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The Advertiser

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

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If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may happen to one in life, but one must advance fearlessly and bravely. -PRINCE BISMARCK.

London, Thursday, August 24

-No man has taken a more decisive stand on the Toronto Sunday street car question than Principal Caven. Probably there is not in Canada a more influential

-The London Conference of the Method ist Church has appointed Sunday, Sept. 17, as Temperance Sunday, when the mora responsibility of recording every vote pos sible in the coming prohibition plebiscite

-We surrender considerable space on this page to the able and friendly discussion of Anglo-Saxon Federation, by Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston. Mr. Cook thinks that America, the largest English-speaking nation, will not be a part of any such federation. Any such federation, without the United States, would be a farce-with, it would be invincible. It will yet be an accomplished fact.

-Is the P. P. Association a political organization? We have been shown a letter which goes to prove that the institution has been established in the interests of the present Administration at Ottawa and

ought not himself to be muzzled applies in this case as between the Prime Minister and his supporters. But to call upon the citizens, the majority of whom in numbers, and the vast majority in point of wealth are of another way of thinking, to do honor to the Tory leader, and solely because he is the Tory leader, savors a good deal of what Mr. Bowell might call moral courage, but which others would characterize by a different name. We have no doubt Sir John Thompson, to the best of his ability. did his duty as an arbitrator, but before a community, irrespective of party, under-takes to glorify an achievement it ought to be shown that it is an unqualified success. That has not been done in the case of the Bering Sea arbitration. But for this it may be that the Minister of Marine and the venerable Boanerges are mainly respon sible. At all events it is now very clear that someone has blundered.

Dr. Dawson in an interview with the Globe's correspondent informs him that while the Americans were pressing to exclude Canadians and all others from sealing upon the high seas it would have been most unreasonable to expect that they would Pribylov Island or in the circumadjacent the Atlantic Ocean, and when carried to sea. What intellectual perversion has taken possession of Dr. Dawson's rational faculfor a close season. It is being established at their instance. Surely they, beyond any others, ought to make concessions to secure that end at which they professedly aim, that end at which they professedly aim, and if they want all the rest of the world to abstain from killing seals over a wide expanse of sea, where the numbers are few, and the chance of destruction proportionately diminished, surely they ought to set the example where the seals are abundant, the limits confined, and the opportunity for destruction very great. Is it not clear to even the most cureless thinker that no such one-sided regulations could have been made without a gross blunder having been committed by someone? Let it be ascertained who the blunderer was before champagne and shouting become the order of the day.

Anglo-Saxon Federation.

(By Rev. Joseph Cook, of Boston.)

Sir Lepel Griffin tells us that the British Empire is yet in its infancy. What is England? Six things: The mother islands, the Canadian group of Provinces, the West Indian group, the South African group, the Australasian group, India. What is the greatest question in the future of the British Empire? Confederation or disintegration, which? Turgot used to say that the colonies are like fruits, which drop off their parent stems as soon as ripe. There was once a greater France, nearly encircling the earth. Where is it to-day? Disintegrated. There was a greater Spain. Where is it? Disintegrated. There was greater Holland. Where is it? Disntegrated. There is a greater Britain on which now the sun never sets. Where is it likely to be in 100 years unless confeder ated? Even Britons are predicting that within two generations the British Empire nust disintegrate, unless held together on plan essentially new. The certainty is that the number of Britons outside the nother islands will soon be greater than the number inside. There are now only 10,000,000 or 11,000,000 of Britons outside Great Britain and Ireland. But very soon the 35,000,000 or 40,000,000 in these islands will be exceeded in numbers by the Britons in Canada, EAustralia, India, the West Indies and South Africa. It is very true that the British colonies rule themselves; but in one particular they have no influence, they do not determine the foreign policy of the empire. As soon as a majority of Britons is found outside the mother islands, the question will be raised whether it is just to allow the management of the whole empire to be conducted by a minority of Britons. Why may not the majority outside the mother islands have something to say as to foreign policies, in which they

to say as to foreign policies, in which they are profoundly interested, and that may bring them into wasting wars? It is plainly necessary, if the British empire is to be kept together, that it should give a voice to the majority of Britons in the determination of its foreign policy.

It is not surprising, therefore, that we find statesmen as conservative as the late Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Forster, recommending imperial federation. Important public discussions by scholars, statesmen and reformers, both British and colonial, are thrusting into great prominence the large topic of the possibility and advisability of imperial alliance between the mother islands and her colonies. Mr. Forster, in dispassionate and luminous forecast of the great changes awaiting the British

ster, in dispassionate and luminous forecast of the great changes awaiting the British Empire, said:
"In giving self-government to our colonies we have introduced a principle which must eventually shake off from Great Britain Greater Britain, and divide it into separate states, which must, in short, dissolve the Union, unless counteracting measures be taken to prevent it.

tion has been established in the interests of the present Administration at Ottawa and the Opposition in the Province of Ontario. The Grand President of the Order, in visiting one of the lodges a short time ago, said to a brother member: "I am going immediately into the county of ——, to organize all the lodges I can. It is Mr. —— s stronghold, and we must make a decided effort to secure his defeat at the next election." Of the accuracy of this statement our readers need have no doubt, and it is just as well that the public should know whither they are drifting.

RETURN OF THE BERING SEA HEROES.

It seems that the acting Premier is very anxious that honer should be done his chief upon his arrival at the Dominion capital. Mr. Bowell feels that a reception by show who have received or expect favors would count for little. The rule that the 'ox who treads out the count ought not himself to be muzzled applies in this case as between the Prime Minister ciples of the American Union. Englishmen do not admire everything in American civilization; but since the civil war they have often been very frank in expressing their admiration of the principles underlying the Union. They admit that the political ideas of the age of Washington have shown themselves canable of helding have shown themselves capable of holding cogether a great number of States between

together a great number of States between
two oceans widely separated, and that
perhaps no other principles known to history are fit to be the basis of a consolidated
British Empire.
Let us not underrate the British States
of North America. It has been my fortune
lately, in Manitoba and in British Columbia, to meet with experiences which have
given me a new conception of the disnity. bia, to meet with experiences which have given me a new conception of the dignity of the Canadian Dominion. Conversing with a professor of a university, in the beautiful and energetic city of Winnipeg, while a map of North America was opened before us, I put my compasses down, one foot on St. Paul, and left the other swinging above the chart. "Now," said I to my informant, "how far north must I carry this loose foot of the compass to reach the farthest border of your good wheat lands?" You must carry it north," said he, "to the Peace River in Athabaska. On the banks of that stream the buffale and their young may be seen feeding on grass on the ioth of May," I opened the compasses until they reached the Peace River, seme 1,500 mfles northwest of St. Paul. I then swung the compasses around, and their northernmost point, when carried to the east, stood in the Atlantic Ocean, and when carried to

the south it stood in the Guil. Incredible as the assertion may appear, there is more arable land northwest of St. Paul than east of it, or south of it.

The American consul at Winnipeg, the Hon. Mr. Taylor, told me that he is accustomed to divide North America into three holts. The cotton belt the major helt and belt the cotton belt the major helt and belts—the cotton belt, the maize belt, and the wheat belt—and that, in his judgment

accustomed to say publicly and privately, that as the ships of the Hudson Bay Company had gone in and out of Hudson's Bay 100 years, it might be expected that steamships could carry on an important trade there. Archangel, in Russia, with 20,000 people, has a climate worse than that of the Nelson River, and yet it was and is an important port. The Canadian Pacific road will carry to England all the tea that the mother islands bring from Japan and China. A study of Manitoba and of British Columbia, and of that mighty region of the Saskatchewan Valley, through which the warm isotherms runs north so far, has doubled my respect for the political and industrial future of the Canadian Dominion.

The Australia Confederation has already The Australia Confederation has already been adopted. England is urging it upon the colonies in the south of Africa, Federalism is the natural outcome of self-government in neighboring States.

The colonies are very proud of their loyalty, but equally attached to their self-government. But if they were ruled as the thirteen States were when colonies the

government. But if they were ruled as the

thirteen States were when colonies, they would revolt in an hour.

Many of you, riding up and down through the countries of England, and reading in the daily journals the reports of Parliamentary business, have no doubt raised the question why England does not relieve Parliament, the most overworked body in Christendom, from a large amount of attention to local affairs, and give these over to local legislatures. Why should England not change her great counties and group her small ones into States? This re-organization of England on the American plan is precisely what Matthew Arnold recommended. He hoped that home rule in Ireland itself may be achieved in this way. He would divide Ireland into three or four great States, give each a legislature, and allow each local rule. He would divide Scotland into two States, a highland and s lowland; and Wales into two, a north and a south; and he would make several great commonwealths of the counties of England: Hé is bold enough to confess that he would substitute for the House of Lords a body of Senators, elected by the proposed new local legislatures.

Mr. Gladstone thinks it probable that in would revolt in an hour.

ew local legislatures.

Mr. Gladstone thinks it probable that in the year 2,000 there will be millions of English-speaking people in the world. In a letter addressed to an Ameri

world. In a letter addressed to an American correspondent, he says:
"What a prospect is that of very many hundreds of millions of people, certainly among the most manful and energetic in the world, occupying one great continent, I may almost say two, and other islands and territories not easy to be counted, with these islands at their head, the most historic in the world. I must have a supported to the control of the contr with these islands at their head, the most historic in the world. In contact, by a vast commerce, with all mankind, and perhaps still united in kindly political association with some more hundreds of millions fitted for no mean destiny; united almost absolutely in blood and language, and very largely in religion, laws and institutions.

"If any anticipations such as these are to be realized in any considerable descent

"If any anticipations such as these are to be realized in any considerable degree, the prospect is at once majestic, inspiring and consolatory. The subject is full of meaning and of power; of so much meaning that the pupil of the eye requires time to let in such a flood of light. Clearly, if the Englishspeaking people shall be anything like what we have now been supposing, and if there shall not be a good understanding among them, there will have been a base desertion of and easy duty a gran rifluto, such as might stir another Dante to denounce it, a renunciation of the noblest, the most beautiful, the most painful primacy ever presented to the heart and understanding of man. "On the other hand, great as it would be, it would demand no propaganda, no super-

t would demand no propaganda, no super-ative ingenuity or effort; it ought to be an lative ingenuity or effort; it ought to be an orderly and natural growth, requiring only that you should be reasonably true and loyal to your traditions, and we to ours. To gain it will need no preter-human strength or wisdom; to miss it will require some portentous degeneracy. Even were it a day-dream it would be an improving one, loftier and better than that which prompted the verse—

"'super et Garamantas et Indos Proferet imperium; jacet extra sidera tellus Extra anni solisque vias."

It is probable, as Mr. Gladstone seems to assume, that the British islands will remain at the head of the English-speaking populations of the world an hundred years hence? In 1910 the United States ought to have 100,000,000. Sir Lepel Griffin himself predicts that 100,000,000 of people will be found within its borders before will be found within its borders before those now born have grown gray. If, in the providence of God, I am permitted to see my 72 year, in 1910, I shall expect to see the sun in heaven locking down upon a population of 100,000,000 within the present boundaries of the republic. I will give you 40 years in which to double after 1910. You should have 200,000,000 in 1950, a date which some here in life, were

give you 40 years in which to double after 1910. You should have 200,000,000 in 1950, a date which some here in life's morning may live to behold. I will give you 50 years in which to double after 1950. To the year 2,000 you ought to have 400,000,000 of English-speaking people on this continent. They will be found not necessarily within the present Union, but overflowing to the best lands north and south. Of course the most fertile soil will be taken up before the poorest. Somewhere on this capatinent we are likely to have, in the year 2,000, under the operation of present historic causes, 400,000,000 of people speaking the English tongue. We shall double great numbers in the future almost as rapidly as, in the past, we have doubled small ones. We shall doubled our 50,000,000 and our 100,000,000 mearly as quickly as we doubled our 25,000,000 or our 10,000,000. You think this a wild estimate; but it is only half the estimate of German scholarship, of Scotch sagacity and English condescension.

The highest foreign estimate as to the

Condescension.

The highest foreign estimate as to the number of English-speaking people outside this continent at the date I have named, is only 200,000,000. Which will set fashions for the other—the 200,000,000 outside the graphings at the 000000000. continent, or the 400,000,000 here? Not more than 100,000,000 of the 200,000,000 will be in the British islands. There may will be in the British islands. There may be a confederation of all the present parts of the British Empire. America is not likely to form a part of it. She, however, will be the largest English-speaking nation. She is such to-day—and, as such, will have extraordinary political and moral influence. A confederate British Empire would be a second set of United States.

FALL FAIRS.

Western at London, Sept. 14-21. Industrial at Toronto, Sept. 4-16.
Southern at Brantford, Fept. 5-6.
Wellesley at Wellesley, Sept. 10-20.
Central at Guelph, Sept. 10-21.
Great Northwestern at Goderich, Sept. 20-22.
London Township, at Holerton, Sept. 25-26.
East Lambton, Watford, Sept. 25-26.
South Dorchester at Belmon: Sept. 26-27.
Center Huron at Clinton, Sept. 36-27.
Mornington and Ellice at Milverton, Sept. 37.
Mornington and Ellice at Milverton, Sept. 37.

Mornington and Ellice at Milverton, Eept. 36-37.

Huron Township, Ripley, Sept. 36-37.

Huron Township, Ripley, Sept. 36-37.

Hitchell at Mitchell. Sept. 26-37.

North Waterloo at Berlin. Sept. 28-28.

North Perth at Stratford, Sept. 18-29.

North Bruce Union, Port Eigin, Sept. 28-29.

East Wawanosh at Belgrade. Sept. 28-29.

East Wawanosh at Belgrade. Sept. 28-29.

Blanshard at Kirkton, Oct. 5-6.

West Nissouri, Thorndale, Oct. 10.

Amden Ag. Society, Dresden, Oct. 12-13.

Highgate. Saturday, Oct. 14.

Hibbury West at Comber, Oct. 17-12.

East Huron 44 Brussels, Oct. 26-37.

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ains, aliays infiammation and cures Congescons, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels
r other glands or organs.
INTERNALLY, from 30 to 60 drops in half a
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ramps, Grans, Sour Stomach, Nansea,
Vomiting, Heartburn. Kervousness, Sicoplessneis, Sick Headache, Colie, Flatulency and all

A CURE FOR ALL

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Dysentery, Diarrhea, CHOLERA MORBUS. A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a laft tumbler of water, repeated as often as the latter of the second repeated as often as the latter of the second latter of the sec

soon effect a cure.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bijious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, as quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by Druggists.

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y should have."

s. Caroline Montoith, Deer Creek, Ind.: eliove my life has been saved by your cine. Have long been suffering with Dysa and Liver Complaint.

A. Carr, P.M., Escambia, Fla.: "Best to has ever used." Bas ever used.
E. Ohaver, Mount Storm, W. Va.: "I
ely say that Radway's are the best Pills
ad for Dyspepsia."
Costa, Camden, N. J.: "I always prek Headache by taking two at the first

D. Hughes, Nicholsville, Ky.: Uses the practice and pronounces them without ractice and pronounces the best in use. Has homas J. Jones, Montague, Texas: Has hem for over twenty years and never with them in Malaria. George Lohmiller, Santa Fe, Kan., says: never fail to give satisfaction" and calls of the model of the same processity."

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AUGUST 25th

At 18c-3 pieces Moleton Skirting, striped, with fancy border, worth 25c.

At 5c-6 pieces Glass Toweling, cheap at 72c. At 7c-5 pieces Canton Flannel, white, worth 9c.

At 50c-1 case White Quilts, large size, regular price 75c.

At 121c-3 pieces Heavy Oxford Shirting, worth 18c. At 5c-7 case Ginghams, fast colors, 82c goods. At 55c-2 pieces only Bleached Table Damask, worth 750.

At 820-1 vase White Cotton, regular price, 10c, 12 yards for \$1 to-day. At 40c-2 dozen Table Cloths, colored border with fringe,

regular price 60c. At 16c-2 pieces Unbleached Sheeting, 2 yards wide, worth

20c yard. At 38c-3 pieces Navy Serge, suitable for Boys' Suits, worth

At 6½c—8 pieces Salisbury Flannelette, worth 10c. At 13c—6 pieces Feather Ticking, cheap at 18c.

At 25c-10 pieces All-Wool Dress Goods, 42 inches wide, were 50c yard.

At 20c-5 pieces Navy and Cardinal Cashmere, cheap goods at 28c. At 25c-10 pieces 28 inch Black Dress Goods in Serges,

Soliels, etc., worth 40c yard. At half price-100 pairs Lace Curtains, 1 pair only each, half

At 25c-Balance of samples Lace Curtains, cheap at three imes the money we ask.

At 25c-10 pieces 42 inch Dress Goods, shot effects, Bargain Day price 25c.

At 62c-1 case Skirt Lining, double-fold, worth 10c.

A Specific for all Diseases of At 17c Ladies' Windsor Ties, cheap at 25c. At 32c-Ladies' Gauntlet Gloves, regular price 50c.

At 20c-Ladies' Ribbed Vests, fall weight, worth 30c. Has been sustained in the Supreme At 25c—Shirt Embroideries, worth 45c, 50c, 60c and 75c. At 11c-Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, worth 15c.

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