

## The Advertiser

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## God's in His Heaven,

All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

London, Monday, July 28.

## 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

course with the sun, will sink into end-

less 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 con-

federation, stretching from the frozen

north in unbroken line to the glowing

south, and from the wild billows of the At-

lantic 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 oppressed of

every race and of every clime.

VANITAS VANITATUM! How evanescent is

human fame! One year ago the name of

Sir John Macdonald was in everybody's

mouth; now it is rarely mentioned.

RUSSIA is re-importing some of the wheat

which she exported to Germany and Den-

mark last fall. The necessities of her

people made them under-estimate the

quantity of food required to carry them to

the end of the cereal year. This change

comes too late, however, to affect Canadian

exports of grain.

PREMIER GREENWAY, of Manitoba, was

incidentally helped to maintain his large

majority in Saturday's general elections by

his courageous determination to discover

the views of the electors in regard to the

intoxicating liquor question. In this re-

spect the Manitoban Premier has had a

similar experience to the Londoners who

raised the same issue in a municipal con-

test, and by this means secured an im-

provement in local government all along

the line.

LAST October Gladstone wrote an article

in the Nineteenth Century Magazine, in

which he reasoned out that he would have

46 of a majority when Salisbury appealed

to the country. How wonderfully near he

came to the actual fact is now known, as

his majority is 42. This is how Mr. Glad-

stone reached his conclusions:

Eighty-nine bye-elections have resulted

in 62 Unionists and 27 Gladstonians being

replaced by 44 Unionists and 45 Glad-

stonians. The Government has, therefore,

lost two-sevenths of its share of the 89

seats, and upon the assumption that its

losses will be equally heavy in the re-

mainder, Mr. Gladstone proceeds as fol-

lows:

Unionist members 1896.....293

Less 4, who have changed allegiance.....4

Two-sevenths of 280.....111

And if we give to the Liberals, now 213, an

addition of 111, their force is thus raised

to.....324

And there is shown a Liberal majority for

Great Britain.....43

In a recent number of the Review of the

Churches Archdeacon Farrar asserted that

the disestablishment of the Church of

England would be a gain to the majority

of the clergy, as their salaries under the

present plan are generally very small. In

the diocese of Norfolk the average income

of an incumbent is said to be \$750, while

in Liverpool 242 livings produce less than

\$500 per annum each. The archdeacon be-

lieves that if these clergymen were to be

the voluntary offerings of the people they

would be supported by the laity, so many

of whom are wealthy. Coming from a

churchman of so great eminence as Dr.

Farrar, this argument will go doubtless

have some weight with those who

doubt whether or not the Epis-

copal Church would hold its own

with the other denominations if it were not

specially recognized by the State and sup-

ported by tithes and other legally sanc-

tioned props. What would probably

happen, in the event of disestablishment,

would be a considerable leveling up of

salaries. There would be less luxury for

the archbishops and bishops—many of

whom have now very large incomes—and

more for the hard-worked incumbents of

parishes. The change would be beneficial

all round.

It is a problem in these summer weeks to

keep our houses cool, not a difficult one to

solve; but it is hard to imbue some minds

with the solution. The general rule is to

throw doors and windows open; the right

thing, while the sun shines, is to keep them

closely shut, exclude the hot air as rigidly

in summer, as you do the cold air in

winter. Open all your casements early in

the morning as nearly at sunrise as your

springs permit, for that is the coldest

time of the day; but when morning

warms shut them up tightly, and be

as chary as possible of opening them again

during the heat of the day. A house well closed will keep cool for many hours, while the external heat is unbearable. The secret is to catch the cold air when you can, and when you have got it, keep it jealously. If the outer air grows cold during the day, and your rooms are warmer at the time, open windows and get a cooling, but otherwise keep all cold. Generally observe this warning. A couple of common thermometers, one indoors and the other out, will help you. Warmer out than in, keep shut; colder out than in, throw open.

## THE ELECTIONS IN MANITOBA.

The result of the Provincial elections in

Manitoba on Saturday, delayed in transit,

are now known. The Greenway Govern-

ment is sustained by a good working ma-

jority. In a House of 40 it will have at

least 25, while the Opposition will have 14,

and on all questions but one the remaining

member, an independent Liberal, will vote

with the Administration. The contest was

conducted with considerable bitterness,

and some side issues were introduced, but

the chief subject before the people was the

question of separate schools. Mr. Green-

way and his friends declared that under their

Government no state aid would be voted

to separate schools, and no other schools

than the ordinary public schools would be

maintained. If the British Privy

Council decide that the constitution of the

Province gives the right to separate schools

to exist, and that the Government has no

right to tax separate school supporters for

public schools, the Administration will

continue to uphold the national system

and do nothing to help the separate

schools. The Opposition was less explicit

in its platform. It made little effort to

discuss this subject, and preferred to deal

in charges of corruption and incapacity.

While its supporters said that they favored

a uniform system of public schools, they

had the countenance of those who indorse

separate schools, and this while helping

them in some ridings hurt them in others.

The leading features in the individual

contests are the sweeping victories for the

Government candidates in Winnipeg, the

election of Hon. Robert Watson by a sub-

stantial majority, the defeat of Messrs.

Roblin and Hage, joint leaders of the Op-

position, and of Hon. D. McLean and Hon.

J. A. Smart, two members of the Cabinet.

Despite these losses, the electors have

given Premier Greenway a majority large

enough to enable him to hold his own for

the next four years.

BLAKE AND FAME.

By his entry into the British Parliament,

Hon. Edward Blake has been made better

known to the world at large than in all his

previous experience. His name is now

found in almost every British and United

States paper published, and many and

varied are the speculations regarding his

future. It seems to be the fate of Cana-

dian statesmen to be little known outside

their own territory. The London Standard

was wont to speak of Sir Thomas Mac-

donald; and a few years ago when a

prominent lawyer of this city, spent his

holidays in a large inland Ohio

city, he found the only Canadian

whose name was known and recognized by

the leading men of the place was Edward

Hanlan, the champion oarsman. Mr.

Blake will probably achieve a more

extended fame as a member of the British

Parliament for one year than would go

to him if he were Prime Minister of Canada

for twenty years. One cause of this lies

in the fact that the Dominion is only a colony,

a state of affairs which keeps our leading

statesmen in the background in nearly all

matters relating to international affairs.

MANITOBA FOR PROHIBITION.

The electors of Manitoba, by a majority

of three to one, have declared at the polls

that they favor the prohibition of the man-

ufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors

within the Province. This plebiscite

should and doubtless will convince the

Legislature elected on Saturday that there

are yet some doubts, however, whether or

not a Provincial Legislature has the right

to enact a prohibitory law to apply to the

whole of the municipalities under its

jurisdiction. It is true that it has

been decided by several judges in

Ontario that the Provincial law enabling

municipalities to enact prohibition by

local option bylaws is valid, and it is

reasonable that if the Province can grant

power to one municipality to abolish the

sale of intoxicants as a beverage within its

bounds it can enact that a prohibitory law

shall be applied to the whole of the Prov-

ince. The liquor men having resolved to

test the validity of the Ontario Local

Option Act in a higher court, it is probable

that the Manitoba Government may delay

the enacting of a prohibitory law till

the legal question is entirely cleared up.

By-and-by, the example of the Manitoba

Government can, with propriety and pos-

sitive advantage to the people of this

Province, be followed by the Government

of Ontario. A plebiscite on this question

in Ontario would show as strong a pre-

ponderance in favor of prohibition as has

been brought out in Manitoba. Temper-

ance reform cannot be kept back.

In the London Exhibition of the Society

of Portrait Painters is a wonderful full-

length portrait of the Marquis of Lorne,

K.T., G.C.M.G. He is painted in the full

regalia of a Scottish laird, and a recent

art critic says that he was positively in-

carnated by this striking picture, and

bound by the still more extraordinary

costume of the Marquis with his native

health, "as being armed at all points."

He is a regular peripatetic army of

lethal weapons. How many claymores

and dirks and hangers and skenes and

daggers he has slung at his side, stuck in

his stockings, attached to his filibeg, and

otherwise concealed about his gorgeous

person, I will not trust myself to com-

pute. The critic goes on to say that the

usually mild and pleasant-looking states-

man appears not only in a murderous

guise, but that his costume and position

would most literally exemplify the poet's

lines:

Come one, come all! This rock shall fly

From its firm base as soon as I!

## WOMAN'S DEADLY AIM

(Dundas Banner.)

It is being said that the best proof that the woman who hit Mr. Gladstone in the eye with a piece of gingerbread did not mean to do so is the simple fact that she hit him. If she had thrown the gingerbread on purpose to hit him she would have missed him, as women are terrible failures in throwing anything. They say that one of the funniest things in the world is to see a woman throw a stone at a hen. The only safe place under such circumstances is where the hen stands. If you are anywhere else within range you are liable to get hit. How is it that women are such poor shots? After they have pegged stones for a while as a hen without hitting it they grab their skirts and run towards it crying "choo!" and the poor hen, thinking they are out of their minds, goes away.

## MRS. GLADSTONE'S PLEASANT TIME.

(Boston Herald.)

Mrs. Gladstone still sits on the platform every time her Grand Old Man makes a speech, and she doesn't have to assist him in restoring order either. Her task is rather more agreeable than the one which falls to Mrs. Stanley.

## SINGLE TAX ON LAND VALUES.

(Ottawa Journal.)

The abolition of our present taxes on buildings, machinery and business stocks would not put the rich man in any better position than he is in now, so far as his opportunity of escaping taxation are concerned; but it might and would have the effect of encouraging him to put his money into buildings, machinery and business stocks instead of as now buying bank shares and railway bonds.

## A MARKED CONTRAST.

(Dundas Banner.)

The Spectator man keeps making faces at Uncle Sam so furiously that there is a danger of spoiling his beauty. He reminds us of a little banderolier crowing at an elephant and thinking he is scaring the elephant right into death.

Railway officers in Delaware and Mary-land estimate the peach crop of the peninsula at 400,000 baskets, or about one-sixth of an average crop. Orchards in middle and northern Delaware that were laden with luscious fruit last summer are nearly bare of fruit this year, and are marked in every part with "the yellows." The failure of the crop this year is likely to be followed by the uprooting of many thousand trees. Experts in peach lore are convinced that peach growing is doomed in northern Delaware.

Prof. Laborde's simple method of restoring life in persons apparently drowned has been recently tried in France with signal success. The other day at a watering place in Normandy two bathers, a young man and a boy, who were unable to swim, went to their deaths and disappeared. They were brought on shore inanimate, and were taken to the village. Two doctors were sent for, but the young man gave no sign of life, and they declared he was dead. M. Laborde, who was fishing at half an hour's distance, came up as soon as he heard of the accident. He examined the body, and found that the extremities were cold and the heart had stopped. Then taking hold of the root of the tongue he drew it violently forward, giving it a succession of jerks in order to excite the reflex action of the breathing apparatus, which is always extremely sensitive. At the end of a few minutes a slight hiccup showed that the patient was saved. In addition to the usual restorative means, Prof. Laborde, in extreme cases, rubs the chest with towels soaked in hot and nearly boiling water, although the skin is blistered by this.

## ATTACKED BY A SEA SERPENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Parks Had a Lively Time

on Wolfe Island.

Kingsport, Ont., July 25.—G. Parks and wife, of Brakey's Bay, Wolfe Island, went for a sail in a skiff. While the Parks were sailing and chatting their ears were startled by a noise as if something was rushing through the water at great speed in the immediate vicinity of the boat. They looked for the cause of the disturbance, and beheld what was to them an awful sight. A serpent of huge proportions was heading for the boat. It held its head in the air and its eyes looked like balls of fire. Mr. Parks had a fish-pole with him and waited for the reptile. He had to pound the serpent for a long time before it would give up its attack. Finally it turned and disappeared in the water, making a noise like a buzz-saw.

## The Garbage Crew Heavily Fined.

AMHERSTBURG, July