

BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Peculiarities of Canvassing in London and the Provinces.

CURIOUS METROPOLITAN CUSTOMS.

Contrasts With the Campaign Methods in the United States.

BATTLE CRIES THAT ARE SOUNDED NOW

LONDON, July 10.—A stranger to London landing at Charing Cross and walking eastward to the bank by the way of the Strand and Fleet street, or from Hyde Park to the bank along Oxford street, Holborn and Chesham, would see little or nothing on either route to remind him that just now Great Britain is without a Parliament, and that the general election is in progress.

There are no portraits of the leaders of the political parties strung on network screens across the streets, as is the case in American cities when a Presidential election is in progress. There are no people on the streets wearing campaign badges or campaign uniforms, and no brass bands heading political demonstrations on their way to a rendezvous.

Londoners display little interest. The metropolis is the last place in the country in which to look for much life and stir at an election. There is still a good deal of excitement in connection with contested Parliamentary elections, but this is to be seen to much better advantage in the compact manufacturing towns of the second rank in the provinces and in some of the country towns, where the old spirit still lingers, than in London, and immediately around which between 60 and 70 members of Parliament have to be elected.

Very few of the London candidates live in the constituencies which they contest, and in most of the divisions of London there is no local spirit nor local pride worth speaking about. In London a contested election is soon over and soon forgotten. In provincial constituencies like those mentioned, the election itself does not take much longer than it does in London; but the work of preparing for it occupies a much longer time than in the metropolis.

When the candidates are local men, they are longer in the field than in the case in the London constituencies; the excitement is always more intense and more widely shared in the provincial than in the London constituencies, and the feelings of exultation which follow triumph at the polls or those of depression and sullenness following defeat last very much longer in a small and self-contained constituency than they do in a metropolitan division, where as a rule people have no neighbors in the ordinary sense of the word, and where on the day following the election everybody goes about his business in the usual way as though nothing had happened.

Too Many Foreign Conventions. One has to get away from the down-town centers and strike north or south to the nearer suburbs to get an idea of how a general election outwardly affects the metropolis. The essentially business parts of London—the City, the Strand, Holborn, Oxford street, and Piccadilly—are very little disturbed by it, mainly for the reason

that London business people are so largely conservative that in the Parliamentary divisions which embrace the thoroughfares named, there are nowadays seldom any contested elections. The sitting members are usually returned without opposition. When there is a fight its result is so much a foregone conclusion that no one but the candidates and their active friends take any serious interest in the matter.

An American visitor staying just now in any of the great hotels near Charing Cross on his way to see what an English contested election is like, and to note the mode of procedure at an English political meeting in order to compare it with that of an American meeting, would have to go a good distance afield. He would have to cross the Thames at Westminster Bridge and get into Southwark, where there are several contests in the constituencies largely occupied by the poorer class of voters; or go westward to Chelsea or northward to St. Pancras or Islington, where some of the best fought contests in the whole of the 60 metropolitan divisions are being waged. He chose St. Pancras or Islington, he would begin to note signs of the contest as soon as he got north of Holborn. In a journey to the top of a street cut from Gray's Inn Road to Hampstead or Highgate he would pass the committee rooms of half a dozen Parliamentary candidates.

How to Locate the Headquarters. There is no mistaking these places. There are no large-sized portraits dangling across the streets, but the part of the house used as the candidates' headquarters is usually covered from sidewalk to roof with electioneering literature in colored ink or on colored paper. The job and colporteur still gets in a large amount of work, but not nearly so much as he did before Sir Henry James, when Attorney General in Mr. Gladstone's 1880-1885 government, passed the corrupt practices at electioneering act, which strictly limits the amount of money which a candidate may spend upon a contested election. It is regulated on a rigidly fixed scale according to the number of voters in the constituency.

Before this act was passed, the candidate with a long purse had immense advantage over the candidate who was not equally wealthy, even though the richer candidate did not resort to bribery. There was no limit to a candidate's printing bill, and prior to 1885 the proprietors of newspapers and of job printing establishments made small fortunes out of a contested election. Nowadays a candidate has to apportion at the outset of his contest the amount he can expend in printer's ink, and having once made that apportionment, he has to adhere to it. And the amount a candidate may thus expend does not go so far as it did three years ago, for at the present time street advertising in London has been developed and systematized to such an extent that there hardly exists a boarding or a blank wall anywhere upon which a Parliamentary candidate can post a placard without having to pay heavy toll for the privilege.

Badges Find Little Favor. It is this fact, coupled with the limited printer's bill allowed under the corrupt practices act, which accounts for the great profusion of electioneering literature in the candidate's committee rooms, and the thinness of the display up and down the constituency. English people are little disposed toward the wearing of election badges; the members of the Prince's League are the only party who donned them so far in this campaign in London; but Londoners show their loyalty to party and to their political candidates by means equally noticeable with the wearing of badges, and in a way which must have impressed itself on visiting Americans. Although a Londoner does not care to wear a political badge when he is about on business or pleasure, he will stick a placard half

OCCULTATION OF MARS

The Moon Will Hide the Planet for the Space of an Hour To-Night.

DISCOVERIES MAY BE MADE

Because of the Increase in Power of Optical Instruments.

THE LEADING FEATURES OF THE EVENT

To-night the moon will pass between us and the planet Mars, when both objects will be above the horizon of most of the dwellers of the Mississippi valley and of all those in the Eastern States. The phenomenon is called an occultation, and it will be unusually interesting from the fact that both are prominent in the evening sky. The moon will be about two days past the full, and Mars only 40,000,000 miles distant from the earth, his disk then being 24 seconds of an arc in apparent diameter. The moon will be in the northeastern quarter of the heavens.

At 11h. 54m. P. M., Chicago time, Mars will be on the left or eastern side of the moon, and the two will seem to be in contact, as in the illustration. During the next 70 seconds the planet will creep further and further towards obscuration, and at the end of that time will be completely behind the moon. At 11h. 2m. P. M. he will pop out from behind the dark limb of the moon, and in about 70 seconds more will have completely passed behind her, resuming his proper appearance except in so far as his light will be veiled by the lunar brightness.

Details of the Event. As referred to the astronomically north point on the moon's disk the position at immersion will be 34° eastward, and at emergence 60° westward from the north point. The difference between the two sets of positions may be understood by reference to the fact that the parallactic angle will be nearly 40° at the time of beginning; a line from north to south drawn through the moon being that much inclined from a perpendicular to the horizon at the time of occultation, while it coincides with a perpendicular when the moon is on the meridian, or due south.

The chances are a little against the passage of Mars behind the moon being visible from Chicago, owing to the fact that the moon will then be only a few degrees above the horizon. There is more likelihood of being able to see the emergence of the planet than of the occultation.

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GREATER ACCURACY THAN POSSIBLE IN LESS THAN 15 YEARS FROM DATE, OR WELL ALONG INTO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

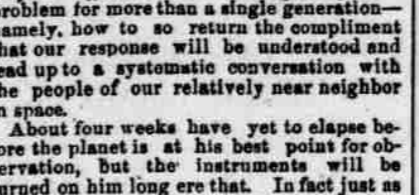
Some of the more enthusiastic observers through the telescope will study the planet for possible signs that its inhabitants are endeavoring to communicate with us by means of signals, and if they find anything of the sort our world may be agitated with a completely new problem for more than a single generation—namely, how to so return the compliment that our response will be understood and lead up to a systematic conversation with the people of our relatively near neighbor in space.

About four weeks have yet to elapse before the planet is at his best point for observation, but the instruments will be turned on him long ere that. In fact just as soon as the moon is out of the way, less than a week hence, the astronomers will begin to peer at him, each one hoping to be the first to discover something new the announcement of which will startle the name of the fortunate watcher on a career of fame, or crown him with additional glory in case he already occupies a place on the list of "distinguished" ones in the hunt among the stars. So the curious reader may prepare to see during the next few weeks plenty of real or alleged news about the planet Mars, and may experience some difficulty in telling which of it is true, and what simply belongs to the domain of guess work. For it is true in astronomy, as in some other department of research, that many things are claimed to be discovered by ambitious workers which subsequent observation fails to verify.

Increase of Cholera Infantum. The local physicians are busy with their usual July cases of cholera infantum, which have been increasing rapidly the last few days. "This fearful case of infantile mortality," said a prominent physician yesterday, "can be prevented earlier than it can be cured. I have about 20 babies on isolated food, and none of them show any signs of cholera infantum, but the disease is common in families where this food is not used."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LAND. LAND.



COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA.

This is nothing new to you. The cry has been land, land ever since, but he never discovered anything like our honest home-made Cheviot Suits. A good many strange things have happened since he first caught sight of this Continent, and a good many strange things are occurring every day. One of the strangest is that we are offering these Hand-some Home-Made \$15.00 Suits in light colors 10 per cent off, which makes the price \$13.50, a very low price indeed. Our \$12.00 Light Suits 10 per cent off, \$10.80; our \$10.00 Suits, 10 per cent off, or \$9.00 net cash. That's what ready money will do for you at

THE LADIES

Heiskell's Ointment

As the one remedy that will positively REMOVE—Freckles, Pimples, Blackheads and Sunburn, so disagreeing to the face divine. No lady need be troubled with these blemishes if she will use this simple and unfailing remedy.

Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail at 50 Cents per Box.

"Hints for Kitchen and Sick Room, Free."

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 521 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

GETER C. SHIDLE, Limited, 403 SMITHFIELD ST.

Wall Paper Removal Sale.

We guarantee every purchaser bargains. PICTURE MOLDINGS, BORDERS, PAPER HANGINGS less than remnant prices to close out quickly.

A CHANCE FOR LANDLORDS, AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.

- 10c Paper for 5c. 15c Paper for 8c. 25c Paper for 12 1/2c. 50c Paper for 25c. \$1 Paper for 50c.

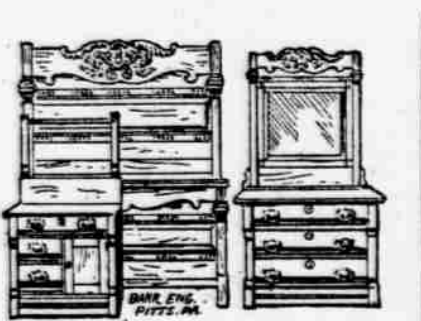
TERMS—KASH OR CREDIT.

EDMUNDSON & PERRINE

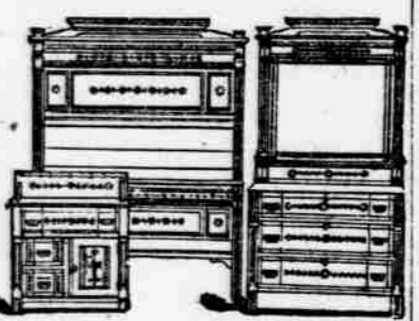
TERMS—KASH OR CREDIT.

No Difference What Prices or Terms Others Quote We Will Do Better

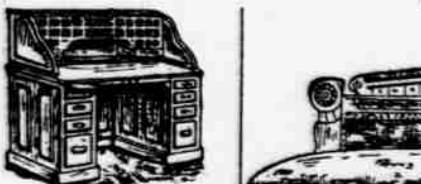
FURNITURE.



\$38.75 For this Solid Oak Suit. Beveled mirror, balm handles, elegant hand carvings; a \$55 appearance; you'll say so if you see it.



\$26 For this handsome XVI Century Suit. 24x30-inch Beveled Mirror.



OFFICE DESKS FROM \$13.50 TO \$50.



\$15 For a large Bed Lounge, fine figured covering, soft springs, worth \$23.50.



\$45.00 Will buy this magnificent Bedroom Suit. Large beveled mirror, massive carvings, piano polish. Extra large bed, dresser and washstand. A \$75 appearance.



\$4.75 For this Parlor Table. Other houses advertise it a big \$5 bill.

KARPETS.

If only for the hints to be gained, any woman of taste will enjoy walking through our Carpet Rooms. Hints in styles! Hints in economy! The very latest possibilities in every grade. The price ranges will delight you.

- Ingrains, 25c to 65c. Tapestry Brussels, 65 to 90c. Body Brussels, \$1 to \$1.25. Velvets, \$1 to \$1.40. Moquettes, \$1 to \$1.50. Axminsters, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

You can rely upon our Carpets; they are all honest. And as for variety in designs and colors, for great extent of stock, and for lowness in price, no other house in the city can come anywhere near us. Never before have we had such bargains to offer in Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestries, Moquettes, all the Ingrains, etc. We have also a full line of Art Squares, Rugs, Matings, Coverings, Oil Cloths, etc. They are now ready for display upon the finest exhibition floor in town. Give us a call.

HOW YOU PAY.

We wait for our money, and yet our prices are the lowest. Credit is gladly extended. Remember this, anything you see elsewhere can be found here at lower prices.

Our Wonderful Offer to All Our Patrons! A Free Trip to the World's Fair.

Each Person who purchases goods from us to the value of ONE DOLLAR is entitled to ONE RED TICKET; when you get 4 Red Tickets you get 1 White Ticket; 4 White Tickets to 1 Blue Ticket;

CHINAWARE.



DECORATED. Toilet Sets, 12 pieces, \$5.89. Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, \$10.98. Fruit Plates, 10c. Individual Butters, 4c. Bone Dishes, 9c. Fruit Dishes, 5c. Cuspidors, 7c, 15c, 24c.

SILVER AND CUTLERY.

- Silver-plated Knives and Forks, No. 2, \$1.19. Silver-plated Teaspoons, doz., 49c. Silver-plated Tablespoons, doz., 98c. Steel Scissors, 25c. Steel Shears, 25c. Steel Knives, set, 30c. Steel Forks, set, 30c. Triple Plated Casters, \$1.98. Triple Plated Butter Dishes, \$1.99. 8-Day Clocks, \$2.98. Stand Lamps, \$1.25.

NECESSITIES.

- Scrub Brushes, 5c, 8c, 10c. Clothes Lines, 10c, 15c, 20c. Water Buckets, 15c, 20c, 25c. Clothes Baskets, 6c, 8c, 11c. Large tubs, 50c to 75c. Carpet Beaters, 10c, 15c. Carpet Tacks, 1c per package. Tack Hammers, 5c, 10c. Tack Lifters, 10c. Chamois Cleaners, 5c. Whitewash Brushes, 15c, 29c, 41c. Shoe Brushes, 10c, 25c.

TRUNKS--SATCHELS



Every Trunk and Traveling Bag in our store goes this week at cost. Prices from \$2.75 up to \$20. Look in our North Window.

Refrigerators.

If you want a Refrigerator that will preserve the ice, is guaranteed to be a non-conductor of warm air, and that is first-class in every way, you will buy the Glazier. Prices \$8.75, \$12, \$15, \$20. Cash or Credit.

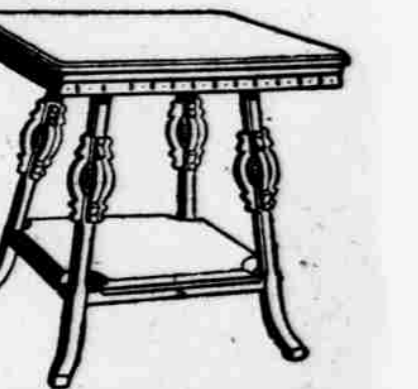
Baby Buggies.

We made a big purchase at a big reduction. You can buy them 40 per cent below regular prices.

FURNITURE.



\$31 For this elegant Secretory and Bookcase. Our line is the best in the city.



\$4.75 For this Parlor Table. Other houses advertise it a big \$5 bill.

BEDDING

MATTRESSES.

But if you want a good bed you'll buy our \$8 Soft-on-Both-Sides Mattress. It's worth \$12.

KASH OR CREDIT.

635 AND 637 SMITHFIELD STREET. 635 AND 637

KASH OR CREDIT.