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John Cameron

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Threefold View of a Great Man's Life.

The name of Gladstone will for long be a sacred memory, and a symbol of the highest power. In recognition of this fact, "Cosmopolis" (International News Company, New York), for July, furnishes memorial sketches by three writers of different nationalities, Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., contributes the English article, while F. De Pressense represents France, and Dr. Theodore Barth, Germany. As is appropriate at such a time, each writer is in full sympathy with the subject, and appreciates its greatness and interest. Mr. McCarthy, who has already said so much on this subject, has still something to say, and says it in his own graceful style. He shows what kind of originality may be claimed for Mr. Gladstone; not the originality of inventing things previously unheard of, a gift which is not in the line of practical statesmanship, but the powers of shaping into a practical measure, the reforms for which the most intelligent and earnest spirits have longed. "I do not think it is too much to say that Gladstone introduced a new principle into English statesmanship—the principle that every measure must be based upon the consideration of the common good of all. Up to his time we had but little political action which was not the action of a class." The writer recapitulates the great measures of Reform which give to the Victorian Era its distinctive character, and with which the name of Gladstone is inseparably linked, and dwells upon the Christian character of the statesman to whom "the glory of England" was "that England should prove herself to be just, fair and Christian; that she should do as she would be done by." This is illustrated by his action in the matter of the Alabama claims. "Let us remember the outcry that was raised here at home, the manner in which Mr. Gladstone was denounced for having groveled to the Yankees, as the phrase went; and let us ask ourselves whether there was not as much heroism in that resolve that justice should be done in peaceful terms, as there would have been in inspiring England to a final struggle against a new Napoleon. In its ways the poor little struggle with the Transvaal Republic was brought to an end by an equal act of courage."

Those who know Mr. Pressense will not need to be told that his tribute is artistic in form as well as sympathetic in spirit. Speaking of the end, he says: "In this waiting for death there was a calm, an incomparable serenity. It was the evening of a splendid day. Mr. Gladstone had always been a fervent Christian. He believed, he loved, he hoped, he waited. A whole people, more than that, a whole world, followed with tender sympathy this final combat." After developing this thought with much strength and subtle beauty, the French contributor says: "For my part, I pity those who do not feel that if such farewells place a halo on the brow of him who receives them, they also do honor in a singular manner to the people who make them, and who know how to silence party-spirit. In this dark and troubled hour when it sometimes seems as if the world might expect the scandal of an impious and fratricidal war between the two great liberal nations of Europe, it is good that France knows how to lift herself above the region of clouds and storms, to render, simply and generously, homage to England's noblest son of the present century." In this spirit and style, the gifted Frenchman pays his tribute to the great Englishman. It is well worth a careful reading.

The following passage will show that the man who cherishes such profound reverence for Gladstone can be lashed into passion by other English politicians: "It is just to notice also that Gladstone always fought against the bastard Chauvinism, the aggressive imperialism, the brutal jingoism, the first manifestation of which he saw in Palmerston, and that he lived to see in full blossom in Chamberlain, renegade on this chapter as on all others. In the famous Don Pacifico debate, he opposed to Palmerston's proud and threatening 'Civis Romanus sum,' a noble statement of European citizenship and the rights of Christianized peoples. He repudiated to the end the systematic provocations and the greedy annexationism of the member for Birmingham."

Dr. Barth does not write with the same passion and power, but he gives

a fair review of Gladstone's life, which will no doubt be very useful to German readers, though, of course, it can add nothing to the knowledge of intelligent English readers. To us the most interesting point in this sketch is the comparison between Gladstone and Bismarck: "Hate follows constantly on the steps of passion, and the pious churchgoer of Hawarden possessed the energy of passion in the highest degree. In this he resembled Bismarck, but in this alone. It would be charming to sketch in the style of Plutarch a parallel-biography of these two fundamentally different characters. In that way, we might show how divine the ways may be along which a statesman may attain to greatness. We might also distinguish in the life of the state the Neptune or volcanic developments, revolution and evolution. Bismarck is quite revolutionary, Gladstone a reformer; the first a political artist, the second a political business man; the one a master on the political field where the battle is fought with force and not with 'principles,' the other creating his strength from the soil, and dedicating it to civic morality and economical common sense." Bismarck's successes lie as exclusively in the region of foreign politics as Gladstone's were in the realm of home affairs. "No doubt, Dr. Barth, a leader in the Liberal German party, would be glad to see some of Gladstone's principles applied to the political life of his own land, as, while being a real patriot, he is a believer in Free Trade, and has viewed with serious anxiety the attempts of the present emperor to put the clock back and check the growth of constitutional freedom."

This threefold tribute is significant of Gladstone's manifold power, and illustrates in a small measure the great part he played in the peaceful evolution of Britain's life during this nineteenth century.

WITH THE EDITORS.

HEAR THEM HOWL.

Watch the writhings and listen to the shrieking and howling of the Tory press! It is all a farce. They howl from sheer habit and they delude nobody.—Brentford Express.

SHE'S GOT THE SHIPS.

Italy has ordered three warships to join the ships of Germany and France in a "friendly naval demonstration" at Manila. If the demonstration becomes too "friendly" England probably will contribute a dozen ships to the festivities.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A BACK NUMBER DOCTRINE.
The failure of the Dingley law as a revenue-producer, the burdens it imposes upon industry with its taxes on raw material, the extraordinary growth of our export trade and the demand of our manufacturers for foreign markets have all served to impress intelligent Republican leaders and newspapers with the saplessness of the high tariff doctrine.—Detroit Free Press.

PRESBYTERIAL VISITATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
The Sunday school has come to be a recognized, and indeed an almost essential, part of every church's work. It has also come to be recognized that the Sunday school work is under the direct jurisdiction of the Session, though uniformity of the oversight of the Session is not a most perfunctory character. Even the presbyteries have come to take some interest in the annual Sunday school report dealing with statistics and other matters of a like kind. But it is beginning to be felt in some quarters that something more than this is both desirable and possible.—Presbyterian Review.

A WORD OF SUGGESTION.
It seems to us that the tremendous interests at stake make it incumbent upon the friends of prohibition that they choose their positions well and carefully. It is not a case in which the arguments are all on one side, the arguments of some of its more ardent advocates may have brought themselves to think so. These have no patience with those who even hint otherwise. Some of them are ready to denounce those who may want faith either in the soundness of the expediency of prohibition as evil-thinkers and workers. It was but the other day that we read of a certain one of these who was also a Christian minister, who did not hesitate to meet such men as Dr. Grant with denunciation instead of argument, as well as the soundness and breadth of mind of such advocacy. Would it of mind, of such advocacy, as well as truer and franker, to admit at once that the proposed prohibition is a case by itself, justified on the ground that desperate diseases require desperate remedies, that the greatest good of the greatest number is the highest law for imperfect human governments.—Canadian Baptist.

THE POWER OF IRONCLADS.
The war has plainly revealed to us the formidable power of ironclad ships. The only limit to it, so far as the sea and the seaboard are concerned, appears to be the necessity of coaling. If a fleet of ironclads has coaling stations everywhere, there is no assignable limit to its power. Seaboard cities, unless they can be fortified at enormous expense, will henceforth be almost insecure. The nation which has many of them, or to which they are of vital importance, will live always in the shadow of the gun. The range of a ship's gun is such that it would seem that ordinary coast defenses, such as forts or mines, would avail. The fort is at a disadvantage because the vessel is not at rest. The only thing saving torpedoed, to which the ironclad ship appears to be invulnerable is vertical fire, striking her unarmored deck, which she can very seldom be exposed. Accordingly all nations are competing with each other in multiplication of

these ships. It was said that at the Jubilee review there was a line of men-of-war thirty miles long; this, besides all the ships at the out stations. Yet Lord Charles Beresford is crying out that the nation is defenseless, and demanding the construction of more ironclads. More ironclads, no doubt, will be built; the other nations will vie in the race, and so it will go on till an indefinite amount of the products of labor is wasted in these engines of destruction. Between jingoism and ironclads, the civilized world seems in danger of relapsing into barbarism armed by the skill of a scientific civilization. If any man of science could invent an easy and certain method of destroying these pests, so as to rid us of the dangers from them, and the temptation to war which the possession of them brings with it, he would be not the least among the benefactors of mankind.—"Bystander" in the Weekly Sun.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

NO WALK-OVER.

Bennet-Blanco states that he will defend Havana desperately. Nearpass—Yes? I suppose he will fight to the last drop of ink.—Cleveland Leader.

A GENTLE HINT.

She—I wish all men were like Admiral Dewey.
He—In what way?
She—He believes in short engagements.—Chicago Record.

FORESTALLED.

Bacon—A Scotch poet wrote some verses on a ship-bill.
Robert—He wanted to prevent the editor from saying that the verses were not worth anything.—Yonkers Statesman.

EXCUSING HIM.

"I must confess," said a Willie Washington, "that I often waste time worrying about nothing."
"Well," said Miss Cayenne, benignly "self-preservation is the first law of nature."—Washington Star.

THE CHEERFUL IDIOT.

"Here," said the ambitious boarder, "is an advertisement of bicycles clothes. Do bicycles have to wear clothes?"
"Every well enameled wheel," said the cheerful idiot, "has at least four coats."—Indianapolis Journal.

AN EXPERT.

"We've got a hired girl who would be of inestimable value to the navy in case there are any more Spanish ironclads to destroy."
"What is her specialty?"
"Smashing plates."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

GRASPING AT A STRAW

The Ontario Opposition's Attack on Popular Rights.

Their Move Checkmated by Mr. Hardy—One More Link of Empire—Instructive Letter From Ottawa.

Special to The Advertiser.

Ottawa, July 18.—The sudden call from Ontario's premier for the newly-elected legislature to assemble within the next three weeks has proved the all-absorbing topic of interest in Eastern Canadian politics this week, and the unexpected summons has created as much commotion in the provincial hall from the blue, as several matters of provincial importance may be dealt with by the house, there is no doubt that the supreme interest of the session will center around the question of the right of the election constables to exercise their franchise. For thirty years they have voted like any other citizens, and with as little question of qualification as the deputy return officers and poll clerks, and other public officials, but at the election last March the vote in many places, was a very close one, and the changes of a few votes in eight or ten constituencies would have turned out the government.

A BRILLIANT IDEA.

Then the brilliant idea struck the Conservative managers to object to the vote of the election constables, who are naturally supposed to be government supporters. No one had ever before thought of putting these men in the class of those disqualified, because they had received pay for their services in connection with the election; and no one believes now that it was ever the intention of the legislature to disqualify them, or that by the law they could be disqualified, or that any public benefit advanced by doing so. The idea of their rights of citizenship was a sharp one, and the exigencies of party warfare, more than that, however, cannot be said in its favor.

That Mr. Hardy's move will effectively checkmate this scheme is very evident from the hysterical hubbub that was created in the Conservative camp by the calling of the legislature. Mr. Whitney's reply to the premier's memorandum strikes one as peculiarly lacking in effective argument. Three-quarters of the document is simply a statement of the case from the opposition leader's standpoint, and contains neither proof nor argument, and the only actual reply to the case for the government begins almost in the last paragraph, but breaks off at the end of the first line with the remark "that time and space will not permit a full explanation."

When the fate of governments and the inherent rights of the people are at stake, the recognized leader of the self-appointed champions of civil liberties should not consider time and space. Mr. Whitney's assertion that the precedent set by Sir John Macdonald's opposition is not a precedent governing the present case will satisfy no one, and it is a public misfortune that lack of time and space prevents him explaining more fully the only point upon which his side of the case has any chance of success. While admitting that special legislation should be avoided wherever possible, the peculiar conditions of the present case justify Ontario's premier in calling the legislature together, and if in doing so he follows the precedent unscathed, it is a circumstance that would commend his present action, even to his political opponents.

ONE MORE LINK OF EMPIRE.
The success of the Canadian Govern-

ment in securing for the empire the boon of a postal rate is one of the most far-reaching that has yet been obtained in the general policy of imperial federation. While it is true that imperialists have been for many years engaged in endeavoring to bring about this much desired reform, not only true that little or no progress has been recently made; and it was therefore entirely due to the determined advocacy of Postmaster-General Mulock, carried even to the extent of threatening to withdraw from the conference if the official opposition was not modified, that victory has been secured.

The difficulties in the way were very real, but the reputation which Canada has made during the last two years in imperial circles enabled her representative to overcome all obstacles. There is something peculiarly generous in the deliberate attempt of a section of their political opponents to detract from the real value of this latest service which the Liberal Government has rendered to Canada, by neglecting to claim that the credit was practically due to their predecessors and one or two sympathizers in Old London.

THE CANADIAN ADMINISTRATION.
It is with very general satisfaction that Canada receives the announcement of Mr. Wm. Ogilvie's appointment as successor to Major Walsh at the head of the newly-organized administration. The country and the government alike are fortunate in securing the services of a man so peculiarly qualified for the work, and with such exceptional credentials as to character. While his predecessors, the pioneers of good government in that far away district, have worked faithfully and efficiently, while the sensational stories propagated by political adversaries, have carried little weight with thoughtful readers in the absence of more reliable testimony, it will require a bold man, of more than average recklessness, to continue to circulate similar stories, with Mr. Ogilvie at the head of affairs. Major Walsh has done well, and Mr. Ogilvie will continue the good work upon the states, individually and collectively, have been chosen with an eye to peculiar fitness for their individual duties, and the promoters of the terrible Sifton will have to start off on another tack.

WILL WITHHOLD THE SUBSIDY.
The Federal Government has notified the C. P. R. that a lien will be placed upon the subsidy to which they are entitled on account of the Crow's Nest Railway, until the claims of the workmen employed by the railway are satisfied. With the report of one commission already in the hands of the government, with another coming now at work inquiring into the specific case of the two Nova Scotia laids, who were alleged to have died from neglect, and with the direct interference of the government to secure the monetary rights of the workmen, added to the reiterated assurances of cabinet ministers, on the floor of parliament, that their hands will not be stayed until full justice is done, the country may be satisfied that everything possible is being done to remove the stain which the cupidity of the contractors has cast upon the fair exchequer of Canada.

NOTES.
Last, but not least, British Columbia has wheeled into line. While it may be admitted that party lines, as understood in the east, are not so closely recognized on the coast, still the results of last week's elections in that province have put the affairs of the Liberal school, and whose past record warrants the high praise of the Pacific Province has made no mistake in the men she has placed in authority, and while the new government might have been better for some what stronger support, still worse things can happen to a government than to have a strong and watchful opposition.

CANADA'S CROPS.
While the harvest is never safe until it is housed, there is every reason to expect with confidence, a most bountiful yield of the fruits of the earth this year. Favored on every hand by a benignant Providence, by prudent administration and renewed energy and enterprise in her people, Canada today stands second to none, and the ideal home for the capitalist, the farmer, the manufacturer, the mechanic and the laboring man.

THE ESSENTIAL.
She did not hesitate to express alarm concerning the young soldier's future. "Have you seen the exclamation point?" "We have a colonel who is both gallant and discreet and subordinate officers who are intelligent as well as brave."
"I know all that, Harold, dear. But what kind of a cook have you?"



THE BANNER OF DEATH.

A man cannot straddle the fence when it comes to the question of good health or ill health. Either he marches under the flag of health or he marches under the banner of death. The great majority of diseases have their inception in indigestion, biliousness and impure blood. Among these diseases are dizziness, nervous prostration, brain-wrecking nervous prostration, exhaustion, body-torturing rheumatism, insanity, breeding nervous, emaciating malaria and all manner of disgusting blood and skin diseases. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a cure for all these diseases, if taken in anything like reasonable time. It is not a cure-all, but cures the diseases mentioned for the reason that they are caused and aggravated by the same disorders. It makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and the man firm flesh and healthy nerve fiber. Don't be wheedled by a penny-grabbing dealer into taking something else.

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