

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year 6 to 12 pages. \$1.00
Daily, by mail, for three months. \$1.00
All subscriptions payable in advance.
IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 60 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 to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO'Y,
LONDON, CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Toronto: L. Dickie, 260 Dundas Avenue,
Montreal and Maritime Provinces: A. McKim
Y. Co., Montreal, Que.

God's in His heaven,

At's right with the world.

—(BROWNE.)

London, Thursday, July 21.

THE CRY IS STILL "MORE!"

The Canadian Manufacturer is the organ of the gentleman who make up the Red Parlor, and it professes annoyance that its patrons have not been treated with greater faithfulness by their friends in Parliament. The case is thus bluntly put by our contemporary:

"There are quite a number of members of Parliament who were elected by the help of the votes of the manufacturers, and who certainly would not have been elected without them. Let the manufacturers come from these men and demand of them that they go straightway to the Government and insist that where it is possible to do so, the neglect of their interests be met by prompt action in council. If this is done—if they perform their duty to their constituents, well and good. If they do not, the manufacturers should see to it that the delinquents are holding their seats for the last time."

In other words, these M.P.s are told that the "combines" own them, and that no matter what opinion they may entertain, or how much injury may be done to the consumers by special legislation for the benefit of one class in the community, they have but one course—acquiescence or defeat. This stand and deliver attitude possesses much significance in view of the fact that the Dominion Government has refused to grant an investigation into the wholesale corruption that is known to have been carried out by Mr. Haggart, Sir Adolphe Caron and their associates in recent elections. By the way, who are the members that failed to be sufficiently subservient to the manufacturers, and what was the amount of the sum which the Red Parlor placed at their disposal, collectively or individually?

THE Montreal Star is the comic paper of the country. One day it advocates protection. Next day, free trade. Next, a low revenue tariff. Next, reciprocity. Next, Imperial Federation. Next, independence. Next, Dr. Douglas. Next, Sir John Thompson. Six months previous to polling day, it is apt to be "agin' the Government"—but during 30 days of the last month before polling the Government has no more faithful ally. Just now the Star is wipin' its spectacles, looking wiser than usual, and insisting that the farmers are justly dissatisfied, that something must be done, etc. Those who like a good feed of reversible generalities can find what they want in the columns of our esteemed contemporary.

THE UNITED STATES WILL CAUSE EUROPE TO DISARM.

Some of the continental newspapers are afraid that the accession to power of Mr. Gladstone will be a blow to the Triple Alliance, because the Liberal leader cannot be trusted to play into the hands of the emperors as Lord Salisbury has done, and may at any moment tell them that Britain must not be counted as a factor in any blood-spilling that may arise from troubles between Russia and France. Such peaceful intentions it would be a very proper thing for Gladstone to make known. He would be supported by the British democracy in refusing to go glory-hunting on the smallest provocation, and in affirming the policy of the Administration to be peace and retrenchment. It is not Great Britain but the United States that the armed nations of Europe have most to fear, however, if we are to believe the chief writer in the Italian newspaper, La Rassegna Nazionale. Not by armed invasion, but by persistent peaceful development, is the United States to make its influence felt not only on Britain but on the various continental States of Europe in the near future. Studied by recent public documents, the economic condition of the United States is shown to be such that it must exercise an enormous influence on old world countries. Take, for instance, the annual report of the foreign commerce and navigation of the United States in the fiscal year ending in June, 1891—the last to hand. When the McKinley Bill was passed, it was prophesied that it would greatly restrict foreign trade; but even so repressive a measure as that failed to prevent the expansion of commerce, as will be seen from the following comparative table of exports and imports:

This expansion of trade has taken place while on the European continent the movement of exchange has been but slight.

At the same time, the interest on the

public debt has been reduced to a bagatelle of \$37,000,000 a year, or one-third the sum that comparatively small Italy pays as interest on her consolidated debt. Another splendid proof of the economic prosperity of the republic, this writer points out, is the condition of the circulation, which amounted on Dec. 1 last to \$1,577,202,070, or \$24.38 a head of the population. The comptroller of the treasury reports that the number of banks in the United States has increased from 2,664 in 1884 to 3,677 in 1891, the total capital in the former year being \$24,000,000, and in the latter year \$677,000,000. The reserve in 1884 was \$147,000,000, while in 1891 it was \$227,000,000.

Since our contemporary summarized these returns, the ADVERTISER has published the official statistics of the United States trade for the year ending June 30 last, showing a continued expansion of commerce, the exports having risen to the enormous total of \$1,030,335,627, and the imports to \$827,291,284—a total foreign trade of \$1,857,626,910. At the same time, the circulation of currency has increased to \$1,603,073,338 from \$1,500,067,755—an increase of \$103,005,583.

With facts like these as texts, this Italian journalist thus comments on the advantages which are enjoyed by the Republic of the new continent that are denied old-world countries:

"The United States appear to belong to another planet, and constantly increase their wealth, while Europe and Latin America are afflicted with a tremendous financial crisis which the beginning of the end is not yet seen. Hundreds of thousands of workmen in various States of our continent are without work, while 428,618 of their brethren in 1891 managed to get out of misery by emigrating to the United States. "Thanks to this continual graft of new and young productive forces on the soil of the mighty republic, already so rich in economic resources; thanks to its vital institutions, and thanks, above all, to the abundance of those enormous war budgets, which make the treasuries of Europe bleed so profusely, it is not wonderful that the nation has been able to reduce the federal debt to a little more than \$500,000,000; that its economic wealth increases visibly; that every year; that it is obliged to make great reductions in its internal taxes, and to lavish hundreds of millions of dollars on the survivors of the civil war in order to relieve itself from the embarrassment of its wealth, while the garrulous, haughty, and belligerent Latin world sufers from penury. Despite this enforced disbursement of the sum received by the treasury of the United States, it is in June 30 last, a surplus of more than \$37,000,000, last, a surplus of more than \$37,000,000, and it is foreseen that the surplus this June will be much larger, thanks to the exceptionally prosperous conditions of the last harvest, the benefits of which could not be perceived specially until the end of the current fiscal year.

"If the famous parliamentarism of Europe, its system of deadly centralization, if the pure waste caused by our militarism required any criticism, it would be easy to find unanswerable criticism in the marvelous evolution of the wonderful American nation, which, in little more than twenty years, has increased its foreign commerce from \$800,000,000 to \$1,800,000,000; which has almost extinguished a federal debt that, in 1880, reached the gigantic figure of nearly \$3,000,000,000; which has constructed so many thousands of miles of railway, more than all the countries of Europe together; which has freed and redeemed from slavery and debasement more than 6,000,000 slaves, and made the fortune of thousands of penniless people whom Europe annually sends it.

"This, then, is the nation whose formidable, and I may even say irresistible, competition, will impose disarmament on Europe more quickly and with greater force than all the peace congresses, the military, which oppresses us, is one of those facts of history, like ancient slavery, which cannot be destroyed by doctrines alone, however logical and learned; but to the present necessities which impose this disarmament on us, will succeed other and stronger social necessities which will destroy it.

"The necessities which will destroy the plague with which we are afflicted are already perceived in the financial disorder and social ill-being which prevails in Europe from end to end, and by which its economic equilibrium is fundamentally shaken. How will it be possible to restore firmness to this shaky equilibrium? In no way only. By putting, as far as may be, its producers and consumers in the same condition as those of the glorious republic, which will soon have 100,000 inhabitants without armies, with but few taxes and fewer duties; with a potency of production of capital, of intelligence and of work, which will indubitably give it the economic primacy among all the nations of the globe."

If our neighbors are able to bring all this to pass within a reasonable time they will accomplish a greater triumph than if they, in imitation of the Roman warriors, were to send armed legions to over-run Europe, to bleed and the per chance, and pile up a war debt for future generations to pay. "Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," and they are decidedly more substantial and profitable in the long run.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Lord Salisbury, it is said, drinks a bottle of port wine for dinner every day. Pitt, frail and delicate as he was, used to consume two, so Lord Macaulay tells us, and there were Prime-Ministerial Agamemnons before Pitt whose ordinary capacity was three bottles at a sitting. This descending ratio of intemperance among British statesmen is now an interesting topic for discussion.

The people of Maine are getting thrifter and thrifter every day they live. They waste nothing, the latest evidence of which is their use of sawdust for fuel. Instead of throwing their sawdust away, as most people do, they gather it up carefully, and when they have enough of it on hand, they send it to certain parties who compress it into compact blocks or bales. These are then used for the making of fires. The sawdust is thus treated in this manner of late, and the results have been in every way satisfactory. To the unsophisticated mind—which is the mind that admits that there are some things it does not know—it would seem as though the time was not far off when sawdust could be compressed into new logs and sawn up once more into planks. If one, why not the other?

The month of August next is expected to bring important, if not wonderful and sensational, developments in the study of our mysterious heavenly little kinwoman.

August 5 next Mars will arrive at a point directly opposite the earth, which it reaches but once in fifteen years, when the distance between the two planets will be reduced from 141,000,000 to 35,000,000 miles. Upon that night a thousand telescopes will be leveled at the planet, which will repose in reticent beauty in the southern skies, and a thousand eyes will seek to pierce the veil of distance that conceals the knowledge for which science thirsts. Wonderful results are expected by reason of the marvelous improvements that have been made in astronomical instruments within fifteen years, and since the last most favorable observation was made. With the powerful lenses and the photographic appliances of to-day it will be as if the faraway visitor, tempted by curiosity, had drawn nearer to the earth than ever. Although Mars will be 35,000,000 miles away, the powerful Lick telescope will magnify her to a size as if viewed at a distance of but 17,500 miles.

Australian Reptiles.

"Australia is a great reptile country," remarked John Barclay, of Edinburgh, at the Southern yesterday. "I have never found a land that went ahead of Australia in the number of snakes and lizards. There are some 65 species of snakes in that country, of which 42 are venomous and twelve positively dangerous. There are 40 or 50 different kinds of lizards, embracing every variety of form, from the common tree frog to a large green variety with blue eyes and a gold band, making a wonderful showing of color as he hops about. There are probably 40 kinds of lizards, of which twenty belong to a class known as night-lizards, many of which liberate. The species can utter a cry when hurt or alarmed, and another kind, the frilled lizard, can lift its fore legs and hop about like a kangaroo. The monitor or fork-tongued lizard, burrows in the earth, climbs and swims, and grows to the length of nine or ten feet. The crocodiles of Queensland, however, grow to a length sometimes of 40 feet. Some of the Australian species of lizards can change their color not only from light to dark, but from gray to red. All kinds of turtles are caught. I saw one caught there that was ten feet in length."

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