

London Advertiser.

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited). LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Tuesday, August 5.

Marconi and His Invention.

Every great poet has been accused of plagiarizing and every great inventor of appropriating somebody else's ideas. One Marquis Solari declares that he is the real author of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy and he has attacked the validity of Marconi's patent. As a matter of fact no living scientist can claim to be the "discoverer" of wireless telegraphy in the literal sense. Marconi has perhaps advanced it a stage further than anyone else, but he has done this by utilizing the combining the results of other investigations in the same field. The "heroic" theory of invention—that of an idea flashing suddenly from the brain of a single genius—has been discredited by the history of inventions in both science and the mechanical arts. There is nothing fortuitous or mysterious in it. The discovery of the law of gravitation by Newton was not an intuition, but the result of laborious research and was only made possible by the science of astronomy, just as astronomy is based on mathematics. The textile industry is a good illustration of the gradualness of invention. No one of the inventions greatest in their effect, the spinning jenny, the water frame, the power loom, was attributable to the effort or ability of a single man. Each represented in its successive shape the addition of many successive increments of discovery. In most cases the successful inventor was the slightly superior survivor of many similar attempts, and that is precisely the case with wireless telegraphy in the present day. Evidence given before a House of Lords committee as far back as 1857 showed that the spinning machinery used at that time was a compound of about 800 inventions, and the carding machinery was a development of 60 patents. Writing on this subject Prof. Hobson, the well-known English economist, says:

"The pressure of circumstances directs the intelligence of many minds towards the comprehension of some single central point of difficulty; the common knowledge of the age induces many to reach similar solutions to the solution which is better adapted to the facts or 'grasps the skirts of happy chance,' comes out victorious, and the inventor, purveyor, or in some cases the robber is crowned with a great inventive genius. It is the neglect of these considerations which gives a false interpretation to the annals of industrial progress by giving an irregular and catastrophic appearance to the working of a force which is in its inner pressure much more regular than its outward expression. The earlier increments of a great industrial invention make no figure in the annals of history because they do not pay and the final increment which reaches the paying point gets all the credit, though the inherent importance and the inventive genius of the earlier 'greater' may have been as great or greater."

In the same way Marconi has been prompted in his experiments by previously ascertained facts of science. He has been fortunate in hitting upon a practical solution of a problem upon which others were also working. Perhaps some of them had advanced it in the laboratory stage as far as Marconi, but he was the first to demonstrate it to the world and he gets the world's applause.

Canada's Great Wheat Crop. It is estimated that the world's wheat crop this year will be 31,000,000 bushels larger than in 1901, though 170,000,000 bushels smaller than the abnormal crop of 1898. The figures by countries for the present and the preceding seasons are:

Countries.	Bushels.	Bushels.
N. America...	750,000,000	825,000,000
S. America...	80,000,000	60,000,000
Europe...	1,550,000,000	1,450,000,000
Asia...	10,000,000	800,000,000
Africa...	40,000,000	20,000,000
Australasia...	38,000,000	47,000,000
Total crop...	2,773,000,000	2,742,000,000

The diminution of the crop this year in North America is not on the Canadian side of the line. The total harvest last year in Manitoba and the Territories included 63,000,000 bushels of wheat, 39,000,000 bushels of oats, and 190,000,000 bushels of barley. This year the area under cultivation is much greater, and 50,000,000 bushels of wheat alone are expected. The yield per acre in wheat was 25.10 bushels in 1901, but even this high figure may be exceeded in the present season. Since 1898, the wheat crop of Manitoba and the Northwest has been as follows in bushels:

Year.	Manitoba.	Territories.	Total.
1898...	35,312,745	5,443,478	40,756,223
1899...	27,922,220	6,915,623	34,837,843
1900...	13,025,252	4,028,284	17,053,536
1901...	50,592,085	12,676,343	63,268,428

As the rest of Canada this year will produce about 40,000,000 bushels, the total crop for the Dominion will be about 120,000,000 bushels. At this rate of growth Canada will soon be able to supply the mother country with all the breadstuffs she needs.

Clergue's Latest Industry.

Mr. Clergue has been industriously abused because he has decided to erect a paper mill at the Michigan instead of the Canadian Soo. He was under the necessity of getting at the American market, from which Canadian paper is practically shut out by the tariff. The paper factory will

take the output of his Canadian pulp mill and the Canadian Soo will benefit accordingly. Mr. Clergue's latest enterprise is a tube works, and this will go to the Ontario town, so that he cannot be accused in this case of exploiting Ontario for his raw material and transferring the profits of manufacture to Michigan. The Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Journal says that the new project is the result of a visit by Sir Peter Walker, so that presumably English capital is behind it. Work on the building will be begun this week. It will be erected close to the steel plant which is now in full operation, and will employ about 600 hands. The structure is to be finished before winter. The Journal does not seem to be the least bit jealous because this plant has gone to the Ontario side. It says:

"Another immense industry is to be added to the rapidly lengthening list in operation in the Canadian Soo. And again the genius which brought it to pass is the same as the one that thought out and wrought out the plans for pulp mills, chemical plant, iron foundries and steel plants."

"In the establishment of a big tube mill in the Canadian Soo the city will be made the richer by the addition of hundreds of the most intelligent and valuable citizens as well as the richer by the addition of thousands of invested capital."

"If the manufacture of iron and steel becomes the predominating industry of the two Soos, as it certainly promises to do, the character of the cities of the future can be easily foreseen."

No single class of mechanics can be found more intelligent or thrifty than the iron and steel workers, and a city in which such a class of artisans predominates is certain of a high percentage of education and intelligence."

"So it follows that the announcement of any new industry for the Soo is hailed with pleasure, the heralding of the immediate building of a plant designed for the manufacture of steel tubing brings even greater delight."

Great Britain seems to fear the Atlantic may become a Morgan pool.

People were beginning to put some confidence in the weather again, but it is all up now.

Scientists say that Mont Pelee may erupt again at any time, and the public may be sure that Mr. Whitney is in the same condition.

Cuba will attempt to borrow \$35,000,000. Having become a nation she must have a national debt to match her new dignity.

Somebody might explain to The London Advertiser that in considerable places, where telegraphers have much continuous work to do, they use the typewriter.—Hamilton Spectator.

The High Court of British Columbia has released Editor Macadam, after extracting a written apology from him. The judges no doubt made a virtue out of necessity. Public opinion would have forced the release of Macadam in a very short time.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association is raising a fund of \$50,000 to educate the public to the use of Canadian-made goods. This is much more sensible than agitating for an increase in the tariff so as to tax the people into buying the home article willy-nilly.

We are quite well aware of it, sonny. But before the typewriter came in they wrote with a pen or a stylus, and as a class were the fastest copyists in the country, although ninety-nine out of a hundred did not use the Spencerian style, which the Spectator says is the speediest.

Four large steamers have grounded with considerable loss in the River St. Lawrence this season. The Montreal papers will be better occupied in agitating for the improvement of the channel than in insisting that the proposed fast Atlantic steamers shall make Montreal their terminus.

The Woodstock Times complains that under the preferential tariff the sales of British goods to Canada showed a gain of £461,000 in the six months, ending June 30, 1902. The increase in the importations of woolen and worsted tissues was £120,000. "And this in face of the fact that the woolen factories in Canada are being closed down and hundreds of men forced to seek employment in the United States," adds the Times. How can this be reconciled with the constant taunt of the Conservative party that the British preference is a sham?

The total loss from the coal strike is estimated at \$55,000,000 in press dispatches. This is not even good guesswork. The sum of \$29,500,000 is included as loss to operators, but it is doubtful if the operators have lost a cent. The coal is still in the mines and the operators have made a handsome profit by selling their surplus stock at higher prices. The men in sufferings have been the coal consumers, and the strikers have lost something, but they have been supported out of the accumulated funds of their association and by the soft coal miners.

A Vacation "Idle."
(Washington Star.)
To loaf resembles coasting.
Where the hill's a steady drop;
It's easy to get started,
But it's mighty hard to stop.

Balfour the Man.
(St. James Gazette.)

"There are few men of note about whom so little is known as about Mr. Balfour. He has been fortunate enough to escape the paragraphists who are never tired of telling us the size of a great man's hat, or how many pieces of sugar he likes in his tea. We know very little of Mr. Balfour the man. His rare nature is known only to those who know him well, and those who know him, for example, only as once Secretary for Ireland, will be surprised to be told that he is deeply religious—

..Poems the World Has Read..

Two Loves.
George Eliot.
Mary Ann Evans, better known by her nom de plume of George Eliot, was born in Warwickshire, England, about the year 1820, the daughter of a poor curate, but adopted by a wealthy clergyman who gave her great care to her education. Her first literary effort was a translation of Strauss' "Life of Jesus." This was followed by novels, the most famous of which is "Middlemarch," thought by many to be the greatest novel of the century. As a poet she published "The Spanish Gypsy," "Aethon," and "The Legend of Jubah," with numerous other fugitive pieces, enough to establish the poetical reputation of an unknown writer, but have scarcely added to the fame of the great novelist. She died in the year 1876.

Two lovers by a moss-grown spring,
They leaned soft cheeks together there;
Mingled the dark and sunny hair,
And heard the wooing thrushes sing.
O, budding time!
O, love's best prime!
Two, wedded, from the portal step;
The bells made happy carolings,
The air was soft as fanning wings,
White petals on the pathway slept.
O, pure-eyed bride!
O, tender pride!
Two faces over a cradle bent,
Two hands above the breast were locked;
These pressed each other while they rocked,
Then watched a life that love had sent
For O, solemn hour!
O, hidden power!

a touch of the mother in him. Lady Blanche Balfour was one of those gentle souls whom even strangers love—a woman whose every man would wish his daughter to be, and left a widow at thirty, with five sons and three daughters. Lady Blanche Balfour, whose father had trained her much as he had trained his boys, made the development of her children's character the sole purpose of her life. Her mind was more intelligent or thrifty than the iron and steel workers, and a city in which such a class of artisans predominates is certain of a high percentage of education and intelligence."

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THE IRISH SORE ON LORD ROSEBURY

See in His Speech Desertion of the Gladstone Policies

JOAN OF ARC WAS NO SAINT

Rome Refuses to Canonize the Noted Woman-Famous Church in Venice Damaged.

London, Aug. 5.—Lord Rosebury's speech Thursday night, although creating little surprise, naturally attracted considerable attention in Ireland, where it was regarded as marking a definite departure of the ex-premier from Gladstone's Irish policy, which he supported from 1885 to 1896. The nationalists accuse Rosebury of having sold out to the English, and to him by a great leader under sacred and pathetic circumstances, and anticipating that any possible Liberal government would demand partly or wholly on the Irish vote in the House of Commons, announce their determination to render his policy ineffectual.

On the other hand, they are prepared to support Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Morley in carrying on to Gladstonian traditions the sacred duty of the English Liberalism to trust in Ireland, and Rosebury would put back the clock to create the old suspicion on one side and defiance on the other.

JOAN OF ARC.

Paris, Aug. 5.—France is much disturbed by news from Rome that the sacred college of cardinals definitely refused to canonize Joan of Arc. The sacred college mentions five reasons to justify the refusal:

1. That Joan of Arc culpably attacked Paris on a religious, not a political mission.
2. Her capture disproved her claim of having a heavenly mission.
3. Her attempted evasion shows that martyrdom was suffered unwillingly.
4. That she lacked heroism when she signed an abjuration of alleged errors.
5. According to her own admission it is doubtful whether she died a virgin.

The French people are deeply grieved at the decision and the last reason makes even non-believers indignant.

ALFONSO IS A POPULAR.
Madrid, Aug. 5.—King Alfonso's journey to Genoa was a triumphal triumph. The town was decorated in honor of the king's visit and crowds, which gathered around the young monarch, enthusiastically cheered the young monarch, who appeared on a balcony and acknowledged the ovation.

CHINA GETS BACK A RAILWAY.
Peking, Aug. 5.—Prince Ching, President of the Foreign Office, has notified the various representatives of the foreign powers here that agreements have been arrived at with Sir Ernest Satow, the British minister, for the restoration of the Northern Railway to the Chinese.

The Chinese Minister Conger replied to Prince Ching and congratulated him upon the fact. The other powers are demanding further small concessions, but it is hoped the treaty will be shortly completed.

MEETING OF EMPERORS.

Kiel, Germany, Aug. 4.—The imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, sailed today for Revel, Russia, where his majesty is going to pay a visit to the czar on the occasion of the Russian naval maneuvers.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of Emperor William on his approaching visit to Russia. He will be met by the czar in the roadstead of Revel, and altogether they will witness the maneuvers of the Russian squadron off the island of Carlom.

A NOVEL EXCUSE.
London, Aug. 5.—A man of the name of Wooley was arraigned before a magistrate on the charge of poaching in Windsor Park, taking rabbits belonging to the King. He pleaded in defense that he went into the park to sleep and the rabbits ran into his pocket and were suffocated. Despite this defense he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

MORE RUIN IN VENICE.
Venice, Aug. 5.—A great window in the basilica of the Dominican Church of St. John and St. Paul fell in Sunday as the restoration was being shaken by a clap of thunder. The church itself, which ranks next in importance to St. Mark's, has been in a state of decay for many years. It contains fine monuments of the most famous Doges who lie buried there.

PRINCESS WORKS FOR 75 CENTS WEEKLY.
Vienna, Aug. 5.—Princess Helena Zulukska is working in Odessa as a common builder's laborer for 75 cents weekly wage. She lost her money and was deserted by her relatives. Her rank was discovered owing to her using a fellow-workman who stole \$5 she had accumulated for a holiday.

JEWISH REPORTER SCORED.
SCOOPE.
Rome, Aug. 5.—Edward Arbid, a petty Jewish reporter, received his commission as royal chamberlain, the other day, and now has the entrée at court and even to the king's presence. Arbid had set his heart upon accompanying King Victor Emanuel to

Russia as a correspondent for his paper, but the Russian embassy refused his passport because he was a Jew. As a last resort Arbid appealed to the king, who sent word that he might come along in the capacity of chamberlain, and yet attend to his newspaper duties. As chamberlain, Arbid was, of course, entitled to a pass, and also able to score many scoops over his fellow-quill-drivers. Today he is the best paid space writer in the kingdom.

CABLE NOTES.
One of the great porticos of St. Paul's Church, London, is said to be in danger of collapse unless thorough repairs are undertaken at once. The object of the visit of the King of Italy to the German Emperor at the end of this month is to propose a reduction of continental armaments. This was the purpose of his visit to the emperor, from whom he received every encouragement. The young king has taken the step on his own initiative, and it is not the Italian government's, but the monarch's personal act.

FAILURES IN JULY

Smallest Liabilities Since April, 1901—Low Average Losses.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures during July 22 in number and \$5,922,851 in amount of liabilities, compared with 697 failures for \$7,035,933 in July, 1901. The comparison is all the more favorable for this year when earlier years are considered; July, 1899, alone showing a smaller aggregate of defaulted indebtedness. Commercial failures were only \$2,568,855, against \$3,240,125 last year, and \$5,177,882 two years ago. Trading losses were \$2,806,868, against \$3,324,914 in July, 1901, and \$3,324,914 in 1900; while in other commercial lines insolvencies amounted to \$1,547,128, against \$441,891 last year and \$1,269,727 two years ago.

CANADIAN FAILURES.

Failure returns from the Dominion of Canada show the customary similarity to domestic records. Business conditions across the northern border are largely dependent on the prosperity of this nation, and hence it is not surprising that an unusually good export trade in Canada during July, with liabilities of \$39,771, compared with 12 a year ago for \$4,866; trading in amount, against 70 last year, involving \$329,247; in other commercial lines there were 3 failures for \$50,000, against 2 for \$41,000 a year ago. Total commercial failures were but 75 in number and \$38,527 in amount of defaulted liabilities, compared with 85 in July, 1901, for \$455,295, and 144 in other commercial lines reported fourteen manufacturing classes reported no failures whatever, while in generally the stores alone of the trading division were the losses at all heavy.

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills cure Anemia, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Weakness, Fatigue, Throbbing, Painful Spells, Dizziness, or any condition arising from Impoverished Blood, Disordered Nerves or Weak Heart.

The sanitation of the city of Ahmedabad, India, is so bad that the mortality is 70 per 1,000, with no epidemic to account for it.

MUNTON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Will enable you to eat what you like and all you like. Cures indigestion, constipation, nervousness and all the ailments of the stomach. It is a good and safe medicine. It is sold in all druggists' and chemists' shops. It is sold in all druggists' and chemists' shops.

Baby's Own Soap.

Don't trifle with imitations. ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS. MONTREAL.

BEE STARCH.

The Ironers' Pride.

are the starched clothes. To have the shirts and blouses, cuffs, petticoats, etc., stiff but yielding, beautifully finished—and a good color and to get this with a little work as possible in her aim.

BEE STARCH fills the needs of the most ambitious. Ready prepared—requires no boiling. Easily applied—it prevents the linen sticking to the iron, and gives a splendid finish with very little rubbing.

FREE A set of three Patent Flat Irons, highly nickled, for one Bee Bazaar coupon.

BEE STARCH CO., 440 St. Paul, Montreal.

Hotel Normandie, Broadway and 38th St. NEW YORK.

Best Hotel Location in the City. Absolutely Fireproof. European Plan.

Located in the Amusement and Shopping district, the most interesting part of the city. Twenty principal places of amusement within five minutes' walk of the hotel. Family and Transient Hotel.

CHAS. A. ATKINS & CO.

Lea & Perrins' Saucy Jingles.

In lowly cot, at Royal board, They grant it all with one accord The highest approbation; In English home and German Schloss, In every rank and station, They're using Lea & Perrins' Sauce (Beware of imitation).

With soup and curry, joint and fish, It lends a zest to every dish A keen appreciation; So every one we come across Of every creed and nation, Is using Lea & Perrins' Sauce (Beware of imitation).

J. M. DOUGLAS & CO., MONTREAL, Sole Canadian Agents, Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED.

Railways and Navigation.

WHITE STAR LINE.

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We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our inventors' help, 125 pages, sent upon request. Marlon & Marlon, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Albert Wesley Kahle, M.D., 190 DELAWARE AVE., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Only a Few Left.

"THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA."

Illustrated With Nearly 500 Half-Tone Photographs.

A large volume, 124 by 9 inches, containing 400 pages. This is the finest work that has yet been published on the Boer War, and is a most thrilling book.

In order to close out the stock, we offer it at \$1.25 each at our office, or \$1.50 sent by mail to any postoffice in Ontario. Secure a copy before they are all gone.

ADDRESS ORDERS TO: THE LONDON ADVERTISER, London, Ont.

Railways and Navigation.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY \$59.25.

London to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal. and return. Good going July 23, 24, and Aug. 1 to 3 inclusive; valid for return until Sept. 30, 1902.

Special Excursions.

Return fares from London to Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, Col., \$44.30 and \$38.75. Glenwood Springs, Colo., \$50.30 and \$44.75. Ogden, Salt Lake, Utah, \$71.20 and \$65.65. Hot Springs, South Dakota, \$41.80 and \$36.25. Custer, South Dakota, \$43.85 and \$38.30.

Fares in first column good going July 17 to 21, and Aug. 15 to 22. Fares in second column good going Aug. 1 to 14. All tickets valid for return until Oct. 31, 1902.

Coronation Day.

Round trip tickets will be sold at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE between all stations in Canada, good going on Aug. 3 and 9, and for return until Aug. 11, 1902.

Tickets and all information from agents Grand Trunk Railway System, E. DE LA HOOKE, C.P. and G.A., "Clock Corner," Richmond and Dundas streets, London, Ont.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL, via MONTREAL. RATES OF PASSAGE: First cabin, \$45 and upwards; second cabin, from \$25. Third class, \$25 and \$28. NEW YORK TO GLASGOW and LONDON, via MONTREAL. Rates of passage: First cabin, \$25 and \$28; second cabin, \$22 and \$25; third class, \$22.

London Agents: E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke.

Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway.