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Will China Be Cut to Pieces?

"If the European powers succeed in dividing up China it will be a serious affair for Canada. England will have a slice of it, and all the Chinese turned into British subjects. They will have just as much right in Canada as any other subject, and no tax can be placed upon them. They can flood this country to the top slope, and we cannot, for imperial reasons, say a word."—New Denver, B. C. Ledger.

So far as Great Britain is concerned we need have no fears on this score. The under secretary of state for war has just informed the house of commons that the Salisbury cabinet is unanimous against the partition of China, "which would be fraught with infinite danger," and he also added, significantly, that "the government had no reason to believe that they were at variance with any of the European powers in that respect. Further, the government would do nothing to set up anything but a Chinese administration in China, and the government had not in contemplation the idea of organizing the Chinese army under foreign officers. There will be no disposition in British Liberal circles to object to this programme."

This is all very satisfactory, as far as it goes. But we are by no means assured that the feeling against the partition of China among the powers is as strong in governing circles in Russia and Germany as it is in Great Britain and the United States. Both of these nations have recently given strong evidence that, if they are opposed to a partition of the Chinese empire, they are not averse to a partition that shall bring into trade or political subjection large sections of the country. This has been made especially evident in the conduct of Russia in preventing Japan from enjoying the fruits of its victory five years since. At that time, Russia refused her consent to the Japanese continuing at Port Arthur, but immediately afterwards seized and maintains control of that strategic point, while at the same time practically annexing the Chinese province of Manchuria. Russia's policy in the east, indeed, has always been a protesting one. First, she sends her traders into a district, then she picks a quarrel with their treatment by the natives; afterwards she sends an armed force to secure the fair treatment which she contends the country affected is unable or averse to affording. Next she protest that such an expedition is not charged with the annexation of the territory. But by-and-by, through one pretext or another, she assumes full control, and never again lets go. By this means Russia has, in the last forty years, advanced steadily through Asia, annexing thousands of miles of territory annually, and bringing her empire up to within a short distance of the gates of India on the one hand and close to the Great Wall of China on the other. Indeed, her seizure of Manchuria has shown that she, at all events, is not inclined to stop her progress eastward at the Chinese borders.

It is facts like these, taken in conjunction with the land hunger that in recent years has seized Germany and France as well as Russia that renders us somewhat sceptical as to the ability of the powers, for much longer, to maintain China as an empire.

One likely result of a partition in which Great Britain would share is set out by our British Columbian contemporary. But the break-up of an empire embracing within its bounds one third of the human race, would have momentous and far-reaching effects on the human race, not only in Canada, but in all parts of the world, and we do not wonder that some of the great powers, at least, are ready to do everything possible to prevent such a revolution. It would be a leap in the dark, the outcome of which no one can safely prophesy in the present condition of the 350,000,000 of that people. And it is no doubt wisdom to postpone it as long as possible. But, in view of the known facts, can it be finally averted? United China would answer: "Yes," but in modern times China has not been united and is not likely to be.

Hahnemann in Bronze.

The American Institute of Homeopathy has done itself honor by the erection of a magnificent monument to the memory of the founder of the homeopathic system of medical practice. It has been located in Washington—the United States Congress having granted a suitable site for the purpose in what is called Scott Circle, where the statue of the great German physician now stands between those of Daniel Webster and Gen. Winfield Scott. The unveiling and dedication was a public function that marks a stage in the history of medicine, and was graced by the presence of President McKinley and his Cabinet, and many other public men of the country. Attorney-General Griggs, who made the principal address, said among other things: "It is no criticism of the action of the institute or of the Federal Government that they have placed, or permitted to be placed here, the statue of a man who never knew or saw America. It is but an added glory that the work he did—the fame that is now his—is recognized as belonging, not to Germany, but to the world. Generations of our people to come will pause and view this statue; will look at the figure of the young student bending in thoughtfulness over his book—at the figure of the scientist making his experiments—at the figure of the wise teacher instructing his pupils—and at the grand, the noble, the benignant figure of the great man whose position here today, in view of the persecutions

to which he was subjected, teaches us to glory in the belief that it can no longer be said that 'right is ever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne,' for here sits right enthroned before the eyes of the American people, from whom forever and forever more will be contributed its just meed of immortal fame."

For some time the homeopathic physicians of the United States, who are said to number some 20,000, and to have not less than 10,000,000 adherents, have had under consideration the erection of a suitable memorial at the close of the nineteenth century in honor of the noted German physician, Samuel Hahnemann; and their efforts have evidently been crowned with success. Hahnemann was undoubtedly a man of great genius and diversified attainments, as may be gathered from the fact that at the early age of 20 he was familiar with not less than eight languages; and it may be added that it was while engaged in the work of translating medical works into the German that he seems to have obtained the first hints that led to his discovery of what he claimed to be the law of cure—that diseases are to be cured by drugs capable of producing similar symptoms on a healthy person. It is a matter of interest, though, of course, chiefly to those who have faith in his medical system, to note its progress. In the United States there are some sixteen homeopathic colleges; a number of state institutions, including at least three insane asylums; while nearly every large city has a well-equipped hospital. In the Old World homeopathy also occupies a prominent place, though its popularity is greater on this continent than anywhere else.

Lessening the Burden.

(Sir Richard Cartwright.)

"There are two ways in which the burdens of any country can be lessened. Which of these two methods is to be adopted depends wholly and entirely on the circumstances in which the country finds itself. One of these methods, if it be possible, is to reduce the expenditure, and that is always desirable when it can be done with advantage to the general weal. That is sometimes necessary, and is always necessary when a country is stationary, or, much more, in a retrograde condition. The other mode—and in a new and growing country like this, the better mode—is to apply ourselves so as to increase the population, so as to increase the wealth, so as to develop the resources of the country; that we may multiply the number of tax-payers, that we may increase their means, and thereby as effectually reduce the burdens of the people as if we reduced the actual expenditure."

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

The number of United States pensioners has again increased, despite the fact that many died during the year. The country is now hearing from the victims of the war with Spain in Cuba and the conflict in the Philippine Islands. The total number is now 933,523, an increase of 2,010,463 original pensions were granted last year, and 4,699 names were restored to the rolls, while 43,334 were dropped, including 35,800 by death, 909 by remarriages of pensioners, and 6,616 from other causes.

Laurier, a united Canada, and a united Empire.

The Senate Is a Malady.

(Toronto Star.)

What a great head surmounted the shoulders of John Bright! When we remember that it was more than thirty years ago that he was discussing the British North America act, his words regarding the Senate of Canada have the weight and value of a prophecy fulfilled. He said: "I venture to say that the clause enabling the Governor-General and his Cabinet to put seventy leading men in that council for life inserts into the whole scheme of the germ of a malady which before long will require an alteration of this act and of the constitution of this new confederation. Mitigation of this new confederation."

Sir Oliver Mowat's Memoirs.

(Woodstock Sentinel-Review.)

It is said that Sir Oliver Mowat is engaged in writing his political memoirs. If this is the case a most interesting publication should result. The lieutenant-governor entered public life in 1857, and since then has been closely associated at one time or another with every man of political prominence in the Dominion. He took a leading part in the negotiations preceding the confederation, and has had a great deal to do with the strengthening process which the constitution then formed has since undergone. To no work of greater public benefit could the ex-premier devote the closing years of his life. At present removed from the arena of politics, and enjoying the respect and confidence of all, he will take no partisan view of the events of the past forty or fifty years, and his recollections will be read with keen enjoyment by old party friends and foe alike. If the work is completed we believe it will be the most valuable that has yet been contributed to later Canadian historical material.

SORE POINTS.

The pencil heaved a heavy sigh, and murmured to the pen, "I haven't felt so out of sorts since—oh, I don't know when!"

"The penknife treats me very ill. It cuts me in the street, and really is extremely sharp. When we chance to meet."

"And when I broke the other day Beneath its bitter stroke, It said 'It didn't see the point.' Neither did I the joke!"

"With many troubles I'm depressed, My heart just feels like lead." The pen mopped up an ink tear; "I weep for you," it said. —Cassell's Little Folks.

THE ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

The English language—according to a German statistician who has made a study of the comparative wealth of languages—heads the list with the enormous vocabulary of 800,000 words. German comes next with 80,000 words; then Italian, with 75,000; French, with 80,000; Turkish, with 22,500; and Spanish, with 20,000.

APOLOGIZED FOR THE RAID

British Territory Invaded and Women and Cattle Carried Off.

Empress Frederick Dying With Cancer of the Throat—Visited by Her Brothers—Cyclone in Britain.

RAIDED BY CONGO TROOPS. London, Aug. 7.—Answering a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodbeck said the authorities of the Congo Free State admitted that British territory above the Albert Nyanza had been raided by Congo troops, and that women and cattle had been carried off. The Congo Free State authorities apologized for the raid and sought to punish the raiders.

EMPERESS FREDERICK'S AILMENT. London, Aug. 7.—Fears are entertained here that the sudden death of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg on Monday last may have the effect of bringing to a fatal termination the very serious illness of his eldest sister, the widowed Empress Frederick of Germany, mother of the Kaiser. It is said she is dying of cancer of the throat. Strong-minded though she has always shown herself in the past, the news of her brother's death has had the effect of completely prostrating her.

Her daughters, Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meltingen, Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse and Princess Adolph of Schaumburg-Lippe, as well as her brothers, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, are hastening to her side at her castle near Homburg.

A CYCLONE IN BRITAIN. London, Aug. 7, 2 p.m.—A regular cyclone has prevailed throughout the United Kingdom since early last evening. Loss of life on land and sea and the destruction of shipping and other property are reported.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY. London, Aug. 7.—The reply of Queen Victoria to the address of parliament to the throne, moved July 31, with reference to the assassination of King Humbert, thanks parliament for the address, and says: "I unite with you in the expression of indignation and deep concern at the tidings of the assassination of my illustrious ally, the King of Italy. I have not failed to convey to his successor your sentiments of abhorrence of such a crime and your sympathy with the royal family, government and people of that country."

Rome, Aug. 7.—The city council of Monza has ceded the plot of ground, including the site where King Humbert was assassinated, to the royal family, who will erect a chapel there. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena will arrive in Rome Wednesday. The remains of King Humbert will leave Monza the same day, reaching this city at 9 in the morning.

Ximenes, the celebrated sculptor, proposes to erect a monument in honor of Queen Margherita in the garden of the Pincio. The funeral of the deceased king will take place in Rome, on Aug. 9.

Bresci, the assassin, has abandoned the attitude of calm which he had assumed since the murder was committed, and has been giving way to fits of passion. He had to be placed in a straight jacket for ten hours.

At the same time, while the king and queen were en route from Reggio to Monza a well-dressed individual was discovered hiding, with a revolver concealed on his person, says a cable from Rome. He was arrested after a struggle, and after being manacled, was sent on to Milan to be examined by Bresci's judges. Compromising letters are said to have been found upon him.

KING ALEX'S WEDDING.

Belgrade, Aug. 7.—King Alexander, on Sunday, wedded Mme. Draga Maschin, the ceremony being performed with great pomp. In honor of the British North America act, his words regarding the Senate of Canada have the weight and value of a prophecy fulfilled. He said: "I venture to say that the clause enabling the Governor-General and his Cabinet to put seventy leading men in that council for life inserts into the whole scheme of the germ of a malady which before long will require an alteration of this act and of the constitution of this new confederation. Mitigation of this new confederation."

CABLE NOTES.

Dr. Talmage, says the czar of Russia hopes peace may be restored in China without a long series of difficulties.

Capt. Banendahl, an officer in the German navy will sail from Hamburg Aug. 11 on the Matador, a fishing schooner of 44 tons burden, for the north pole.

THE LATE J. J. WITHROW.

Toronto, Aug. 7.—The announcement of the sudden death of Mr. J. J. Withrow is received with regret by all classes of the community. Mr. Withrow retired on Saturday night, apparently in his usual good health, but at about 5 o'clock on Sunday morning he was attacked by a species of paralytic stroke. His son, Mr. J. A. Withrow, who was the only member of the family in town, summoned a physician, but he, his father never rallied, and died at 9 in the evening. Mr. John Jacob Withrow was the son of James Withrow, of United Empire Loyalist descent, for many years a contractor in Toronto. He was born in this city in 1823, was educated at the old Toronto Academy, and received his early business training in an architect's office. He will perhaps be best remembered by his connection with the Industrial Exhibition, an undertaking which owes its success greatly to his foresight and active exertions in the management. He was president of the exhibition association from its establishment down to a very recent period, and it is generally considered that a greatest service to the city was rendered in this

capacity. He was an earnest but unaggressive member of the Methodist Church. His widow is the daughter of the late James Foster, Toronto.

Hamilton, Aug. 6.—This morning the funeral of the late James Gilmour, the T. H. and B. engineer, who was killed in the collision at Brantford on Saturday, took place from Dundas, where the body had been taken, to Bullock's Corner. Over 50 relatives and railway men from Waterford and vicinity attended the funeral. Superintendent Fisher, of the T. H. and B., and several of the railway officials, with whom the deceased was a great favorite, were also present. The dead engineer was a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and also of the Masonic order.

When taken from his wrecked engine, poor Gilmour was found to have been terribly crushed, and death must have been instantaneous. He had his back towards the firebox, and had evidently set his air-brakes and turned to jump when the crash came. Fireman Potticary was in the cab with Gilmour, and was the first to see the advancing work train. He shouted to Gilmour and Section Foreman Pat Heary, who was also in the cab, to jump. Heary followed Potticary in a flying leap from the cab, but Gilmour instinctively turned to his air brakes, thus perishing at his post.

Both engines were badly wrecked, and several of the cars on the work train were badly smashed. The passenger train was running on time and had obtained a good rate of speed at the time it met the work train. The railway officials are making an investigation as to the cause of the wreck.

THE INJURED. Of the injured, Gustave Unruh, engineer of the work train, is not seriously hurt. He is lying at the Brantford Hospital with a crushed hip and a severe wound in the groin. To-day his condition is reported as favorable. His fireman, J. Terryberry, was badly cut about the face and head.

H. C. Iles, conductor of the passenger train, was thrown over the baggage car, but escaped with a severe scalp wound and a few bruises. John G. Burns, baggage man on the passenger train, is at his home in Waterford, suffering from bruises and shock.

Mrs. Spencer Case, of this city, a

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co. || The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

...Specials for... Wednesday's Selling

KEEP COOL.

The hot wave we are now experienced should not be oppressive to you if you are clothed accordingly. We offer the remainder of our season's stock in Muslins, Prints etc., at greatly reduced prices.

Colored Muslins, 5c

14 pieces Colored Muslins, assorted colors, neat patterns, prices were 8c, 10c, 12c and 15c. Clearing Sale price..... 5c

White Piques, 25c, for 18c

78 yards White Pique, heavy cord, extra weight, just the thing for skirts and blouses. Our regular price was 25c. Special for Wednesday..... 18c

WHITE DIMITIES.

These beautiful sheer goods, so suitable for the hot weather, we are showing in six different lines at special rates..... 15c, 19c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c

Colored Muslins, 12½c

30 pieces Muslins, black ground, colored sprays and polka spots, prices were 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c. Clearing price..... 12½c

White Piques, 35c, for 25c

140 yards White Pique, heavy cord, fine quality, unshrinkable, corded both lengthways and crossways. Our regular price 35c. Special for Wednesday..... 25c

BLOUSE SPECIALS.

You certainly need extra Blouses this hot weather. What more cool looking and attractive, aside from the comfort experienced in wearing them.

We have laid out for Wednesday's selling a list startling for cheapness.

Blouses, 39c.

Ladies' Fancy Pique and Print Blouses, with or without white yoke; regular 50c to 75c. Special, each..... 39c

Blouses, 50c.

Ladies' Percal or Muslin Blouses, colored or white; were 75c to \$1.25. Special, each... 50c

Blouses, \$1.25.

Ladies' Fine Lawn Blouses, fronts embroidered in white, blue or pink; were \$2.50. To sell half price..... \$1.25

Blouses, 85c.

Ladies' Fine Lawn or Muslin Blouses, trimmed with embroidery and tucks. Special, each 85c

Blouses, \$2.

Ladies' Black Sateen Blouses, French back, flare cuffs, front, sleeves and back corded, very fine. Special, each..... \$2.00

Sateen Blouses, \$2.25.

Ladies' Sateen Blouses, hemstitched in white or black stitching, newest make. Special each..... \$2.00 and \$2.25

Silk Blouses, \$3.75.

Ladies' Silk Blouses, in fancy stripes, corded fronts, finished with point, new goods. Special, each..... \$3.75

LINEN CRASH SKIRTINGS.

3 WEDNESDAY SPECIALS.

No. 1.—Five ends All-Linen Crash Skirting, 27 inches wide, our 12½c, for..... 7½c
No. 2.—Five ends All-Linen Crash Skirting, 36 inches wide, our 15c, for..... 11c
No. 3.—Three ends All-Linen Crash Skirting, 36 inches wide, our 25c, for..... 15c

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

THE COLLISION NEAR BRANTFORD

How Engineer Gilmour Died at His Post.

The Injured Doing Well—Funeral of the Brave Engineer.

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LIKE A BEAST

Negro Sewed in a Sack, Weighted and Drowned.

New Orleans, Aug. 7.—A few days ago a white farmer living in Bayou Vidal, in Concordia parish, La., was murdered, and the body sunk in the bayou with stones attached. The people of the neighborhood suspected a negro of the name of Scott of the crime.

Yesterday Scott was arrested and taken to the scene of the murder. He was weighted with chains and thrown into the bayou, but dragged out just before he drowned. This was repeated several times, when Scott confessed to the murder.

He was then sewed up in a sack, weighted with stones, and thrown into the bayou, where he sank out of sight.

ANCASTER BOY DROWNED.

Hamilton, Aug. 7.—Ancaster village had its first drowning accident in twenty years on Saturday afternoon, the victim being Charlie Adams, a 15-year-old son of Charles Adams, a resident of the village. The accident occurred in the pond at Jackson's mill. Adams, with a number of other lads, had been playing cricket early in the afternoon, and with some others went for a swim. The had a race, and when a little more than half way across young Adams sank, and before his comrades could reach him he had gone down for the last time. It is supposed he took cramp, through being over-heated.

Mrs. Youngwife—I want five pounds of sugar, please.

Dealer—Yes, ma'am. Shall we send it for you?

Mrs. Youngwife—No. I'll take it with me if it isn't too heavy.

Dealer—I'll make it as light as possible for you, madam.

Heaven loves the mean—but with certain secret and necessary reservations.

When service begins to droop it is dead.

Mrs. Rankin, of Detroit, another passenger, was also severely bruised.

Fireman Potticary, of the passenger train, had his arm severely bruised in jumping, and Conductor Snyder, of the work train, sprained his arm, and was bruised about the body.

Of the men in the work train, J. Burns, laborer, had his shoulder sprained and received bruises; Patrick Dean was badly bruised and shaken up; Ed. Rymal was bruised and injured in the chest; R. G. Gray, road master, arm injured and bruised; C. Rossetta, laborer, bruised, at present in City Hospital; M. Carmello, laborer, scalp wound and bruises; Hugh Sweeney, laborer, received a scalp wound and bruises.

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