

PEN AND INK PORTRAIT.

Goldwin Smith, Litterateur, Educationist, Philosopher and Friend.

Why Canada Became His Home, and the Work He Has Done Here.

An Insight to the Motives of a Busy and Eventful Career.

There are few men in Canada who better deserve the best that eulogy could say of them than Mr. Goldwin Smith. Unhappily, in some quarters and by some few in the community, not the best or anything like the best—indeed, sometimes the worst—has been said of him. This perhaps is the sincerest compliment that could be paid to the Professor's commanding influence and the power of his pen. In all things do we ourselves agree with him, nor would we quarrel with anyone who, on some matters, it may be on many matters, did not see eye to eye with him. But of Mr. Smith's honesty and disinterestedness there can be little doubt, as there can be little doubt of his sagacity and ability. We should at once question the one as to the other. For now nearly twenty years he has served Canada and Canadian interests as few men have served them. Though not in public life, and without the rewards and honors that belong to office, he has done Canada faithful as well as eminent service, and been true to the best interests of his people. It is to be admitted he has not always spoken unreservedly; he was more concerned to speak truth than to please the multitude. Easy-going, complaisant natures are fain to go down with the stream; it is the men of earnest purpose and serious mood who take his share of "poisoning" the stream.

But Mr. Goldwin Smith is distinguished by other and higher characteristics. Prominent among these is his independence of mind and uncompromising loyalty to principle. In those days of easy morals, a man unhappily apt to be handicapped by political integrity, candidness, honesty, and anything like austere virtue in public life. It is painful to acknowledge this, yet it must be admitted to be true. Of Professor Smith, at any rate, it cannot be said that he has ever truckled to party, or suffered his allegiance to truth and right to waver for a moment, whatever was at stake. To any man who has been kind, and he has often done some hard things of the party system. To the party system in Canada he has been particularly bitter, forgetting, seemingly, that we have hardly known any other, and that from the earliest time it has been deeply rooted in our machinery of government. As this matter we have frequently seen with him, though we are ready to admit that party is not the ideal, though in our time it may be only practical mode of governing. We have always, however, respected his convictions and revered him for the high ideal he has ever set before him, and for the example he has given us, in his own life and conduct, of being actuated and governed by the dictates of honor and truth.

What brought the accomplished scholar and brilliant litterateur to these shores has frequently been the subject of much and sometimes gratuitous inquiry—an inquiry which we have no means of satisfying save by quoting Mr. Smith's own words. This we are enabled to do by referring to a report of the proceedings at a banquet tendered to the distinguished gentleman in the summer of 1881 by the Canadian Press Association and the journalists and literati of Toronto and the Province. "I came to Canada," said the professor, "with not the slightest intention of going on the press, least of all on the subject of war, which for some time, in fact, I steadfastly eschewed. I thought only of making a home for myself among my relatives; but I was drawn in by the current of national feeling which began to flow after Confederation in the intellectual as well as in the political sphere." To this latter and happy circumstance, writes a friend who knows him well, and who has been a public man the subject of much of Mr. Smith's in the affairs of Canada, and as it gave him much which he could well and helpfully do, of retaining him in the country. Since that period, more than eighteen years ago—the Dominion has been fortunate in having had placed at its service the able pen, the pre-eminent talents, and the wide knowledge of men and things, possessed by Mr. Goldwin Smith. How eminent, says the same authority has been the service he has rendered to Canada in setting before her public men the noblest ideal of public life—a scrupulous honor, a broad patriotism and an exalted sense of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, with all that is implied in the latter and aspirational of the politician and the statesman—there is no need here to say. Still less need is there to remind the intelligent Canadian of Mr. Smith's great services in lucubrating the spirit of friendship and extending trade between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race on this continent, as well as in saying many a wise and helpful word in furthering the highest joint interests of Canada and the motherland. Morally, however, a great power he has been to the country of his adoption—in promoting the intellectual life, in imparting style as well as vigor to literature, in inculcating breadth and leading dignity to journalism, and, above all, in nobly and successfully fighting the battle of freedom of speech. Nor must we forget his labors on behalf of education and philanthropy, nor those greater and lasting services in the interest of morals and religion.

But Canadian in all these things as is Professor Smith, he is still an Englishman, and he retains in his heart an ardent affection for the old land, and a real if restrained enthusiasm for all that touches the pride and rouses the spirit of a Briton. How this feeling blends with unaffected love we may see by quoting a further passage from the address from which we have already made an extract: "No Canadian," said Mr. Smith, "leaving Canada on a brief visit to the motherland, 'has a deeper interest in England than I do. I have loved her more heartily than I do. I will not say that

I am going home, because I think a man's home is where his lot is cast, where he intends to spend his life, and where his interests and duties are. Therefore I must call this country my home, though I love England well, though my ties there are still unbroken, and though the members of my party there always receive me with cordiality and have given me, ever since I have settled here, the strongest proofs they could give of their unabated confidence—so that you need not imagine," he added, "that I was thrown upon the Canadian press a political outcast."

How Mr. Smith has employed his pen in the service of the Dominion since taking up his abode here, few of our readers need to be told. Ephemeral as much of the work is thought to be which has engaged his pen in later years, not a little of it which is cherished in the pages of *The Nation*, *The Canadian Monthly*, *The Bytander*, and *The Week*, will remain an imperishable record in our young literature not only of events of the last century, but of the vigor and philosophy of a man of a vast range of subjects in the varied departments of thought and opinion, which have been illuminated by his acute intellect, enriched by his well-stored mind, and given a setting of style as chaste and finished as ever came from tongue or pen of a master of classic English. We may not all have been so deeply impressed with the force of his logic, and the truth and earnestness of his manner, as well as with the beauty of his diction and the glimmer of his incomparable literary style. There is little need here to note either the academic distinctions Mr. Goldwin Smith won in his youth or the political and literary honors and achievements of his mature years. The titles of his published works, and the more important of his contributions to the periodical press on both sides of the Atlantic, would fill many columns of this paper. In both the new and the old world Mr. Goldwin Smith has won a name and fame. There is no possibility of mistaking the respect in which he is personally held, nor the admiration which on all sides has been expressed for his many and rare gifts. Hon. A. D. White, the present president of Cornell University, for example, has put it on record that, while mentioning with the greatest honor the names of Agassiz, Lovell, General Taylor, Edwin Freeman, Dwight, and others who at different times have rendered services as non-resident professors and lecturers of that famous institution, Professor Goldwin Smith the university owes the greatest indebtedness of all. Professor Smith, the president tells us, aided in the foundation of the university, and has stood by it in all its vicissitudes, acting as lecturer on the general and constitutional history of England, and as counselor and benefactor of the university, without the slightest tinge of ostentation, caring the friendship of all with whom he has come in contact. Of the valuable instruction imparted by Professor Smith, President White says: "Though always true to his own country, he has never faltered for an instant in loyalty to it, an Englishman of Englishmen, this loyalty has not increased respect for him and for his country. Nothing is more natural than that thinking students should come to respect a nation which has taken such strong hold upon the affections and convictions of one whose history and arguments are so profoundly based and so evidently inspired by a deep love of truth as truth, for justice as justice and for man as man. The courage he showed in his own country in standing firmly by this republic in the hour of its most fearful peril, and the fairness he has shown since in treating American questions, have led me to listen to him as they could have listened to no other living Englishman, save possibly to John Bright. His absolute trust in the regard of his countrymen has led me to trust him when he has criticized ours, and his justice to our country has led us to seek to show justice towards his. I know no one who has done this more so to promote the kindly feelings, so widely shaken during our civil war, between scholars here in the two countries, as has Goldwin Smith. This extract from President White's report, with other testimony which as a friend and admirer of Mr. Goldwin Smith is known to us, should silence the voice of those detractors of Mr. Smith who accuse him of being disloyal and a renegade Englishman. So far from being that, Mr. Smith is among the most loyal of Englishmen, and glows with enthusiasm over England's fame and achievements. One has only to read such an address as that he delivered some years ago before the Canadian Club in New York, on "The Schism of the Anglo-Saxon Race," to see how nobly he defends the motherland and how bravely he regards her as the great fortress of British civilization. We might point also to his "Trip to England"—the work of a master hand—which is marked on every page by loyalty to old England and betrays a scholar's pride in her grand historic past. It is a unique study of contemporaneous England, the strength of which will be greater 100 years hence than it is to-day, much the same may be said of those two charming studies, from Mr. Smith's pen, in literary biography—the lives of O. W. Guerin, the poet, and Jane Austen, the novelist. Had Mr. Smith written nothing else they are sufficient of themselves to have made his literary fame. The modesty with which the learned professor brought out the other day his little volume of translations from the Latin poets—"Bay Leaves"—is another characteristic of Mr. Smith, as the work itself is a further testimony of his genius.

Nor are Professor Smith's labors confined alone to literature and to politics. He has done eminent service in the fields also of political economy and social science. In his recent published address, on social problems, delivered before the Conference of Combined Churches of Toronto, Mr. Smith discusses with his usual acumen many of the gravest topics that perplex both the philanthropist and the statesman. His little work, too, on "False Hopes," is a wise and helpful refutation of numberless fallacies of the present day, with which socialists play, to the great peril of the State. Masterful, also, is the address he delivered in Dublin in 1882, before the Economy and Trade Department of the Social Science Congress—an exposition which led Lord O'Hagan, the chairman of the meeting, to express the regret that Professor Smith was only a temporary sojourner in the motherland. While appreciating Professor Smith's motives in expatriating himself, Lord O'Hagan remarked that he could not help saying "that they were not in this country (Great

Britain) at the present time so rich in men of great ability, great energy and great devotion to the public interests as to be able to view the abstraction of a man like Goldwin Smith without the deepest regret."

Much, in certain quarters, has been spoken and written against Mr. Goldwin Smith's advocacy of commercial union or untrammelled reciprocity with the United States. But here, again, has Mr. Smith shown his sincere and hearty interest in the welfare of this, his adopted country. He has thrown upon the Canadian press a political outcast.

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GROWL FROM CAPE TOWN

The Colonists Want a Say in Treaties Affecting Africa.

The British Premier's Dual Duty—Peaceful Objects of Emperor William's Visit to Russia.

Racing at Goodwood.

Rebel War Vessels Attack the Loyalists—The Insurrection Said to Have Been Subdued.

Buenos Ayres, July 28.—The revolutionary movement continues to spread. The fighting between the Government troops and the revolutionists yesterday was desperate. The Government forces were defeated and 1,000 of them were killed or wounded. The navy has joined the revolutionary movement. Insurgent artillery bombarded the Government House and the barracks yesterday. A 24-hours truce has been arranged between the opposing forces.

The triumph of the revolutionists appears to be assured.

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A terrible mistake occurred during the fighting. The Eleventh Regiment, suddenly turning in favor of the Provisional Government, approached the artillery, and before they could make their friendly intentions known to the insurgents they were mowed down within a narrow street. The Minister of War was wounded, the Minister of Finance was taken prisoner. Colonel Marmenda, Major Campos and many other officers were killed, and the commander of the firemen was shot by his own men. A short armistice was held at noon, and an effort was made to stop the butchery. The armistice lasted one hour. At 1 o'clock the ships began firing on the Government House. Folligall having refused to accept the terms of the Provisional Government. The Civic Union seized twenty tug boats, and the gunboats Chacabuco, Mesquene and Retor. The British gunboats Eagle and Bramble have arrived to protect the English inhabitants. It is said the whole navy has declared in favor of the Provisional Government.

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of Guatemala, by a native Indian, who was found concealed in Barrios' bedroom, armed with a long knife and a revolver. With his long knife or machete the Indian attempted to cut Barrios to the ground. The President eluded the blow, drew his revolver and his aide-de-camp seized and disarmed the Indian, who confessed he had been employed by Conservatives to do the deed. The disaffection among troops continues.

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PRICE, 25c. PER POUND.

DERMALINE.

Dermaline is a soothing and agreeable preparation for the skin. It will cure chapped hands, lips, chafing and redness. Price, 25c.

Cairncross & Lawrence

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

256 Dundas Street, - London, Ont.

IN BRIEF

The News Condensed and Interpreted for Busy People.

The Holigoland Bill Passed its Third Reading—Another Defeat of the Guatemalans—A \$50,000 Fire in Montreal.

CANADIAN.

Manitobans expect their harvest to be in full swing by Aug. 15.

Mrs. Bates, of Wolfe Island, committed suicide yesterday while deranged.

A \$50,000 fire occurred in the Cote St. Antoine suburbs of Montreal yesterday morning.

Hickory fellows, rough sawn, imported by manufacturers of vehicles and wheels, are put on the free list.

The petition of right of the sufferers by the Quebec landslide has been granted by the Minister of Justice.

The oat crop in Quebec will be very small, owing to the mysterious blight which has affected the fields there as well as in Ontario.

The principal part of the cargo of the steamer Idaho, stranded at Anticosti, is now discharged, and the whole will undoubtedly be saved.

The warship Thrush, in command of Prince George of Wales, will visit Newport, R. I. She left Bermuda Monday morning for Halifax direct.

An injunction has been granted in Toronto restraining the Retail Dealers' Protective Association from posting the names of a debtor pending the hearing of the case.

A petition has been filed against the return of Wm. P. Hudson, the Conservative member in the Ontario Legislature for East Hastings. This makes the 25th petition filed up to date.

AMERICAN.

Buffalo's population is placed by the new census at 254,960.

Sand Point, Alaska, says sailing vessels have all done well, having caught from 600 to 1,200 seals each.

Leola Jennings, a handsome girl, 20 years of age, was drowned on Sunday in Chesapeake Bay, near Willow Springs, a picnic grove near Chicago.

John S. Tyson, a well-known lawyer of Baltimore, Md., was drowned Sunday while fishing. Wm. W. Mumford, of the firm of Mumford & Emmert, furnishing goods, was also drowned by the capsizing of a sail boat.

The steamer Virginia, en route from Baltimore for Norfolk, coasted last evening off Fort Carroll, near Baltimore, with the steamer Louise, on her way to Baltimore from Colchester Beach, on Chesapeake Bay, with 1,500 excursionists. Many excursionists are missing. Three bodies have been recovered.

Postmaster General Wauwacker ordered the addition of two letter carriers to the force at Newport, R. I., apparently at the instigation of Philadelphia people who wanted to get their papers earlier. Postmaster Brown refused to carry out the order, and said if Mr. Wauwacker did not like his course he could appoint a new postmaster.

London Advertiser.

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

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IN LONDON.
Morning or Evening Editions (delivered), 10
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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.
By mail, per year.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager

ADVERTISING RATES.
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Montreal and Maritime Provinces - A. McKim
& Co., Montreal, Que.

London, Tuesday, July 29.

THE LATEST REVOLUTION.

The revolution in Buenos Ayres, reported
by cable, is no doubt due, in great measure,
to the financial crisis in the Argentine Repu-
blic. It has been known for some time
back that the country has been borrowing
money from the National Bank, corresponding
to the National Bank, suspended for six
months the payment of its last quarterly
dividend. The announcement startled the
European capitalists who have been pouring
their money into the country, and who have
cheerfully enabled the republic, with a
population of less than 3,000,000 to
pile up a national debt of \$336,341,442,
while the provinces and the city of Buenos
Ayres owe respectively \$213,682,252 and
\$24,044,750. On this aggregate indebtedness
of \$574,068,446 an immense tribute in
gold has annually been paid, chiefly to
England. The interest charge on the
national debt amounted to \$10,024,532.
With a decline in imports, the duties upon
which are the Government's chief source of
income, it has required more than one-fourth
the annual revenues to meet the interest
charge. No doubt the greater portion of
the money borrowed has been invested in a
manner that will benefit the country, but,
as is generally the case when the governing
authorities are permitted to borrow as they
please, speculation and dishonesty on the
part of the rulers, as well as of the sharks
in office, have brought a train of evils
upon the people. The incidental
depression has no doubt enabled the
revolutionists to obtain sympathy both
in and out of the army, hence their suc-
cesses. Whether or not the insurgents
will be successful throughout the provin-
ces as they have been at the seat of the
government remains to be seen.

IS AN EXEMPTION A GRANT?

A correspondent of the Toronto Globe,
Mr. A. L. Gee, of Grimby, takes very
positive ground in support of the view that
no aid is granted by the State to the Church
in exempting the payment of taxes. "The
State does not," Mr. Gee asserts, "either
directly or indirectly, pay the churches any
amount by exempting them from taxation.
The State merely permits the Church to
exist in its midst without hampering or
restricting it in any way." This is not
the view of Mr. Gladstone, as we showed
the other day. He maintains that an ex-
emption is a "gift," a "grant," a positive
"pecuniary premium or State subvention."
And to show his meaning more clearly, he
uses this illustration:

His gentleman has carriages and horses, he
is liable to pay a guinea for each horse and
upwards for each carriage and if the sum
is levied from his neighbor and not from
him, it is the same thing as if, having been
arrested, he had been given back to him.

This, we think, is clear enough; and most
people will be disposed to agree that in a
statement on this question Mr. Gladstone
is more likely to be right than Mr. Gee.
But let us offer another illustration,
one taken from the report of a
special committee of the General
Assembly of Rhode Island. This com-
mittee was appointed in 1874, to
investigate the subject of property liable to
and exempt from taxation, and its report
was made in the following year. In this
report the following statement is made by
one of the persons who appeared before the
committee:

Messrs. A. B. and C. became possessed of all
the real estate in the town of D. Rhode Island.
Mr. B. runs a theater, Mr. C. a farm and bank
and Mr. A. a church. The whole real estate of the
town is valued at \$100,000, on which is assessed
an annual tax of 1 per cent, amounting to
\$1,000 in the aggregate. Five hundred dollars
of this is bestowed upon Mr. A. in consideration
of his calling. It is more conducive to the moral and religious people
than is that of B. and C. To this argument
B. and C. object, on the ground that the town
has no right to appropriate any part of the money paid
by them for the maintenance of any form of
mode of religious worship whatever. On turn-
ing to the fundamental law of the State, it is
discovered that B. and C.'s objection is valid.
To obviate the difficulty, the citizen voters of
the town of D. a majority of whom are stated
to be Unitarian, have voted that the town shall
be divided into three wards, and that the town
shall not suffer any diminution of its funds
through the exemption of Mr. A.'s real estate
from taxation.

In such a case we should like to have
Mr. Gee show that the State does not pay
the church of Mr. A. the amount for which
his real estate is exempted. Or does the
State simply permit the Church to exist in
its midst without hampering or restricting
it in any way?

THE BEAUTY AND PROFIT OF VARIETY.

That is very good advice which the Em-
bro Courier gives to its farmer readers as a
result of the failure of the oat crop. It
urges the farmers to get over trusting to
one branch of industry. The advice cannot
be too generally adopted. Farmers, of all
men, must not expect to make money if
they do not vary their crops. Indeed,
every farmer should be an old country land-
lord to himself, and persist in a rotation of
crops. His farm will be much more valu-
able in the long run if he does so, and he
will not find himself, as many farmers in
West Zorra and elsewhere find themselves
this year, practically without return for
their year's labor because they rely almost
wholly on one cereal. Oats have not turned
out well this year—a blight, consisting
of some parasitic fungus or rust, has de-
stroyed the stalk in many districts—but
the farmer who has a good crop of other
grains and of roots can stand the minor
loss. He is a wise poultryman who does
not put all his eggs in one basket. Diver-
sified farm industry will bring more money to
Ontario farmers, year in and year out, than
any specialty will.

OTHER NEWSPAPERS.
TWO REQUISITES.

Buffalo Times. There is invariably a jealous but beau-
tiful young wife and a handsome husband in
all good stories of hypochondria.

Hamilton Times. HEAR, HEAR.

By all means let the children be taught
Canadian history, but let us not mistake
the story of a few battles for history.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.
Dutton Enterprise.

The London City Council has decided
that Capt. Foster must not run his boats
on the Thames on Sunday. This is as it
should be, and the majority of the Council
Kiln's church property is generally
found fighting on the right side, de-
serve the thanks of all lovers of a Christian
Sabbath.

THE NEW GOLDEN OATS.
Montreal Witness.

The fact that the San Francisco Asiatic
steamship lines have felt the competition of
the Canadian Pacific Railway so keenly as
to see the necessity of making Victoria a
port of call is one of vast importance to
Canada, implying as it does that the Pa-
cific Sound and not San Francisco must be the
future starting point for Pacific Ocean
travel, being nearer eastern ports than
America and 700 miles or two days nearer
Asia than the Golden Gate.

A GOOD EXAMPLE OF LONDON CHURCHES.
Herald.

A sensible acceptance of the situation
with regard to the partial abolition of tax
exemptions is shown in London, Ont. By
the act passed last session by the Ontario
Legislature, church property becomes sub-
ject to assessment for local improvements.
This law does not come into force until
next year. In London there is a desire to
backbone one of the principal streets,
Queen's avenue. St. Paul's Anglican Ca-
thedral and St. Peter's Cathedral, Roman
Catholic, have notified the civic authorities
that they desire exemption and offering
that the church frontages be assessed forth-
with for the purpose specified. It is hoped
that the authorities of other places of wor-
ship concerned will come forward in the
same spirit.

FIRE TRADERS.
New York Nation.

Mr. Max Jaegerhuber writes to the Dry-
goods Economist, as the result of a recent
sojourn in Europe, that while the business
communities of the old world concede the
right of the United States to adopt any
kind of a tariff that suits them, yet that if
the "wild absurdity" known as the Mc-
Kinley Bill passes, they will unite in the
most rapid and effective manner known
commercial war, and will reduce our exports to
a degree we do not dream of. This is
very encouraging news for tariff-reformers.
What they may desire to see incorporated
in the laws of Congress is "protection" in
ideal state—that is, a prohibition of foreign
trade. The kind of industrial paradise can
be reached much sooner if foreign nations
co-operate with us than if they are pas-
sive. It seems quite certain that the
continental countries will do so to our
satisfaction if the McKinley Bill passes.

Sick Headache

Is a complaint from which many suffer
and few are entirely free. Its cause
is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the
cause of which is readily found in the
use of Ayer's Pills.

"I have found that for sick headache,
caused by a disordered condition of the
stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most re-
liable remedy."—Samuel C. Bradburn,
Worthington, Mass.

"After the use of Ayer's Pills for
months to me for regulating the bowels,
I am justified in saying that they are an
excellent cathartic and liver medicine,
containing all the claims made for them."
—W. A. Westfall, N. D. P. E. Austin
& N. W. Railway Co., Burnet, Texas.

"Ayer's Pills are the best medicine
known to me for regulating the bowels,
and for all diseases caused by a dis-
ordered stomach and liver. I suffered
three years from headache, indigestion,
dyspepsia, and constipation. I have
appetite and was weak and nervous
most of the time. By using three boxes
of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time
dosing myself, I was completely cured."
—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was troubled for years with indig-
estion, constipation, and headache. A
few boxes of Ayer's Pills, used in small
doses, restored me to health.
They are prompt and effective."—W. H.
Strout, Meadville, Pa.

Ayer's Pills,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza,
Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis,
Asthma, and every affection of the
Throat, Lungs and Chest are speedily
and permanently cured by the use of
WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

which does not dry on a cough and leave
the throat burning, but soothes and
relieves, and always irritates, thus re-
sulting in a permanent cure. It is
suffering from a cold, or a
croup, or a whooping cough, or a
bronchitis, or a pneumonia, or a
pleurisy, or a peritonitis, or a
typhoid fever, or a cholera, or a
dysentery, or a diarrhea, or a
hemorrhage, or a hemorrhoid, or a
stricture, or a gonorrhea, or a
syphilis, or a chancre, or a
carbuncle, or a boil, or a
fistula, or a skin disease, or a
nerve disease, or a mental disease,
or any other ailment, it will
cure it, and it will do so
promptly and permanently.

These answering an Advertisement
will confer a favor upon the Advertiser
and Publisher by stating that they saw
the Advertisement in the LONDON
ADVERTISER.

NOTHING LIKE IT.

MR. JOAB SCALES, of Toronto, writes: "A short time ago
I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia,
Sour Stomach and Lame Back; in fact, I was completely
prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend
recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vege-
table Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner
in which it has cured and made a new man out of me is such
that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of
my gratitude."

WONDERFUL CURES.

FOR THIRTY YEARS.—Mrs. L. Squire, Ontario Steam Dye
Works, Toronto, says: "For about thirty years I have doctored
for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia without getting any cure.
I then tried Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and
the benefits I have received from this medicine are such that I
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As a Dyspepsia remedy I don't think it can be equalled."

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my Right Shoulder, Constipation, and gradually losing flesh all
the time. All food soured on my stomach, even with the closest
attention to diet. I was under the care of three physicians, but
did not get any relief. A friend sent me a bottle of Northrop &
Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and it affords me much pleasure
to inform you that the benefit I have received from it is far beyond
my expectation. I feel better now than I have done for years."

BLACK! BLACK!

THE RAGE.

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SCARFS SCARFS

FULL RANGE RECEIVED TO-DAY.

BURNS & BAPTY

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R. J. YOUNG & CO.

Are offering great inducements to cash customers. Persons requiring Drygoods will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Beautiful Satens worth 25c selling at 15c. Flanellettes in all the different shades for 6c, 7c, 8c and 10c. The balance of this season's Parasols will be cleared out this week at a great sacrifice. All Millinery to be sold at cost price, call and see the Timmed Hats we are offering for 25c.

R. J. YOUNG & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

TO ADVERTISERS—All changes of advertisements must be handed in not later than 4 p.m. on the day previous to be sure of insertion. Advertisements and business notices must be arranged for in the counting room.

Straw Hats—Thorn & Co. Johnston's Field Bed. Anchor Line Sailings. Chicago Excursion—E. De la Hock. Bookkeeper Wanted—P. Levy. Chapman's Great Clearing Sale. Boy Wanted—80 Dundas street. Girls Wanted—John Marshall & Co. Plumber Wanted—Geo. Lloyd, Sarnia. Plumber—Sanborn's Grocery. Boy Wanted—Alex. Smith. Lecture—Dr. Arnold. Girls Wanted—80 Dundas street. St. George's Society, Sons of England Picnic. Clearing Sale—Jas. W. T. Park. Free Excursion Tickets—Oak Hall. Cheap Drygoods—J. J. Young & Co. Lanterne, Axes, etc.—Hobbs Hardware Co. Tenders Wanted—Robt. McCallum. Mare Lost—Alfred Denby. Man Wanted—Tracy & Sharkey. Boy Wanted—John Campbell. Bicycles for Sale—Brook's Gunshop. Diamond Tea—S. S. Barkwell. Servant Wanted—No. 11, Portwood. Girl Wanted—Mrs. E. L. Ely. Fountain for Sale—359 Clarence street. Boy Wanted—Geo. T. Hiscox. House to Let—Geo. T. Hiscox.

SMITH'S PATENT HYDRANT

PRICE, \$5.

The only hydrant that can be repaired without dismounting. It gives universal satisfaction. It has no equal.

—For sale at—

Smith Bros.,

PLUMBERS, ETC.

172 King Street, London, Ont.

TELEPHONE NO. 538

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

Cheese Brings Better Prices at Little Falls and Utica.

Latest Financial News by Mail and Telegram.

London Money Market.

London, July 29—12:30 p.m.—Consols, 85 1/2; 10-year, 105 1/2; 4 1/2 per cent, 105 1/2; 3 1/2 per cent, 105 1/2; 2 1/2 per cent, 105 1/2; 1 1/2 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/2 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/4 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/8 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/16 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/32 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/64 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/128 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/256 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/512 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/1024 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/2048 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/4096 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/8192 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/16384 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/32768 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/65536 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/131072 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/262144 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/524288 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/1048576 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/2097152 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/4194304 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/8388608 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/16777216 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/33554432 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/67108864 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/134217728 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/268435456 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/536870912 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/1073741824 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/2147483648 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/4294967296 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/8589934592 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/17179869184 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/34359738368 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/68719476736 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/137438953472 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/274877906944 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/549755813888 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/1099511627776 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/2199023255552 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/4398046511104 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/8796093022208 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/17592186044416 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/35184372088832 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/70368744177664 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/140737488355328 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/281474976710656 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/562949953421312 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/1125899906842624 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/2251799813685248 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/4503599627370496 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/9007199254740992 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/18014398509481984 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/36028797018963968 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/72057594037927936 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/144115188075855872 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/288230376151711744 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/576460752303423488 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/1152921504606846976 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/2305843009213693952 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/4611686018427387904 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/9223372036854775808 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/18446744073709551616 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/36893488147419103232 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/73786976294838206464 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/147573952589676412928 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/295147905179352825856 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/590295810358705651712 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/1180591620717411303424 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/2361183241434822606848 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/4722366482869645213696 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/9444732965739290427392 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/18889465931478580854784 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/37778931862957161709568 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/75557863725914323419136 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/151115727451828646838272 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/302231454903657293676544 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/604462909807314587353088 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/1208925819614629174706176 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/2417851639229258349412352 per cent, 105 1/2; 1/4835703278458516698824704 per cent, 105 1/2; 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HEWITT FYSH & CO
CONFECTIONERS.
French Crystallized Fruits,
CADEBURY'S CHOCOLATES,
FINE CONFECTIONERY
FRESH DAILY.
Lunch and Oyster Parlors

220 DUNDAS STREET

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BIRTHS.—On the 29th July, at 42 Park avenue,
the wife of John Mordie, of a daughter.

MARRIED.
BENNETT-WELSH.—On Wednesday, July 2,
1922, at Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. George C.
Bennett, formerly of London, to Miss L.
Welsh, of London, Ont.

DIED.
MURRAY.—In South London, on July 28, A.
S. Murray.

Funeral on Wednesday at 2 o'clock; services at 230. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

—FOR—

STYLE, DURABILITY

—AND—

GOOD FIT

—TRY—

J. M. DENTON

MERCHANT TAILOR,

732 RICHMOND STREET

TELEPHONE 115.

TECHNISEN

This Brand of Flour

Always makes the

BEST BREAD

OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY

807 York Street.

TELEPHONE 115.

R.K. Cowan

Barrister, etc., over Bank of Commerce,

London.

H. & C. COLERICK

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers,

Decorators, etc., dealers in Wall Paper,

Paints, Oils, Glass, etc.

441 RICHMOND STREET,

ALBION BLOCK. ywt

PATENTS

Of invention secured with dispatch

IN ALL COUNTRIES.

HENRY BEECH

Solicitor of Patents, etc., 22 Dundas Street

London, Ontario. eod

W. FAIRBAIRN

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

Over Woods Store, corner Dundas and Rich-

mond streets. eod

WONDERFUL

BUT TRUE.

That the Great Herbal Remedy,

Diamond Tea,

Will prevent and CURE diseases that no

other remedy has any effect upon. And the

only reason given is "It is nature's

remedy in nature's state."

It purifies the blood from the start.

EASY TO TAKE; PALATABLE to

the taste and performs MIRACULOUS

cures.

Try it.

For sale by all druggists and

W.S. BRYERS BARKWELL

268 Dundas Street.

LUBY'S

FOR THE HAIR.

Restores the Color,

Beauty and Softness

to Gray Hair, and

IS NOT A DYE

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

ALWAYS CLEAR—NEVER MUSTY

ASK FOR

"MONTERRAT"

(TRADE MARK)

Pure Lime-Fruit Juice

What is Lime Juice?

The question is rendered necessary by the

prominent attention Lime Juice is attracting

as the Best Temperance Beverage. The

answer is that it should be the juice of the

Lime Fruit without admixture.

By the "Monterrat" Company alone is the

Lime Fruit cultivated for this purpose, and

great care should be taken to obtain this brand

of the numerous concoctions sold under the

name of Lime Juice. Cordials, Prepared Lime

Juice, etc. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and

at the leading hotels.

Sole Consignees of the Monterrat Company

(Limited).

EVANS AND SONS

(LIMITED).

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

OUR SALE

CALL AT

Priddis Brothers'

AND SECURE SOME OF THE

BARGAINS.

Goods Reduced In Every Department

Call and see the "Psycho"

Safety for gentlemen or ladies at

Gard's Gun Shop, 185 Dundas

street; also a few Ordinary

Bicycles (second-hand) for sale

cheap. Bicycle repairing a special-

ty.

Summer Suitings

A Large Line of New and

Seasonable Goods.

SOUTHCOTT & PATTEN

351 Richmond Street. ywt

THE WEATHER PROPHECY.

TUESDAY, July 29—11 p.m.—The pressure

remains low over the Northwest States and

Territories, and is highest of the New England

coast. A few local showers have occurred from

the Rockies to Manitoba, elsewhere the weather

has been fine. Minimum and maximum

temperatures: Edmonton, 50-65; Prince

Albert, 48-62; Winnipeg, 50-62; Port Arthur,

44-52; Toronto, 47-57; Montreal, 46-51;

Quebec, 54-59; Halifax, 55-57.

For the next 24 hours for the lakes: Moder-

ate to fresh winds; mostly east and south; fine

and very warm.

Drugs and Chemicals

MR. MCCALLUM

Has given Mr. M. F. Barclay,

druggist, formerly of Wards-

ville and Glencoe, a position

in his retail drug store, corner

of Dundas and Richmond

streets. Mr. Barclay is a

druggist of many years' ex-

perience, well known and

obliging and highly respected.

His old friends will be glad to

see him at

MCCALLUM'S

Popular Drug Store,

Corner Dundas and Richmond Streets,

LONDON. ywt

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers:

107.....Business Office.

335A.....Editorial Rooms.

335B.....Job Department.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

Fifteen words in the Want columns

of the ADVERTISER will cost you

only 15 cents.

—Mrs. W. Morton, of Windsor, is visit-

ing Miss Annie Sheldon, of St. Thomas, is

visiting Mrs. Frank Adams, King street.

—Miss Maggie Stinson, of Rectory street,

is visiting friends at Hamilton and Toronto.

—Miss A. Merton and Miss C. Merton,

of Chatham, are visiting Miss Jarvis, of

this city.

—Messrs. E. Ryan and J. McCann, of this

city, purpose taking a trip up the lakes

this week.

—Misses I. and E. Ince and Master

Walker Ince are visiting friends in Cleve-

land, Ohio.

—Messrs. A. S. Taylor and K. Fairbairn,

of this city, are spending a couple of weeks

at Port Stanley.

—Mr. Alex. Calder, of the firm of R. C.

Macfie & Co., has gone on a two weeks' trip

up the lakes.

—Rev. S. Bond, of this city, occupied the

pulpit of the North Street Methodist

Church, Goderich, last Sunday.

—Mr. J. S. Willson, managing editor of

the Toronto Globe, is in the city to-day

visiting his friends of former years.

—Miss Poole, of Detroit, who has been

visiting Miss Belle Browne, King street,

has gone to Barrie for a few weeks.

—Miss Louie Jury, organist Colborne

Street Methodist Church, is spending a six-

weeks' vacation with friends in Detroit.

—Mr. W. W. Brown, who has been liv-

ing in London for some months past,

visiting his parents and friends here at

present.—(Toronto Liberal).

—Rev. D. Gillivray, late of St. James'

Church, this city, is taking a couple of

months' rest in Toronto. He has been

preaching for Rev. D. J. Macdonnell.

—The knights of London Conclave, No.

2, are loud in their praises of the treatment

accorded them by the knights of Hamilton

Conclave, No. 1, who were in camp at Dun-

dura.

—Rev. Alex. Grant, formerly of this city,

now pastor of the First Baptist Church,

Winnipeg, has gone to Nepean, where he

meets with a party of Toronto gentlemen.

They will spend some time on the Nepean

River and Lake, famous fishing resorts.

—Mr. David Keltie, of Buffalo, who has

resided in this city for the past year, has

returned to Buffalo, to accept the agency of

the Masonic Life Assurance Company of

that city. Mrs. Keltie, who has been quite

an acquisition to musical circles of this

city, will remain here until her engagement

with the Queen's Avenue Church choir ex-

pires.

Music in the Park.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. Smith, the

Band of "D" Company, I. S. Corps, will

play the following programme in the Vic-

toria Park on Wednesday afternoon, July

30, at 3 o'clock, p.m. (weather permitting):

March—Gladstone.....G. G. Foster

Polka—The Officers.....G. G. Foster

Pastorale—The Priests of Scotland.....G. G. Foster

Polka—The Pinkies.....G. G. Foster

Medley—Recollections of War, Tel-el-Kebir.....G. G. Foster

(Disruption)—Drummers' call, reveille, war

music, the assembly, antiphony, the distance

by other regiments, the march which proceeds

the advance, the call, commence firing, the

Highlanders advance, but upon playing the

battle, the victory, the return to home and

friends.

Gallop—Hunting.....W. A. Gobbo

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