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God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.

London, Wednesday, July 27.

THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLE OF NORTH AMERICA.

Extract from a speech by John Bright, delivered during the civil war.]

"I cannot believe that civilization, in its journey with the sun, will sink into endless night in order to gratify the ambition of the leaders of this revolt, who seek to

Wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind.

I have another and a far brighter vision before my gaze. It may be but a vision, but I will cherish it. I see one vast confederation, stretching from the frozen north in unbroken line to the glowing south, and from the wild billows of the Atlantic westward to the calmer water of the Pacific main—and I see one people and one language and one law and one faith, and over all that wide continent the home of freedom and a refuge for the opposed of every race and of every clime."

THERE is no truth in the statement recently sent out from Montreal to the effect that Hon. Wilfrid Laurier was about to resign the leadership of the Liberal party. Mr. Laurier is beloved by his Parliamentary following, and the Ontario members are especially well satisfied with his leadership.

GREAT changes were made by the electorate in the recent British elections. No fewer than 214 of the 670 members just elected will take their seats in the House of Commons for the first time. There is always much fun for old timers when the green ones begin to try to get their bearings.

MANITOBA has demonstrated that when the people get the chance they are ready to show that the expensive farce, the prohibition commission, was not what the country desires. Why should a plebiscite be refused for the whole Dominion when it has worked like a charm in the Prairie Province?

CONTRARY to general expectations, the plebiscite in Winnipeg city showed that there was an overwhelming majority in favor of prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. The majority in favor of prohibition was 1,473. In Portage la Prairie, a progressive town, the vote stood 710 for to 188 against. The world moves, and prohibition is destined to come. When it is established people will wonder why the reform was delayed so long.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE'S ADDRESS.

A good deal of curiosity has been entertained in Canada as to the exact line taken by Hon. Edward Blake when he contested South Longford in the Home Rule interest, and was elected by a majority of over 2,100. The best summary of the honorable gentleman's views are found in the address given below, which we copy from the Longford Independent:

TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH LONGFORD.

Gentlemen, — Having accepted the great honor of nomination for your division, I hope shortly to meet you face to face, and fully to express my views on the issue of the day.

Meantime let me say that I have long been an advocate of home rule for Ireland, and have done my best to enlist, in favor of the country of my origin, the sympathies of the country of my birth.

I wish for Ireland a Local Legislature, with efficient powers for the regulation of her local affairs, and for the United Kingdom a Supreme Parliament for the management of common and imperial concerns.

I think that in the Imperial Parliament Ireland should be duly represented, and that the great divisions of Britain should receive, as early as they will accept them, the same benefits which Ireland will derive from home rule by the remission of local concerns to local bodies, and the relief of the Imperial Parliament from its intolerble burden.

Pending the realization of these hopes, provision may be made which, though open to obvious objections, and failing to satisfy all the conditions of completeness and efficiency, shall yet improve the present position and assure without delay the thing imperatively needful—the Irish settlement.

Among the common concerns of the United Kingdom I place legislation on trade and commerce, including duties of customs and excise.

Among local affairs I place legislation on the land.

I think that in the general interest of the State, and to the benefit of owners and tenants alike, the bulk of the tenant occupiers of Irish farms should at the earliest day obtain the right to become their proprietors, on conditions which shall recognize their interest in their own improvements, and at prices and on terms which, with due exertion, they can meet out of their earnings. I think also that provision should be made for facilitating the transplantation to other parts of Ireland of the surplus population of the congested districts.

To these ends compulsory powers of purchase, and also the credit of the State should so far as needful, be employed; and satisfactory provision or power for the settlement of the land question should in some form be embodied in the legislation in connection with home rule.

I do not believe that full powers conceded to the Irish people would be abused by legislative oppression of the minority; or that those who have in past times suffered so severely from the violation of the principles of civil and religious liberty would, in this more enlightened age, inflict on others the wrongs which they themselves in darker days endured. But I recognize the prudence and see the feasibility of providing such checks and safeguards as ought, by prohibiting the suggested legislative wrongs, to remove the apprehensions of unreasonable men.

I do not believe that home rule means an increase or even a lasting continuance of the present unhappy divisions among Irishmen on lines of creed or class. On the contrary, I believe that it would diminish them, and that we should ere long see local Irish political parties, each containing men of the various creeds and classes, co-operating with and opposing one another on intelligible grounds of difference of opinion on the political questions of the day.

I do not believe that home rule means the separation of Ireland from Britain. On the contrary I believe it means union for the first time in the only true and real sense. The United Kingdom, as well as Ireland within herself, is now unnaturally divided and distracted. The United Kingdom, as well as Ireland within herself, would then be naturally reconciled and united.

I long for the early reunion of all Irish Nationalists in furtherance of the common cause; and for the preservation in its full efficiency of the Irish Parliamentary party, as an independent political organization, till home rule be won. It is not yet won.

In general politics I am a decided Liberal, ready to co-operate in all well-considered measures of reform. But, I believe, with the illustrious statesman who has crowned the last years of his long life by his devotion to our cause, that Ireland stops the way; and that she ought to stop the way; not because she is adverse to the advancement of reform elsewhere, but because Irish grievances are the oldest and most serious of all grievances, and Irish reforms, the most pressing and important of all reforms.

Having been engaged for the last 25 years in working a home rule system, I trust you will not think it presumptuous if I indulge the hope that the knowledge thus acquired may be of some little service in the development of the advantages of home rule, and in the settlement of the numerous and complicated details of such a constitution, and may, perhaps, even tend to compensate for my unfamiliarity with many local conditions which, however, if honored by your confidence, it will be my first duty to examine.

In conclusion, gentlemen, may I be allowed to suggest that the circumstances under which I come before you afford some assurance that, should you so far honor me, I will endeavor, God helping me, to approve myself. Your faithful servant,

EDWARD BLAKE.

Dublin, July 7, 1892.

WASH AND BE CLEAN.

A raid has been made upon young men who are in the habit of bathing in the south branch of the Thames, near Vauxhall bridge, and in all probability the daring fellows will be taken before a magistrate and punished. It may be that the young men did not behave themselves according to the strictest rules of etiquette, but their threatened punishment none the less emphasizes the need of Londoners for some open-air, cleanly bathing spot, where young and old might indulge in bathing to their heart's content, under such simple regulations as might be agreed upon. A wash in the river, a good swim as opportunity may offer, must be decidedly advantageous to the average toiler in these very hot days. Instead of discouraging the health-giving practice, the authorities should supply reasonable facilities for all who wish to indulge in it. Under reasonable restrictions, which should be drawn up and published for the information of participants, there should be no objection to bathing in the river at any point within convenient distance from the city.

WAITING FOR GLADSTONE'S BOOTS.

There seems to be great solicitude on the part of sympathizers with the opponents of Gladstone, at home and abroad, lest he should be able to hold his own in the parliamentary arena, despite the machinations of his enemies. They bank much upon the hope that the Salisbury Administration may be able to hang on to power for some time longer, in which case, they argue, Gladstone may die or possibly become incapacitated from old age.

Even the Queen is dragged into the discussion, and the Tory newspapers make no secret of the alleged antipathy which her Majesty entertains for the British Liberal leader and his democratic tendencies. It is threatened, on the one hand, that the irresponsible House of Lords will not pass a bill giving Ireland the same right to manage her local affairs as we in Ontario enjoy, and the Lords, generally yielders when they find they cannot help themselves, are incited to go ahead, as the Queen will back them up.

We are loathe to believe that her Majesty will indulge in any such foolish conduct. If she does, she may be told in a way that will not add to the stability of her regime that British sovereigns have no longer absolute power to do as they please, that they are kept on the throne to carry out the will of the people as expressed at the polls.

If the Queen were to intermeddle to help one of the political parties to combat the popular will it would be the beginning of the end of the monarchy, for the British people, educated as they are to democratic ideas, and having the example, as a prosperous republic, of the largest English-speaking nation in the world before them, would find nothing to alarm them in making a change that would replace the crowned head by the first statesman of the nation. Virtually, the Premier of the day rules now; under the new system, he would not have to change his programme to any very great extent.

Those who clamor for the postponement of the pressing reforms undertaken by Gladstone are not well advised. If they were successful, they might not gain very much, as the Liberal leader is a conserving as well as a reforming force, and his death or removal by ill health from the leadership of the masses might bring about much more radical changes in the management of public affairs than he has even contemplated.

TOPICS OF TO-DY.

S. F. Evans, who recently horrified the Lord Mayor of London and his guests by refusing to stand when the Queen's health was drunk, was returned to Parliament by a majority of 4,216 in a total vote of 7,666.

‡‡‡

Rev. Dr. Wild, of Toronto, Ont., say the man who is a member of a fraternal beneficiary society will not be as sick a man when he is sick as he would have been had he neglected this duty to his wife and family.

‡‡‡

Among the stories told in the current Fortnightly Review by Mr. Lionel Tollemache of his father, the sturdy old British Tory, is an anecdote concerning the Duke of Wellington's son, Lord Charles Wellesley. Lord Charles was often troubled by importunate acquaintances who begged for some of the Iron Duke's hair. On such occasions he would say to an old servant, whose hair was much like the Duke's, "Sit down, John; I must cut off another lock."

‡‡‡

The plague of mice which has been causing such widespread disaster in Scotland of late continues and increases, and a special commission of the Department of Agricultural is now at work taking evidence in the matter with a view to devising some effective remedy. Some interesting points have been brought out during the progress of the commission. Quite a number of farmers attributed the plague of mice to the killing of the birds of prey and weasels by the gentlemen owners shooting over the estates, and by the keepers who killed the weasels because the weasels destroyed the game. One man said the keepers had killed 100 weasels on his farm and the adjoining estate. The mice had increased and destroyed the pastures, and he had lost $5,000 on sheep in consequence. His family had lived on the farm for three centuries. Another man said that for the same reason his crop of lambs this year numbered but 333 against an average of 600 or 700. The situation is very serious, and nothing the farmers have been able to do so far has lessened the scourge.

LOT OF IRISH BEAUTIES.

They'll Have a Village at the World's Fair.

A Chicago telegram says: All visitors to the World's Fair will doubtless want to inspect the Irish village, which is being arranged under the auspices of the Countess of Aberdeen and Mrs. Earnest Hart. The latter gives the following outline of what it will contain:

"We shall have seven cottages in which peasant girls and lads from Donegal and elsewhere will be set at work, weaving, spinning, dyeing, sprigging, carving, etc. The girls will look very pretty in Connemara red petticoats, fishwife skirts and blouses, and scarlet cloaks. In the first cottage will be a precise model of a cottage in Donegal, with undressed walls of granite, with a hooded fireplace and dresser full of bright crockery. A girl will be seen dyeing and spinning our famous hand-and-hearth homespuns, the wool of which she gets from the lichens and heather of her native bog outside. There will be an imitation peat fire, and on this the dyer will from time to time place her iron potato pot, and proceed to dye the wool. This operation is certain to prove immensely attractive to sightseers, and, as well as the carding, spinning and bobbin-filling, which will be shown here, is an extremely interesting process.

"In the second cottage there will be linen weaving and embroidering of the famous Kells art embroidery; whilst linen damask weaving on a Jacquard handloom and fringe-knotting will go on in the third cottage. Between this and the next cottage there will be a model dairy, in which dairymaids will be at work churning and butter-making. I can assure our American cousins they will have a chance of some good butter, as we shall send over some of the world-famed Kerry cows, which will be stabled at the rear. There will also be a pleasant, cool spot here where visitors can rest and drink iced milk.

"In the fourth cottage, which is under the especial care of the Irish Industries Association, every description of Irish lace will be shown. There will be a Limerick lace worker at her frame, the Torchon lace worker at the pillow, the numerous varieties of point lace, and so forth.

"Sprigging and veining, which are employed in the production of the beautiful hemstitched handkerchiefs of Belfast, will be shown in the next cottage. The girls of Down are especially noted for their exquisite and delicate work. We have not quite definitely decided about the two remaining cottages, but we shall probably show in the seventh the wood-carving industry of Ireland, which has reached a really remarkable degree of development when one remembers the workers and teachers are peasant lads. You should see the set of owls carved by some of my own boys for Lady Aberdeen last year. The expression of the owls' faces, as well as the execution, was excellent. Other features of our Irish industrial villages will be a replica of Donegal Castle, an old well and other interesting Celtic memorials. I believe the Irish village will be successful; we shall certainly do our best to make it so."

OATMEAL AND ORANGES.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

No sort of food is better for the complexion than oatmeal and oranges. The finest complexions in the world are those of the Italian and Spanish ladies, who live largely on coarse-grained food and fruit, like the orange or banana. It is said that the fact is becoming appreciated in the east and that some New York ladies, to acquire and preserve a good complexion, are living almost entirely on oranges. Half a dozen for breakfast, with a cup of coffee, a dozen for lunch, with a glass of milk and a saucer of oatmeal, and a dozen more for supper, with a crust of bread and a sip of tea, may not be high living in the proper sense of the word, but such a course of diet will bring a complexion of peach and ivory which will drive almost any belle out of her head with envy.

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the pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative; and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle.

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WIVES AND DAUGHTERS
FOR JULY.
This month's issue of the above bright and wideawake ladies journal is without doubt the best number yet published, which speaks volumes in its favor. As a woman's paper it has no peer and few equals in the world. It is chokefull of the choicest reading on general household topics, fashions, etc. The many departments are compiled with especial care, and even excel the usual standard. Among the special features are a review of the chief events of the past month from over the world, a digest of the articles of some of the best literary writers known; a synopsis of the W. C. T. U. Convention recently held at Ottawa; an essay by Mary E. Mumford on "Women on School Boards"; editorials on "Dorothy Stanley," "Lady Somerset," "The Summer Evil," referring to the tendency of gossiping at holiday resorts; "The Fashion of Wearing Mourning," from a common sense point of view; "The Gentle Art of Appreciation," and the usual quota of pointed paragraphs; "A Queen's Servant in Carglen" is the title of an excellent story; "Aunt Barbara" tells how to overcome sleeplessness during the tired season. Every wife and daughter should subscribe to this excellent journal; always full of information for all
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