with sparkling crystals, sheltered by splendid mountain tops, and rich in the glowing health of its plains! Land wherein memories sleep and hopes are at rest! Land redolent with the poetry of fields, stars, and souls! While still in the bloom of thy virgin energies, well might thine immortal founder utter in admiration that exclamation never yet surpassed and that we repeat today: 'It may be said that the country of New France is a new world, and not a kingdom, beautiful in every perfection.'"

A GREAT ADMINISTRATOR.

If it were assumed that Mr. Sifton would permanently leave public life, the Conservative press might do tardy justice to his great achievements, and he might share the experience of other Liberal statesmen who, after quitting the stage, have been praised as vehemently by their opponents as they were previously traduced. The Toronto World is an honorable exception. It has not waited for Mr. Sifton to die, or shelve himself, before paying him tribute. Says the World: "If there be truth in the rumor that Mr. Sifton is once more to accept a position in the Cabinet, a new light will be cast upon his career. He has suffered the penalty of every man of constructive imagination. Twelve years ago he outlined plans for the future of Canada, which are now being appreciated, and becoming intelligible. Being misunderstood he was at that time criticised for what has proven to be his foresight. On the floor of the house Mr. Sifton's utterances have always commanded respect, because of their conciseness and pith. As a man of business capacity in the large sphere of government he has shown himself alert, adroit and competent. He is a man worth having in the service of his country."

Only Canadians blinded by party prejudice will refuse to recognize what Mr. Sifton has done to give this country the impetus which has carried it to heights of prosperity and progress undreamed of twelve years ago. It was a fortunate day when this man with a vision, and a capacity to realize it, set himself to the great task of developing western Canada. His very success marked him out for calumny, but he pursued his design with apparent indifference to praise or censure alike. Today Canada is reaping the reward of his foresight, energy and ability, and his fellow-countrymen, with a few bigoted exceptions, acknowledge his unique public service.

SOLVING THE IRISH LAND PROBLEM.

That the Wyndham act of 1903 is contributing largely to the solution of the Irish land problem, all accounts from the Emerald Isle agree. It will take an immense amount of money to carry to completion the plan contemplated by that measure, the money originally at the disposal of the Government for assisting tenants in purchasing their holdings having been exhausted some time ago; but the very fact that there is every prospect of this vexed question being settled for all time justifies any sacrifice which the imperial exchequer may make.

The proceeds of the first issue of bonds to enable the carrying out of the provisions of the act, amounting to £28,000,000, having been expended, the Government has come to the relief of the land commissioners by the negotiation of a new loan of £5,000,000 at 2½ per cent interest, maturing

in 25 years. This makes a total of £33,000,000, or \$165,000,000, so that, deducting the discount and the expenses of carrying out the law, at least \$160,000,000 has already been paid over in behalf of the tenant farmers of Ireland for the purchase of their farms from the previous owners.

This latest bond issue was placed at 10½ per cent below par, and it is significant as indicating the high degree of public confidence in the Irish land reforms, that the loan was subscribed for forty times over. All told, there were 24,000 bids for the new bonds, amounting to \$875,000,000, and a deposit of nearly \$9,000,000 was made to secure the applications. Under the circumstances the best the Government could do was to cut down all the subscriptions to a small percentage of the amount called for.

The proceeds of this loan, though helping considerably in the settlement of purchases that have already been arranged, can bring relief to only a small portion of those landlords and tenants who have been waiting long and anxiously for the completion of their bargains with the state. The purchases already made and awaiting completion by the payment of the price agreed upon amount to more than £35,000,000.

In the opinion of Wm. E. Curtis, who is studying conditions in Ireland for the Chicago Record-Herald, the result of the recent loan was in large measure due to the favorable reports that have been made by the land commissioners regarding the promptness of the purchasers in the payment of the installments already due. The latest report of the commissioners shows that up to July 1, only 305 out of 44,773 farmers were in arrears. In a recent letter, Wm. O'Brien, M. P., declared it to be a literal fact that in the transactions involving the transfer of more than one-third of the land of Ireland from the present landlords to tenant purchasers, under the land acts of 1885, 1891 and 1903, the English taxpayer has not been at the loss of a single farthing, saving his share in the bonus, to which the Irish taxpayer is an equal contributor. Under the three acts, 116,992 Irish farmers have had farms purchased for them by the Government, which they are under obligations to pay for by installments, amounting annually to \$7,240,000, or 1.023, or less than 1 per cent of them, are in arrears in their payments, and the amount unpaid is only about \$50,000. This is conclusive evidence that the peasant farmers of Ireland are carrying out in good faith the generous arrangement that has been made for them by the British Parliament. Besides the actual tenants, the commissioners have provided farms for 2,547 persons who are not tenants, such as the sons of farmers and laborers. To these 70,226 acres, an average of 35 acres each, have been allotted and paid for by the Government.

In view of the amicable relations existing between the landlords, the tenants, the investors and the politicians, the present is considered a favorable opportunity for negotiating further loans to complete the land purchases already pending, and more than one scheme with this object in view has been suggested.

Meanwhile, as a result of the dividing up of lands into small farms, there is growing complaint of lack of labor, and among the remedies suggested are measures to restrict emigration and to restrain agricultural laborers, who spend most of the year in England and Scotland, where higher wages are paid.

THE PEERS SURRENDER.

The Unionist peers, upon second thought, have withdrawn all opposition to the old age pensions bill, and have sanctioned it in the form in which it left the Commons.

No doubt the peers were told plainly by Mr. Balfour that they were making a tactical blunder. In rejecting or mutilating the bill they would be furnishing a stick to beat their own backs if the Government chose to make the mending or ending of the House of Lords a battle-royal, and they would also deal a blow at the Unionist party which would be held responsible for their conduct.

The Upper Chamber's somersault is another proof that it is merely a pawn in the Conservative game. It is animated by no fixed principles, and even the interests and prejudices of class, which it might be supposed to represent, bow to the exigencies of party.

The surrender of the peers has deprived the Government of a grievance which would be mightily effective in a constitutional battle, but it has further discredited the Upper House.

Home, Sweet Home.

The Lords got their back up only to back down.

The Old Boys will excuse a touch of coolness in their reception when it's the weather.

The water supply is running low again. The house with a leaky tap is not occupied by a good citizen.

London is still home to thousands of her returning sons and daughters, and many of them will admit that there's no place like it.

The attack on the preferential duties on British woollens comes from the

blatant advocates of an ultra-imperial preference.

Lord Roberts' iron frame has withstood the rigors of war in many a climate, but it is not equal to the assaults of Canadian hospitality.

WOLFE'S UNMARKED GRAVE.

[Westminster Gazette.]
Most people who see the Wolfe memorial in Westminster Abbey assume that the great general is buried there, but as a matter of fact the hero's last resting-place has been for a century and a half without a stone to mark it. From Canada his remains were taken to his father's residence at Greenwich, and afterward interred in Greenwich Parish Church in a spot unmarked by any memorial for the information of posterity.

Montcalm was buried where he fell, and his remains now lie in the convent of the Ursulines at Quebec.

UNNOTICEABLE.

[Judge.]
Saphead—Doctor, if I were to lose my mind, would I be aware of it myself?
Doctor—You would not notice the difference, nor would any of your friends.

VILLAINS.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
How easy it would be to sort out our villains if in real life they always showed their villainy as early and as plainly as they do on the stage.

FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

[Brooklyn Life.]
Kicker—What's all that noise in the factory?
Snicker—That's the minister practicing what he's going to preach.

OF THOSE WHO CHANGE.

[Woman's Life.]
Weep not for those who die; they love us yet.
Are with us lest our lonely hearts grow strange.
Are with us lest our weary hearts forget.
Weep not for those who die, but those who change.

The changed ones—those we loved and now must lose.
(The dead are safe; we love them and they live).
Far better dead than changed, if I might choose.
The dead are ours; the changed we must forgive.

Oh, changed and lost! . . . Oh, lost, how utterly!
I know not if the ages can repair.
The broken lives, the love that once was there.
Love should live changeless through eternity.

EVEN IN SUMMER.

[Atlantic Constitution.]
"Even in the summer time," says Brother Williams, "it's a good idea to have a steam heater in de meetin' house, kase it puts de sinners in mind whet's ahead of 'em."

PREVIOUSLY INEXPERIENCED.

[Brooklyn Life.]
"Since Miss Ann Teek has her electric phonograph she spends so that she keeps the busy couple busy."
"Why does she do it?"
"She says it's so exciting to be chased by a man."

A JUDGMENT.

[Punch.]
Brown (watching ship)—Ah! They've just dropped the anchor.
Mrs. B.—I serve 'em right! It's been dangling outside all the morning.

ALSO DISAPPEARING.

[Omaha Bee.]
The world's supply of cork is said to be disappearing at an alarming rate. The world's supply of stuff that goes under the cork is also disappearing at the rate usual in campaign years.

THE FINISHING TOUCH.

[The Tatler.]
Garg—If I miss don't get better by next Tuesday, fortnight I'll send for 't doctor.
Farmer—Why not before then, Garg?
Garg—Well, it'll be forty years next Tuesday fortnight since we 'ad 't doctor, an' I'd like 't make it 'e'ven forty.

EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

[Judge.]
Tourist—My physician advises me to locate where I may have the benefit of the south wind. Does it blow here?
Landlord—My! you're fortunate in coming to just the place! Why, the south wind always blows here.
Tourist—Always? Why, it seems to be blowing from the north now.
Landlord—Oh, it'll be coming from that direction, but it's the south wind. It's just coming back, you know.

"BOBS" AT QUEBEC.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]
"Fine feathers don't make fine birds," nor a 't 'e for sartorial splendor and good brain fine soldiers.
Just after the close of the Boer war an American tourist in London was watching a civic and military parade pass the corner where the big hostilities for Yankee tourists cluster near Trafalgar Square. There were resplendent figures on horseback, richly uniformed grandees in carriages—a glittering line of gay coats, robes, sashes, waving plumes serpentine into the Strand.

Just then there was a burst of cheers for "Bohs." "Which is he—where's Lord Roberts?" asked the American eagerly of his elbow neighbor. "That's 'im," says the Cockney, with a stare of surprise that anyone couldn't pick out "Bohs," pointing with his pipe at a little, wiry, terrier-like man in plain tweed suit and brown derby. "Well," gasped the stranger, "you ought to see General Miles."

Something to a like effect may have passed through the minds of spectators when the great Anglo-Irish soldier arrived in Quebec last Wednesday. "A small, plain, wiry gentleman, with a brown face and a gray moustache, looking about at the decorations with the pleased and interested air of one who would rather see than be seen."

Oh, 'e's little, but 'e's wise;
'E's a terror for 'is size,
An' 'e does not adventure—
Do yer, Bobs?

A FEMINE AMENITY.

[Philadelphia Record.]
An English nobleman, noted for his wealth and for his inclination to part with it, one attended a bazaar promoted by Princess Metemich in aid of a hospital.

"Will you buy this cigarette case?" asked the princess, offering a pretty article to the peer. No, his lordship did not smoke.
"This penholder, then?" said the princess. No, his lordship never wrote.
"A bonbonniere? Surely!" No, said his lordship, he never ate sweets.
The princess then took up a cake of soap. "I shall not ask you to buy this soap," she remarked.

READY FOR CELEBRATION

Continued from Page 11

Irish float—This will be most beautiful in its simplicity. The color scheme is white, green and gold. It will be drawn by six pairs of white horses on each of which will be saddle-cloths of rich green velvet with emblems of Ireland thereon. The front part of the float will represent Blarney Castle, with a replica of the coat-of-arms of the United Kingdom showing on it. The rear of the float will show the harp of Erin. On the platform will be the Goddess of Erin, playing the golden harp. The rapids of Killarney will also be shown by moonlight. The effect will be startlingly vivid, and is certain to prove very popular. Several Irish attendants in typical Irish costume will be in attendance. An Irish jaunting car will bring up the rear.

English float—On this float will be Miss Britannia and 35 children singing Rule Britannia and other English songs. It will be drawn by four horses. A replica of one of the towers of Windsor Castle will be shown.

Italian float—This will represent the vessel Santa Maria in which Columbus discovered America. It will be manned by the Marconi Club, and will have 30 men on it as bodyguard.

A. F. float—This is a characteristic float and will be accompanied by the officers of the order and many members.

Orient Club float—This will be fitted up with all the richness of Oriental splendor. It will be manned by a large number of members of the club. Veteran Firemen's float—It will be preceded by one company on foot and will be manned by another company. On it will be a pretty little cabin made of asbestos, and an exhibition will be given by the company manning the float.

Hermitage float—This will represent a cave in the mountains, and the hermits of old days will be shown.

Woodmen of the World float—This float will represent a forest in which are growing trees and trees cut down, besides a beautifully illuminated globe. The officers of the society will be on a guard horse.

Travelers' float—This will represent the different wares and articles manufactured in the city.

Southern float—This will be taken in charge by St. John's Club, and will represent the Southern scene.

Then follow, Hon. Adam Beck and Mrs. Beck driving their prize-winning horses.

The Royal Float.
Following these are the heralds announcing the approach of the royal float. This float will be attended by a mounted guard from "B" Company of the First Hussars.

In the royal float will be the queen of the Mardi Gras, Miss Florence Stevely, attended by the following ladies in waiting, Misses M. MacRobert, Dorothy McCann, E. Butler, (Detroit), Irene Edy, M. Strong, M. Mara, Mildred Belton, Florence Belton, B. Underwood, and the following pages: Fred Skinner, Oren Beltz, Carl Ziegler, Cecil and Harold McCann.

Comus Meets Mayor.
During the route of the procession King Comus will be met by Mayor Stevely, and welcomed to the city, and his worship will deliver over the keys of the city to King Comus and the Queen.

Then will follow the magnificent coronation ceremony on the stage in front of the grandstand. A royal throne has been erected, and a scene of unusual splendor will be enacted. It is expected that the ceremony will take about two hours.

The various bands which will be in the city will be interspersed throughout the route of march.

Tuesday Morning.

Meeting of International Old Boys' Association and election of officers.

Tuesday Afternoon.

2:30—Baseball match, International Old Boys, Springbank. Visiting Old Boys' race.

2:30—Tilting the ring, visiting Old Boys. Visiting Ladies' race.

3:40—Novelty race, visiting Old Boys.

4:00—Married ladies' race.

4:30—Fat men's race, 220 pounds and over.

4:40—100 yards, open.

5:00—Tug-of-war, International Old Boys.

4:00 to 6:00—Reception to visiting ladies.

Tuesday Evening—Mardi Gras Procession.

The procession of Monday evening will be repeated, with the addition of numerous other floats. There will be many new and novel characters shown in this procession. Many comic and blasphemous floats will be shown.

The route of this procession will be as follows: It will leave Queen's Park at 7:45 p.m. It will proceed west on Dundas street to Adelaide street, south on Adelaide street to King street, west on King street to Wellington street, north on Wellington street, east on Dufferin avenue, east on Dufferin avenue to Adelaide street, north on Adelaide street to Dundas street, and east on Dundas street to Queen's Park.

On arrival at the park the prizes will be presented by the Queen, and the procession will be reviewed. Then will follow the magnificent spectacle of fighting the flames.

Wednesday.

Wednesday will be given over entirely to the Seventh Regiment. The afternoon programme is as follows:

1.—Parade of the Seventh Regiment from the armories to Queen's Park, where they will troop colors, march past, etc.

2.—Officers' powder race.

3.—100 yards dash.

4.—Tent pitching.

5.—Stand-at-ease contest.

6.—Company relay race.

7.—Looking pleasant.

8.—Wall-scaling contest.

9.—Push ball.

10.—220 yards hurdles.

11.—Tug-of-war.

Wednesday Evening.
The Mardi Gras dance will be given in the armories by the officers of the Seventh Regiment. The arrangements for this dance are most complete, and it will prove a very interesting event.

Thursday.
The Irish Benevolent Society will

20 pay-life rate

Endowment

One of our

special Reserve

Dividend Policies.

You pay the

ordinary 20 pay

life premium,

and policy will

mature as an

Endowment

at expectation

of life.

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London Life

POLICIES

GOOD AS GOLD

J. F. Maine, Superintendent Industrial Branch.

Geo. McBroom and W. A. Winterstein, Inspectors Ordinary Branch.

entertain its friends at Port Stanley on this day.

This picnic will be the greatest affair ever given by the I. B. S., which is saying a great deal.

It will contain all the features of former years and many new ones.

Friday.

This day will be given up to visiting friends.

Saturday will see the departure of practically all of London's visitors.

CANADIAN

Mrs. Bertrand, of Lachine, is the mother of triplets.

Fire did \$2,000 damage to Ottawa's civic asphalt plant.

Eddie King, the horse trainer, is dead at St. Catharines.

Paroled prisoners are proposed to assist in harvesting Manitoba's crop.

Rev. Father John Cameron, P.P., of New Aberdeen, N. S., is dead at Boston.

Lord Roberts will turn the first sod for the soldiers' monument at Battle Creek.

Port Arthur council refuses to insert a fair wage clause in civic contracts.

In Welland the W. C. T. U. complain that the liquor law is not enforced.

Wm. Morris, of Detroit, for ten years inspector for Lloyds, is dead, aged 80.

Clifford Brewer, of Ingomish, N. S., was drowned while tending his lobster traps.

Americans fishing in the St. Lawrence without a license were fined at Kingston.

Joseph Trumbley, who broke jail at the Soo, was sentenced to two years in Kingston.

Fifty new coke ovens are being built at Fernie by the Crow's Nest Coal Company.

Charles Sterling, of Halifax, former business manager of the Herald is dead, aged 52.

Charles Jones, a Westminster farm hand, fell on a mower knife and may be fatally hurt.

The body of Auguste Lacoste, of St. Henri, was found in the Cote St. Paul locks at Montreal.

H. A. Robertson, of Stratford high school, goes to Lindsay Collegiate as commercial master.

P. D. Ross, of the Ottawa Journal, may run in Ottawa as a Federal Conservative candidate.

Commutation of the death sentence passed on Giuseppe Graeco at Hamilton is to be applied for.

A big cut in lumber prices has been made in the west, boards being reduced \$5 50 per thousand.

A. H. Puddy, the Winnipeg post-office clerk who stole registered mail, was sentenced to three years.

H. Drackett Case, a young Englishman, who disappeared from Hamilton last winter is in Norwich, Eng.

West Middlesex Conservatives will nominate a candidate for the Commons at Gloucester on Aug. 10.

Rich samples of gold, silver and nickel from the Sturgeon Lake country have been brought to Port Arthur.

DEATH OF JAMES L. RIEL.

Winnipeg, July 31.—James Louis Riel, son of the famous leader of the Northwest rebellion, died here today.

Young Riel was born in Montana 35 years ago, whether his father went following the first uprising. Until recently he was a civil engineer in the employ of the G. T. P., and had only returned from Quebec, where he had married a sweetheart of his younger days.

TERCENTENARY

COST \$500,000

Grand Stand Receipts Totalled

\$35,000—Commission May

Have Deficit.

Toronto, July 31.—The News correspondent at Quebec says:

For everything is assuming its former appearance, they are counting the cost down here.

It has been something enormous compared with past celebrations in Canada, but it was on an enormous scale.

The pageants cost \$140,000, and of this only \$35,000 has come in from the grandstand. The sale of costumes may bring back \$25,000.

The guests of the commission, all of whose expenses were paid, will cost nearly \$25,000.

For decorations the cost was \$17,500, and illuminations of the city exceeded \$14,000. Adding it all up and including \$20,000 that it cost the Provincial Government for the state ball, illuminations, etc., the sum will reach nearly half a million dollars.

Those who gained financially were the cabbies, the boardinghouses and refreshment bureaus—the charges warrant this dignified name—and a few odds and ends of trade, such as souvenir stores.

A deficit threatens the commission which it may be difficult to make up, as only \$35,000 is in sight for the celebration itself.

SULTAN IN TEARS