

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1853.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year 6 to 12 pages.....\$4 00
Daily, by mail, for three months..... 1 00
All subscriptions payable in advance.IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 56 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c. per week, delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES
Made known on application at office Address
all communications toADVERTISER PRINTING CO'Y,
LONDON, . . . CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto—E. Dickie, 260 Dunn Avenue,
Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim
& Co., Montreal, Que.

London, Tuesday, July 12.

STATIONARY POPULATIONS.

The French Chamber of Deputies has now before it a bill to provide some remedy for the steady depopulation of the country which is now going on. The preamble states that the number of births is still far below the deaths, having fallen from 25 per thousand in 1853 to 24 in 1886 and 22 in 1890. One way to encourage fecundity would be to follow the example set by the French King, who bonused the early settlers in Canada to marry and rear families. His example was followed by Mr. Mercier when Premier of Quebec, with the result that a very large number of French-Canadians were ready to claim the reward of 100 acres of land granted to all those who have successfully reared a round dozen of a family.

The trouble in France is that they do not marry early. In Canada they bring children into the world and educate them, only to find them go off to the United States as soon as they reach early manhood. The best way to encourage fecundity in both countries is to make the conditions of domestic life as attractive as possible. In France they sustain a "protective" tariff in order to raise the enormous sum necessary to a constant state of preparedness for war. It may be difficult to get away from this condition, until one more try is made to get back Alsace and Lorraine. But in Canada we have no such excuse for maintaining high tariff taxes. We need not prepare for war. Our neighbors in the States embrace one-fourth of the Canadian people. They are our kinsmen and are as much opposed to war as we are. Hostilities with any other country we can have none. Therefore all we need to do is to cultivate the arts of peace, extend our markets by the removal of unnatural barriers and restrictive taxes on both sides of the line, and moderate prosperity and progress will be ours. How the tariff decimates the population of Canada is well illustrated by the special commissioner of Le Canadien newspaper who has been investigating the immigration question in Quebec. He writes from Trois Pistoles, a parish with a population of 2,800. The land is good and the benefit of having the Intercolonial Railway, which runs through the whole parish, would afford exceptional advantages to the farmers, if they only had a market at their disposal, says the writer; but whole families leave for the New England States every spring, having no means to live. As a rule, before leaving, they sell their farms to the village merchants with whom they run into debt. Twenty years ago there was a flourishing village at the Trois Pistoles River, with about 300 families, one-third of whom were farmers. Now there are not more than 25 families and all the rest have emigrated. For the last five years, an average of between 30 and 40 families left every year, and the majority have not returned. Taking the average to be 7 in each family, we find an emigration of 1,050 persons from this parish alone since 1886.

Some there are who tell us that for this condition of affairs, which is duplicated, to a greater or less extent, in hundreds of parishes and townships in Eastern Canada, there can be no remedy: That it is the natural outflow of population from the lesser to the greater country. This excuse does not meet the case. Canada is the lesser country in point of population; but in point of natural advantages it is equal if not superior to the tier of States that lie immediately to the south of it. Ontario, indeed, is in almost every respect superior to the neighboring State of Michigan. Yet, with all its advantages it only increased 186,000 in population in the last ten years, whereas Michigan added to its population 453,000. The fact is that Canada's great need to-day is opportunity for its people to trade as freely as do its neighbors. The people of the United States have the British market just as we have. But they have in addition a free market on this continent extending over 40 States and affecting fully 60,000,000 of people. Canadians cannot trade on equal conditions with their neighbors while the trade barriers remain between the two countries. Their most profitable market for many millions of dollars worth of Canadian products of the farm, the forest, the mine, the factory and the fisheries is cut off by this trade restriction, to the serious injury of every Canadian who is not a partner in one or other of the great combines. The best way to keep the population we have got, and to make Canada attractive to immigrants, is to seek the removal of these unnatural barriers, which are a great injury to the workers on both sides of the border, but particularly to the people of this northern land.

Our English Letter.

A Tribute to a Gifted Canadian Woman.

Some Queer Facts About the Clubs of London.

Curious Bits of Information Picked Up by the Folk-Lore Society.

The Next Lord Mayor of London To Be a Roman Catholic.

(From the ADVERTISER Special Correspondent)

LONDON, Eng., July 1, 1892.

I do not know whether you will have noticed, in your English files, complimentary references to a gifted Canadian young lady, Sarah Jeannette Duncan. On this side the great waters the general impression in literary circles is that the literature of Canada is not up to the standard which might fairly have been expected by this time. Considering the excellent educational facilities of the Dominion, it is thought that literary development has been slow. I am afraid that Goldwin Smith has somehow fostered this unfavorable judgment of the critics. My opinion is that the English critics know little of the work done, and of the high average excellence of that work. Certainly no Shakespeare has yet been produced between St. John's and Vancouver, but England has only one Shakespeare, only one Milton, only one Tennyson, and it is a very old country. Canada is young, sparsely settled, and the struggle for subsistence is strenuous, admitting of little literary leisure.

It is pleasant, therefore, to find Lily Dougall and Sarah J. Duncan spoken of so favorably. The work by the latter entitled "A Social Departure: How Orthodoxy and I Went Round the World by Ourselves," is commended very highly, and "An American Girl in England" though pronounced "inferior," far surpasses in vivacity and freshness the ordinary run of travel literature. Well done, Canadian girls!

Michael Davitt, in his description of his recent journey through the Dominion, was specially delighted with the West. He exhausts his command of adjectives in graphic descriptions of the Rockies and British Columbia, and one of our leading English journals, in its comment on Mr. Davitt's lecture, says: "We have as yet thought too little of Canada, and do not realize what a vast and glorious region it is. It should be taken care of. Some day there will be a craze for visiting the wonderful Western land of giant peaks with everlasting snows, of glaciers, cataraacts, lakes, rivers, valleys, and pine woods which fascinate and amaze the traveler all the way from Alberta to Vancouver. The C. P. R. will, when the time comes, take thousands of visitors to the Canadian wilds! And when a new outlet is wanted for the multitudes of our crowded home population, Canada will welcome them. She can furnish fertile plains as vast as those of Russia and glorious mountain districts big enough to make half-a-dozen Switzerland. Meanwhile it is interesting to learn that the port of horses from the Dominion to England is steadily on the increase. Good prices are paid for them here. Why should not Canadian farmers pay special and increased attention to horse breeding? There will always be a good market for horses in England. We have to get large numbers from Ireland, but Canada is not far away now. The horses which pay best are heavy draught horses, but carriage horses and ordinary hacks fetch good prices. Sir Charles Tupper, and the agents of the Canadian Government in England, could give all needed information.

A recent number of the Illustrated London News gives an abstract of the will of the late Mr. Alex. Allan, shipowner in Glasgow, who died April 2, aged 67 years, and was one of the owners of the Allan Line steamers. The value of his personal estate was £319,022 14s 4d, including £102,801 as the value for probate of his shares in the fleet of 45 steamships and sailing ships.

Mr. John Murray, head of the famous publishing house, has recently died at the advanced age of 84 years. Three John Murrys in succession have managed this business since 1768, and a fourth is left to continue it. The late John Murray's father established the Quarterly Review—an able Tory publication, which still holds on its way valiantly, in spite of the cheapening of this ponderous class of literature. The third John was, in his youth, familiar and friendly with Scott, Byron, Moore, Southey, Campbell and Crabbe. Mr. Gladstone was on the most friendly terms with the Mr. Murray who has just passed away, and who had a high reputation for mercantile honor. In confirmation of this, it is reported that a certain author sold his M. S. to the great publisher for £500, preferring that sum to the risk of the half-profit system, on which Mr. Murray offered to publish the work. Some time afterwards the author received a check for £2,400 and a letter informing him that that would have been his share on the terms originally proposed.

In this metropolis, we have a great number of clubs. These are the clubs, not of savages but of a civilized people; though we have a Savage Club. Club-land is quite an aristocratic quarter of London. The habitues of the clubs are people of respectable social position whatever may be their rank in the moral world. After a residence of years in the city, I have not met with "A Book of Clubs," giving an account of the origin, the history, the characteristics, and the celebrities of the numerous clubs of London. Such a book, up to date, is a desideratum. If I were not such a busy man, I would prepare such a book and, of course, make my fortune! Never more should I have to complain of immobility. The "Clubs" would have settled me in otium cum dignitate. One of the least-known clubs is The Quakers Club. In 1848 John Quakett published a "Practical Treatise on the Microscope." In 1850 he was conservator of the Huxterian Museum and professor of histology (the doctrine of the organic tissues) to the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1861 he died at Pangbourne, about 40 miles from London—a year after his election as a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1863 the Quakett Club was founded by 11 microscopists and now it numbers 400. The object is, of course, to promote practical microscopical work. Perhaps nothing is more fascinating and elevating, and of greater educational value in training the senses of touch and sight, the develop-

ment of a habit of accurate observation, or the cultivation of patience. In addition to a fine technical library there is an excellent cabinet of 4,000 specimens available for the members. Mr. H. F. Hailes, one of the original eleven (not cricket but crickets they studied), is the honorary secretary and editor of the journal. The president is the Rev. Dr. Dallinger. The habits of the Quakett Club is Hanover Square, London West.

There is a Folk-Lore Society here in Old London, and many curious bits of information come to them. The Rev. James Sibree, F. R. G. S., of the London Missionary Society in Madagascar, and who is returning thither on the 24th inst., after a holiday in England, read a paper before this society on "Divination Among the Malagasy." He pointed out that they had a powerful and ancient belief in fate (which they call vintana), and connected therewith was a system of divination called sikidy, which was held to be a divinely-given method of ascertaining secret things and future events, together with the means of averting or remedying all evil. The sikidy was worked by the diviner taking at hap-hazard a number of beans or seeds from a heap, by twos, and with any left forming figures and combinations, arranged in twelve columns. Answers were supposed to be obtainable from these combinations, as each figure and row had a certain significance. It is evident that such methods give ample scope for imposition, and Mr. Sibree said there was doubtless much trickery. Absurd notions, however, were held by the uninitiated in regard to the power of the diviner and the value of the answers. This sikidy was of Arab origin, as was evidenced by many of the divining words being Arabic. The Malagasy hold the fatalistic belief that certain days in each month are unlucky; hence infanticide is largely practiced in Madagascar among the heathen tribes. Dr. de Lacoperie has clearly shown that there are traces of Chaldean influence in the early civilization of the ancient Chinese. "Black-Heads" was the generic name for the people in the basin of Hwang-Ho, as it had been long before and from very remote times in the Euphrates Valley. He proves that the designation "Black-Heads" of Babylonians referred originally to the clever and able dark-skinned civilizations of the country from the Euphrates to the Red Sea. In course of time, under the rule of the clear-skinned Akadians and Semites, the expression preserved only its secondary and less precise acceptance of able-bodied people. Such was the sense of the term as known to the blue-eyed, ruddy-faced, and not black-haired races who were the conquerors of China seventeen centuries before the time of Sargon. They had obviously carried it to the East with many other notions and ideas which they had received from the Chaldeo-Elamite civilization.

It is a rather singular thing how, just at the present time, Welsh people are coming to the fore, and ably filling conspicuous offices in Church and State. Sometimes shrewd and aggressive Scotchmen push to the front and occupy the highest positions with consummate tact; then Irishmen put themselves in evidence, and by their cleverness, refinement, grace of manner and sense of humor, command admiration for the efficiency with which they discharge the duties of important posts. But here in London to-day the lord mayor, Mr. Evans, is a Welshman of whom his countrymen are justly proud. The manager of the Bank of England, Mr. John Lubbock, is a Welshman, and the president of the Congregational Union, Dr. Herbert Evans, the chairman of the Baptist Union, Rev. R. H. Roberts; the new cardinal of Westminster (in succession to Cardinal Manning), Herbert Vaughan or Fychan, and the famous Wesleyan evangelist, Hugh Price Hughes (who is likely to be president of the Wesleyan Conference when it is held next year at Cardiff in Wales)—are all Welshmen of prominent ability and high character. By the way, Mr. Alderman Knill, who is next in rotation to the civic chair, is a Welshman, and his predecessor, Mr. Mayor, is a Roman Catholic; and though said to be strict, has undertaken to attend the various religious ceremonies that are held in St. Paul's and at the Protestant city churches in connection with the coronation. Where the strictness comes in, I cannot see. I should call him a broad churchman, and considerably so; and admire him none the less. In this connection I may mention that in accordance with a court etiquette which greatly excites the Protestants, her most Gracious Majesty (as the phrase goes) lent her congratulations to the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the recently elected Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster. The custom is to congratulate the prelate who is the spiritual head and representative of her Majesty's millions of Roman Catholic subjects in England. Some persons have, however, attempted to put a personal construction upon this act of royal courtesy, for they have asserted that the only reason for the friendly salute was because Dr. Vaughan was a person grata to her Majesty. But that is not the reason. The Queen is very broad in her sentiments, and while an Episcopalian in England is a Presbyterian in Scotland, and has the courage to be courteous to a signatory of the statement, "The Marriage of Elinor," is nearly ready for publication.

Everybody, Ho! Ho! Read this carefully. If you or any friend are suffering from an ailment of internal, local or external, try POISON'S NERVE-LINE, the sure pop pain cure. Nerve-line is one of the most elegant combinations ever offered to the public for the relief of pain. Pleasant to take, powerful in effect, sure in result, and clear because the strongest, purest and most certain pain remedy in the world. You can test this great remedy by going to a drug store and buying a licent sample bottle. Try it at once.

SHINE YOUR BOOTS

W. T. S. P. G. FRENCH BLACKING

P. O. M. C. BRILLIANTLY POLISHES HOOFER DANIEL LUSTRE ORIENTAL RECOMMENDS ITSELF

MANUFACTURED BY PURE GOLD MFG. CO. CANBATO.



Also 123 Dundas Street and Market Square.

WOODS' FANCY VESTS.

FAIR

AIR GUNS

AIR GUNS

We have just closed out a big stock of the best Air Guns made and are offering them at \$1 19 each. These Guns are perfect in their construction, harmless to the user, and carry a shot with unerring accuracy. With them one can kill all kinds of small game. No boy should be without one, and even grown people can derive great sport from them.

Our stock of whips was never so complete; over a hundred different styles to select from. Our 15 and 25 cent whips are the wonder of the city; a good rawhide whip for 59 cents, and the best made \$1.

A carload of Gem fruit jars or selfsealers; pints, quarts and half-gallons at popular prices; also a large stock of rubber rings for fruit jars.

A big assortment of fancy, market, picnic and clothes baskets; prices ranging from 8 cents up.

Hammocks, a large variety and prices away down.

We closed out a special job lot of hanging lamps, fancy and plain stand lamps, of a large manufacturer for spot cash at greatly reduced prices.

We want to realize on them quickly and we are offering them at very attractive cut prices. Don't fail to see them.

At 123 Dundas street branch the great picture sale will commence this week. Over a hundred different designs to select from. Call in early before the assortment is broken. Feast your eyes on the beautiful and see what a handsome picture can be bought for a mere pittance.

We carry a full line of paint brushes from small to large size, cheap and best quality. House painters find they save money by giving us a call.

The best \$1 Corset in the market reduced to 59c.

Bankrupt Tea going at 16c, 20c, 25c and 30c per pound.

Window Shades, Spring Roller and Nickel Pull, complete, 45c.

TRADE SUPPLIED.

Woods' Fair

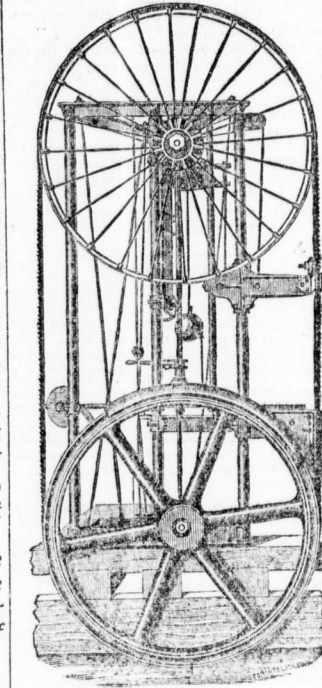
200 Dundas St.

Also 123 Dundas Street and Market Square.

All Sizes from 34 to 46 Inches. All the Latest Fabrics and Designs.

Skeleton Coats and Vests

Burns The Clothiers



THE Lumber Cutting Machine OF THE FUTURE.

10 Band Mills sold in Canada in 1891 where one was sold in 1890. We predict an equal increase in 1892.

Our present orders indicate it, so place your orders early.

The Circular Saw 22 years ago was as much a novelty and as difficult to run as the Band Saw is to-day. With the experience gained in handling the Circular, knowledge of the Band Saw is much more readily acquired. Special improved tools also facilitate the work. We furnish an expert with each mill to instruct in the use of tools and work on saw.

The adjoining cut illustrates our NO. 1 BAND SAW MILL, capacity 10,000 to 20,000 feet in 10 hours. Our No. 2 mill is much heavier—capacity 20,000 to 40,000 feet per day.

Waterous Engine Works Co. BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Men's Underwear, 25c. each, Balbriggan Underwear, 50c. each, Black Cashmere Sox, 25c. pair

PETHICK & McDONALD, 393 Richmond Street, - - - - - Lond on, Ont.

FOR Lawns and Cemetery Lots

Ornamental Iron Vases, Painted pure white, Wire Chairs and Settees, Wire Arches, for Graves, etc., etc

R. DENNIS, 205 and 211 King St., London

SPADES, SHOVELS, HOES, RAKES, ETC. WHITE LEAD, LIQUID PAINTS, LINSEED OIL, VARNISHES, ETC

Screen Wire, Screen Doors and Windows, PARIS GREEN. Prices Especially Low. Quality Guaranteed A1

Bowman, Kennedy & Co. LONDON, ONT.

COAL, \$6 50

Genuine Scranton for July delivery at \$6 50 per ton. Terms strictly cash.

Cameron's

YARD AND OFFICE, Burwell Street. BRANCH OFFICE, 421 Richmond Street.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER