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JOHN CAMERON, Mang. Dir.

London, Wednesday, May 13.

The Future of a Great Country. In the Imperial Parliament last week, Mr. Chamberlain, on behalf of the Government promised that full inquiry will be made into the recent troubles in South Africa, but not till after the trial of Jameson and his associates is completed. The is one beset with many difand if peace and prosperity are to prevail in the land of gold and diamonds, a statesmanlike management of the conflicting interests will have to be guaranteed.

The busy Canadian will be helped to an appreciation of the situation in South Africa by reading Hon. David Mills' admirable contribution on the rise and progress of the British Empire in South Africa, in the Canadian Magazine for May. The writer traces the growth of the settlement of South Africa by Europeans down to the prescase for the Uitlanders, or Englishspeaking residents in the Transvaal Republic. Out of 160,000 population in in these times the Government was the Transvaal, 130,000 are English, and warranted in steadily piling up these there can be no doubt that with the development of the territory and a fair Government, the English-speak- years by the Mackenzie Government ing population will dominate, and the English language, English ideas, and English sympathies will acquire an years from 1889 to 1894, under the men ascendancy over a region nearly as now on trial by the electors, amountlarge as the whole of the United States. ed to \$147,247,423. The excess under Before then, however, there must be Conservative rule for a five-year perchanges in the Transvaal and the Or- iod amounted to the enormous sum ange Free State little short of actual of \$53,048,340. revolution. The Boer has persistently broken the treaties, which he signed returns (1) that the comparatively that collected from natives of the incomes for the governing few.

Of the troubles of Johanensburg, mismanagement took place, and to re- public debt and the annual expendilieve the people of which Dr. Jameson set out on his ill-starred expedition, creased in the high tax period Mr. Mills gives a graphic summary from Lord Randolph Churchill's story of his visit to South Africa. At that time, though Johannesburg had a population of upwards of 70,000, its streets were without grade, pavement, water, or light. The town was overwhelmingly English-speaking, but unless a man could speak Dutch he could not be a member of the sanitary board. In the schools it is provided that only the W. T., Professor McEachern, a Do-Dutch language can be taught, and minion Government employe, assertout of a present population of 160,000, ed that it would be a good thing if at least 130,000 have neither rights nor Canadians had free access to the liberties. The English-speaking popula- United States cattle markets. Last tion own more than half the land, and year seventeen head out of a herd of nine-tenths of the personal property in the Transvaal, and yet they are wholly without representation. There is at | Hat for \$40 a head. The seventeen present no control over the public expenditure, and every branch of the all charges were subtracted, the ownservice is corrupt. Instead of the ers received \$57 per head. Facts like franchise being steadily widened, as in English-speaking countries, the Boers who oppose reciprocity in trade, and have narrowed it so as to exclude the profess to believe that it would be British population from all say in the management of affairs. At first, a British subject could become a citizen after five years; now he acquires no right to vote until after many years of residence, and then is not permitted any control over the election of members of the first chamber, which really controls and directs the affairs of the nation. It is really astonishing men of British and American birth, trained to exercise the rights of citizenship, should, in a country where they are in an overwhelming majority, submit to such tyranny and oppression. Undoubtedly, if the recent uprising had been successful, and Jameson had safely reached Johannesburg, most English-speaking people would have conceded that the mission was not altogether without warrant. Mr. Mills looks forward to the time

when the whole of South Africa will be a federated British possession, reaching from Cape Colony to the borders of the lands of the head waters of the Nile, also under the control of an English-speaking nation. We agree with Mr. Mills that a federation on the lines of entire control of local affairs by the different divisions of the federation, with a lightly-held control of general affairs by the British authorities, would best aid in the development of the magnificent territory now chiefly supervised by the Englishspeaking settlers and Boers. At present the Boer resists this view, and there are those who believe that he is egged on to this attitude by Germany, which, for many reasons, would like to curtail British influence and extend her own in the territories affected. Mr. Mile warns the British authorities that German influence is what they have most to fear. As for the Boer, he will long be an important factor in South

African affairs, and if badly advised may for a time be an ugly factor. But as in most temperate lands in which they become settlers, the English-speaking race, in point of numbers and of influence, is fated to become the controlling power, and South Africa, like every other land where English-speakers have held sway, and where British principles of freedom and of justice have been upheld, will be all the better for it.

Debt and Taxes.

A contemporary does not deny the \$253,000,000, as compared with \$140,000,-000 when the Liberal Government of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie left office

in 1878. But it asks that the increase n the expenditure made while Mackenzie was in power and the increase n debt be allowed to stand as a setoff to the enormous burdens now orne by the people. Our contempor-

In 1873, the year before Mr. Mackenzie took office, Mr. Tilley, the Conservative Finance Minister, announced that the Government had then upon public works which would require that the debt of the country be increased by sixty millions of dollars. Mr. Tilley estimated that the added charge for these works, which Mr. Mackenzie was bound to carry on, would be \$7,300,000 a year. Now, let us see how the Mackenzie Government managed it.

In 1874, the first year after Mr. Mackenzie took hold, the expenditure of the Dominion was \$23,316,316; in 1879, last year that the Liberals held office, the expenditure had only been increased to \$23,503,158-an increase for the term of only \$186,842.

Since 1878, the high tax party has held power. They have increased the expenditure from \$23,503,158 in that year to \$38,132,005 last year. This year liament at the recent extra session. Tht people will have to settle whether

The customs taxes collected for five amounted to \$94,199,083.

The customs taxes collected for five

We have proved from these official with Great Britain, promising not to small increase in the national debt Straits of Belle Isle. The crews of the made by the Mackenzie Government was necessitated by national tions-such as the building of the Inmost unequally dealt with. He has tercolonial Railway and the widening been regarded as a legitimate object and deepening of the canals-entered for plunder, not only for the ordinary into by Conservative predecessors; (2) purposes of government, but to afford that there was practically no increase in the expenditures for management of public affairs while the Liberals where the incipient rising against Boer were in power; and (3) that both the tures have been enormously innow drawing to a close. And before now we have proved conclusively that millions of this money have been boodled, or given away as bribes to supporters of the men in power. The country needs a change.

By the Way.

At a recent meeting in Alberta, N. cattle in the west strayed across the line. The herd was sold at Medicine cattle were sold in Chicago, and after these tell severely against the men hurtful to our people.

The trouble with luck is that you get too much of the wrong kind .-Atchison Globe. Is it not the fact that you get all the luck that you deserve?

The Chatham Planet pretends that wagon building was an unknown industry in Canada in the days of the Mackenzie Government. Why, the Plummer Company employed a large number of men building wagons in this city in the revenue tariff times prior to 1878, and prospered, too.

"Sweden," says a native of that country who has just been visiting it, "is building railroad, telegraph and telephone lines everywhere. Every farmer who has 100 acres or more of land has a long-distance telephone. It is the most magnificent telephone system I ever saw, and is very cheap. News of great import is flashed over these wires from the urban to the rural districts, and the average citizen is better posted on the current events of the day than in probably any other country in the world." We have generally labored under the impression that Sweden was a rather backward, easy-going country. But this statement puts the people in a new light. If in Sweden, with its comparatively sparse population, why not in Western Ontario, the garden of Canada?

HIS AFFECTIONATE HEIRS. Atchison Globe. A man's wishes are seldom carried out after his death, if they would cost anything, even though he may

have left plenty of money for the

A FRIEND'S CONFESSION. Ottawa Journal, Independent Conservative.

shipment-Sterling value, £140; duty, £230. London shipment-Sterling £122; duty, £385.

The cheaper quality from London duty, elthough in pays £155 more value £18 less. And as it is the farmer or mechanic who buys the cheaper goods, it is the farmer or mechanic who, on what he wears, is thus taxed more heavily than richer classes of the people are on what they wear.

The National Policy is honeycombed

with such injustice. Hon. Mr. Foster in his latest rearrangement of duties endeavored, and partially succeeded o get upon more of an ad valorem basis—namely, a basis where the duty is proportionate to the value of th He was, however, opposed by goods. representatives of interested industries, and did not make as much headway as he wished. If the unequal bearing in many respects of the N. P. onduces now to the defeat of the party which is identified with it, the result will at least serve those right who have insisted on maintaining the unjust along with the reasonable portions of the policy.

A most attractive series of little volmes have been issued by Macmillan & Co., New York. They contain Tennyson's poetical works in neat binding. The Copp, Clark Co., Toronto, are agents for Canada.

The monthly magazines published for young people by the Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston, continues to find large circulation among Canadian readers. The Pansy for May is beautifully illustrated. Two of the best papers are on "Old World Shoes" and "An Historic Boat." The continued stories grow in interest. The North American Review for the

month gives considerable space to a symposium on the importance of the engineer as a factor in naval warfare, predicated on the significant utterance of the Engineer that "the naval supremacy of Great Britain rests n the hands of the engineers," which Commodore Melville, U. S. N., Profs. Aldrich and Hollis, Gardiner Simms and George Uhler contribute. The noted French astronomer, Flammarion, furnishes an article on "Mars and Its Inhabitants," in which states some of his reasons for his belief that Mars is inhabited by more intelligent people and perfect beings than we are. Senator Allen, of Neraska, writes of "Western Feeling Towards the East," and Mayo W. Hazeltine replies to David A. Wells' article in the April issue on the relationship between the United States and Great Britain. Joseph M. Rogers presents some curious information in "Men Who Might Have Been Presidents." (New York: North American Review, No. 3 East Fourteenth street.)

IN BELLE ISLE STRAITS. Two Sealing Vessels Supposed to Have

Foundered. St. Johns, Nfld., May 13.-Two sealing vessels belonging to Bonny Bay are supposed to have been lost in the This port is again blockaded with ice, and the Allan Line steamer Corean, with mails and passengers, is outside waiting for the ice to break. Calupet has reached Petty steamer harbor, and there are 52 sailing vessels at Trepassy, all waiting for the coast

People Who Preach What They Do Not Practice.

Canada for the Canadians, but Canadian Money for American Patent

Medicine Manufacturers.

Many Canadians preach about the patriotism they fancy they possess They are the most loyal subjects in the British Empire in their own esti-Yet, when some of them mation. have a dollar to spend they pass by articles of superior Canadian manufacture for inferior foreign goods. Imported products are inferior Canadian by at least the cost of the freight and duty. Take patent medicines. The duty alone exceeds 60 pe cent on the retail selling price. That is one reason why Scott's Sarsaparilla, which is purely Canadian, is so su

perior to all others. There is no duty o pay on it For blood troubles, For stomach troubles, For spyhilitic troubles, For liver troubles,

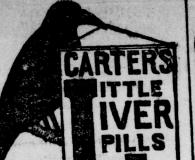
For kidney troubles, For digestive troubles, For nervous troubles, It has no rival. Why, therefore, do many pretendedly patriotic Canadians spend their money on imported sarsaparillas? It is because they are of American make. Money talks louder than words! Canadian money should be spent by Canadians on

Canadian goods.
READ THIS LETTER. Here is a sample testimonial of hundreds received this spring. Note that the full name and address ac-

company it: 596 York street, London, Ont., April 3, '96. Edmanson & Bates, Manufacturers Scott's Sarsaparilla, 43-45 Lombard street, Toronto

Dear Sirs,-I had been troubled greatly with bilious complaint, ac companied by violent pains in the head and around the kidneys. really seemed a misery. Sleep or rest were almost impossible. Different doctors I tried only gave me partial relief. A friend advised me to try Scott's Sarsaparilla. I did so and took two bottles. It did all claimed for it. I can now both eat and rest with comfort. The relief has been very great. I think it fair to write you this and you may use it in any way it may benefit other sufferers. Yours truly,

See this paper tomorrow for fur ther particulars about Scott's Sarsaparilla.



Positively cured by these

Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsi ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Dose

> Small Price. FOR DANDRUFF GENTLEMEN FIND PALMO-TAR SOAP EXCELLENT IT CLEANSES THE SCALP, RELIEVES THE DRYNESS AND SO PREVENTS HAIR

HANDSOMELY PUT UP BIG CAKES

The Graham Dermatological Institute 41 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ont.

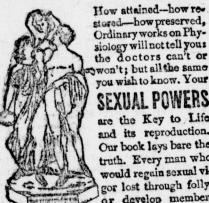


No other person in Canada is legally authorized to use the name "The Gervaise Graham Dermatological Institute," and no other institute or person gives our methods or treatments in Canada, though we sell both the Gervaise Graham and the Princess Toilet Preparations to lady agents and druggists throughout Canada. The two precomplexion Purifier and Mrs. Graham's Vegetable Hair Restorer. Address all

Vegetable Hair Restorer Address all orders to MISSES MOOTE & HIGH, 41 Carlton street, Toronto, or order through Messrs. Cairacross & Lawrence, druggists. "Health and Good Looks" and "How to be Beautiful" both ent for s amp.



T. R. F. CASE, SEAFORTH



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Thos. Bryan On the top of the Mountain

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