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Managing Director John Cameron
and Editor.

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Deeds, Not Words.

The opponents of the present Government often claim to have a monopoly of loyalty to the Empire, and they are ever ready to raise the shout of "traitor" or to cry "shame" upon those who differ from them. It cannot, however, be said, that they are as generous in deeds as their profusion of loyal words would lead one to expect. Their great cry just now is that Canada will be ruined by the generosity that she has shown to the old land. This, to say the least, seems a strange cry for those who wish to fight elections under the motto, "The Old Flag." The flag belongs to all and is not the possession of any party. It is the symbol of rights and liberties which must be accorded to all if the Empire is to be held together by the strongest ties. The present Government has, at any rate, made an effort to translate into deeds the feeling to the old land which has been so strongly felt of late in the ranks of all Canadian classes and parties. In this it has represented the country and not merely a party. It has tried to show that the Canadian policy is not to get all and give nothing, but to manifest, especially in our dealings with the mother country, a generous spirit of "give and take." In two ways we have been drawing nearer to the center of the British Empire—in giving military aid and in stimulating commercial intercourse. In some quarters there is a tendency to raise a cry about the "cost of imperialism." But it is well to remember that a thing that is worth having will likely cost something, and if we can get imperialism of the healthful kind, it will be worth the price that is paid. Those who have given their lives on the field of battle have not only shown the bravery that was expected of them, but they have helped to strengthen and perpetuate the work of our forefathers, who, in this and other lands, died in freedom's cause. And the Government in seeking to promote commercial intercourse between Canada and Britain is serving the same cause in another way. The people at home cannot read our papers, study our speeches or enter into the details of our discussions, but these deeds that have stood out before the eyes of the world they can all see and understand. The fact that Canada has done these things of her own free will shows her growing strength and independence of national life; the fact that these are the things she has done shows that her spirit is one of increasing love and loyalty to the little island that has sent out such great and varied forces into the life of the world. Deeds speak louder than words in every sphere.

The Prince of Wales, Lord Salisbury and Mr. Tarte.

In his speech at the banquet of the British Empire League in London, England, Lieut.-Col. Denison, of Toronto, expressed his pleasure at seeing Hon. J. I. Tarte, Dominion Minister of Public Works, present. He pointed out that Mr. Tarte was the first French-Canadian who joined the league, "now long years ago, and," he added, "if there is anything more to be said on behalf of Canada, I am sure that he will be willing to say it for me." Hon. Mr. Tarte followed in a patriotic address, in which he stood up for Canadian interests in the welfare of the empire, and spoke strongly in favor of the closest possible relations between all parts of the empire. We learn from a London correspondent who was present at the banquet that Mr. Tarte made a most favorable impression on Lord Salisbury, who was the principal speaker on the occasion. The Minister of Public Works also had a long chat with the Prince of Wales, alongside of whom he sat at the banquet.

Such interchanges of ideas between imperial statesmen in the larger arena, and those in the outlying portions of the empire, cannot be too frequent. They are calculated to be of lasting benefit.

A Sober Army.

The Bloemfontein Friend, edited by the war correspondents with Lord Roberts' force, is an interesting journal. With its mingling of English and Dutch, its special proclamations, and announcement of military markets, it reflects the peculiar transitional state of things which exists at present in the "Orange Free State," or, to use the new official name, the Orange River Colony. The number for March 21 contains many interesting contributions which deserve attention, but at present we would like to make special mention of an article entitled, "The Soberest Army in the World." The author says: "Never before in the history of campaigning has there been known such an absence of excess in the way of drinking—and eating, too, as far as that is concerned." This writer states that after a dusty march the men did not, as we might expect, rush off at once to the canteen. "Nothing of the sort. They sat down to tea and coffee, and left the canteen waiters kicking their heels, doing nothing." This seems rather a remarkable statement under the circumstances, and the correspondent puts its effect in this way: "Their excessive sobriety and wonderful self-restraint in the face of temptation, rather tempts one to delve deep down for the psychological reasons." He says that after all his inquiries he is at a loss for a real reason, but he

makes this statement, which seems to us to include a very real reason. "My firm belief is that the British soldier is so actuated by a deep sense of duty, that having come to the conclusion that hard drinking and hard fighting were incompatible, he promptly dropped the former and devoted all his energies to the latter." Surely this is a reason, and at the same time a tribute to the soldiers' conception of duty. One would have thought, indeed, that this wonderful self-restraint would be destroyed in the wild rush of joy with which the army was filled on the night that Cronje surrendered. Not so. The men, lying on the soaking ground, never touched a drop of alcohol, although many would say that the victory of our arms deserved an alcoholic celebration. This brings before us two things: First, a statement of the well-known fact that men can do hard, continuous work better without artificial stimulants; and second, a fact of a still higher order, that "Tommy" can, under the sense of duty, exercise great self-restraint and prohibit himself from anything that lessens his efficiency. In England and Canada many have made victories an excuse for indulgence, but to these soldiers they have been an occasion for self-denial and self-control.

"Deals and Steals."

There was a great display of energy in the House of Commons the other night on the question of the emergency rations served out to the Canadian Contingent. According to the Mail the ministers were in a great heat of rage because their deal was exposed, while, according to the Globe, Mr. Monk was completely smashed and his case was quite knocked out.

In this particular debate it would have been possible to have quite as much light with less heat, and it was a pity that Mr. Monk did not raise his question in a less provoking manner. All right-minded men will admit that what are called "deals and steals" are bad enough when they actually exist, but we must also admit that the reckless scattering about of such charges can do no good. It simply fills the whole atmosphere with suspicion and discontent. Neither is it a wise thing to appoint "fishing inquiries."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier's offer seems to be fair—that if a member takes the responsibility of making a specific charge on an important matter the Government will appoint a committee or commission to investigate the charge.

In this case Mr. Monk takes advantage of his privilege as a member to retail a charge made in a partisan journal, but refuses to take the responsibility for the charge, and so make it his own. Surely a member who is bringing a charge of dishonesty against a contractor, and of negligence or something worse against the Government, should have some evidence to go upon, and not be a mere repeater of gossip.

We all admit that it is of special importance that the rations supplied to the soldiers to meet special need should be genuine, and there is general agreement that the food tested at Kingston was of good quality. The Minister of Militia declares that the ration given to the Contingent is the same as that tested at Kingston, while Mr. Monk contends that an inferior article was palmed off upon the Government, whose officers were either culpably negligent or wickedly incriminated.

Those who believe that the Ministers are a set of scoundrels will accept Mr. Monk's statements without evidence, but others will ask that he should prove his charge. And further, many will think that charges should not be made in the House of Commons unless they can be supported by strong evidence. The Government certainly needs to exercise care in seeing that its contracts are properly filled, and without direct evidence to the contrary it is to be presumed that those responsible did exercise at least ordinary care in a matter of such importance.

A Game That Is Played Out.

Canada, so far as space is concerned, is a large country, and it is, of course, natural that its widely separated localities should have different interests. It is the duty of provincial parliaments to deal with these, while the Dominion Government attempts the difficult task of harmonizing and balancing interests that seem to conflict. In the larger field it is important that questions of public policy should be faced by all citizens in a broad, generous spirit; only in this way can there be a bond of union and a real Canadian nationality. There has been sometimes in the past an attempt by politicians to play off one section of the community against another, to appeal in one place to a certain class of national and religious prejudices, and in another place to arouse a different set of feelings. We believe that this kind of thing is played out. The man who has one message for Ontario and another for Quebec is not a statesman, and we venture to think that he will not now make a successful politician. There are some tricks that will only do for once. As it has been well said, you cannot fool all the people all the time. To denounce Sir Wilfrid Laurier in Ontario because he is French, and to oppose him in Quebec because he is too British, may be clever, but it is a kind of cleverness that is getting to be out of date. It will not work so well in the future as in the past. This country like all others feels the influence of quick and easy communication. Although the French language is not cultivated quite as much by English-speaking Canadians as it might profitably be, there is sufficient intercommunication to make it a ridiculous thing for a politician to say one thing in Ontario today, and another thing in Quebec tomorrow. Any im-

portant pronouncement of a French paper is freely quoted, and some that are not important. This is well; it is good that there should be mutual knowledge, criticism and understanding. We are glad, then, that the time has come when it is imperative that on matters of public policy statesmen should address the whole country with one voice and in the same tones. The business of two faces and two voices is played out, and not before time.

The latest kink in prohibition in Manitoba is said to be that the Hudson Bay Company cannot be prohibited, as its right to sell liquor comes from its old imperial charter.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

Ottawa, June 13.—Mr. Monk, of Jacques Cartier, has at last preferred a charge against the minister of militia. He alleges that Dr. Borden was guilty of gross and culpable negligence in making with undue haste an agreement with irresponsible parties for the supply of condensed milk as emergency rations to the second Canadian contingent, and in not having a rigid inspection and test of the preparation in order to insure the protection of the troops. It is customary, under the rules of parliamentary procedure, to give due notice of a charge against a minister or a member of the house to the leader of the government, and also to furnish him with an outline of the allegations that are to be made. Mr. Monk intimated in a casual sort of way yesterday that he intended to prefer a charge shortly, but although he had then made up his mind to take that course today, he did not acquaint the premier with the fact. He forced time, however, this morning to take the correspondents of certain Conservative papers into his confidence, and to supply them with typewritten copies of his charge. In view of the series of allegations which he made, Mr. Monk asks for an investigation by a committee of the house. The motion stands until tomorrow, when it will be dealt with by the house.

Mr. Monk, who was acting as a volunteer, after negotiating with Mr. Henri Hatch, of Montreal, for a supply of Hatch's protease food, and after testing this preparation upon five soldiers at Kingston, with satisfactory results, turned round and gave a contract to Dr. Devlin, who had been acting as Hatch's agent, and Mr. Lyons, both of Montreal. Upon learning that Dr. Devlin had secured the contract, Mr. Hatch, who is a chemist, formerly of Budapest, wrote to the minister, charging that the food furnished by the two gentlemen in question was an adulteration of his protease and had nothing in common with the food tested at Kingston. No answer, Mr. Monk alleged, was returned to this letter, and no steps were taken to verify the charge made there. Furthermore, he charged that Dr. Devlin's protease vegetable powder, supplied to the troops, was an inferior article, containing only 10 per cent of nutriment, while the Hatch's protease, which was used by the troops, contained 60 per cent of nutritious substance in Hatch's protease; that the food purchased as emergency rations was never manufactured in Canada, but was a substance resembling broken biscuits brought in from New York in Saratoga trunks, without paying duty, hurriedly ground to powder, and placed in tins, without being sterilized or hermetically sealed, and that the contract price of \$4,660 was paid to the contractor before the goods were actually delivered. The foregoing is the substance of the charges to be investigated by the government, decide to grant a committee, as doubtless they will see fit to do.

The house adjourned at 1:30 a.m. The leading members of the opposition, who were present under the delusion that they were entitled to run the proceedings of the house, although not in occupation of the treasury benches. Sir Herbert Tupper is a frequent offender in this respect, and when politely told that he cannot have his own way indulges in all sorts of brooding and threats. Yesterday the member for Picton asked for certain papers, and very courteously the premier promised to hand them over. In question prepared and brought down. Today Sir Herbert returned to the subject, and wanted to move a motion for the very papers which were to be prepared. Manifestly, this was quite out of order, without placing a motion on the order paper, and when this was pointed out to Sir Herbert he uttered the threat that he would get his information before the government got their supplies. This barefaced attempt at intimidation was treated with the contempt it deserved.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will tomorrow afternoon introduce a bill to further restrict Chinese immigration. It is understood that the measure will provide for a moderate increase in the poll tax imposed upon Chinese immigrants entering British Columbia. A report has been in circulation that the government intended to apply the education test to British Columbia ports, thus excluding immigrants who could neither read nor write, but there is good authority for stating that there will be no such provision. A statement of the kind suggested would affect the Japanese as well as the Chinese, and would be regarded as a violation of imperial treaty obligations with the government of the Mikado.

\$20,000 WEDDING GIFT.

Philadelphia, June 14.—Senator Scott, a member of the Republican National Committee, has sent a \$20,000 telegraphic draft to his son, Lieut. Scott, at San Francisco, where the young man was married yesterday. The senator wired that he began life with 20 cents.

Seven Years.

Of suffering relieved in as many days. Corns cause in the aggregate as much suffering as any single disease. It is the magic solvent power of Putnam's Corn Extractor that makes it so successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the best. Sure, safe and painless.

The North German Lloyd is about to start a steamship line on the Yang-tse-Kiang River, in China, to connect at Shanghai with the ocean ships.

The work of the Chicago city directory enumerators for 1900, almost completed, shows that the population of Chicago is not less than 2,000,000. "IT IS A GREAT PUBLIC BENEFIT."—These significant words were used in relation to Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil by a gentleman who had thoroughly tested its merits in his own case—having been cured by it of lameness of the knee of three or four years' standing. It never fails to remove soreness as well as lameness, and is an incomparable pulmonic and corrective.

STRUCK DEAD!

A Centralia Farmer Killed by Lightning—A Lambton Mills Man Injured.

Centralia, Ont., June 14.—Daniel O'Brien, a farmer, living four miles from here, while closing a gate, turning last night's electric storm, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was unmarried.

Toronto, June 14.—James Bannan, a market gardener, at Lambton Mills, was working in his garden with a horse about 5 o'clock yesterday. When the storm came up he went to unhitch the horse. As he did so there was a flash of lightning, and the animal fell dead. Bannan was rendered unconscious from the effects of the electricity, and did not recover his senses for some time.

THE BASE-BALL CRANK.

It ought to interest a great many people besides base-ball cranks to know that when a ball "caves" through the air first one way and then another after leaving the pitcher's hand, it does what scientific men once declared was impossible.

They made figures and diagrams and proved that "curve" pitching couldn't be done; then the pitchers did it; and the scientists concluded that something was wrong with the diagrams. In face of facts some scientific "certainties" become mighty uncertain.

Consumption, scientists once declared, was incurable; now they see it cured every day by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It purifies and vitalizes the blood; drives out the poisonous elements; stops the accumulation of morbid deposits; heals and builds up the lung tissues; puts good solid muscular flesh on to the frame; and imparts fresh nerve-force and vital energy. It is the most perfect cure ever discovered for throat and bronchial affections, wasted, run-down conditions; and all diseases due to impoverished blood.

It is the invention of an educated and experienced physician. Dr. Pierce has been for nearly thirty years chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and his medicines are recognized standard remedies.

"Some five or six years ago I had a bad cough and got so low with it that I could not sit up long at a time," writes Mrs. M. T. Gray, of New London, Union Co., Ark. "We called our family physician, and he told my husband that I had consumption. All of our neighbors thought so too. I had pains through my chest and spit up blood. I was given your Golden Medical Discovery and only taken it two or three days when I felt like a different person. I took four bottles of the medicine and it cured my cough. I have not been better since. I am a short time ago I got a bottle of the 'Discovery' and it relieved me at once. I think it is the best medicine in the world. It saved my life. I don't think any one would die of consumption if they would take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I recommend it to all my friends, and tell them what it did for me."

About six years ago my health began to fail," writes Miss Mollie Buttry, of Sneedville, Hancock Co., Tenn. "I was weak and nervous, had catarrh in the head, and everything I ate or drank did me harm, and caused me to have palpitation of the heart. My lungs were weak, was troubled with asthma a great deal, and was so despondent I did not take any interest in anything. I consulted several doctors, and they gave me medicine I could hear of, but nothing seemed to do me any good only for a little while at a time. About one year ago I was almost a skeleton and had almost given up. A friend advised me to write to Dr. Pierce about my case, and I did so, and followed the advice he gave me. I began at once to use the medicine that he prescribed—Golden Medical Discovery, three bottles, and the 'Favorable Prescription,' one bottle, and the little 'Pleasant Pellets.' I can truly say they did me great good. I can now eat anything I want, work all day, sleep well, and I weigh one hundred and twenty-three pounds—nearly as much as I ever weighed in my life."

It would save doctor bills for any family to have a copy of Dr. Pierce's splendid thousand-page free book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," explaining the laws of life and health in clear and interesting language, with many valuable suggestions and receipts for curing common ailments by simple home-treatment. It has over three hundred illustrations and colored plates. A strong paper-bound copy will be sent absolutely free, on receipt of 31 cents in one-cent stamps to pay the cost of customs and mailing only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. A handsome cloth-bound, beautifully stamped copy will be sent for 50 stamps. This popular work contains important information for the young and old, both male and female, single and married, not heretofore published in this country, for the non-professional reader.

Militia Orders.

In addition to the orders published yesterday the following changes are made:

27th Lambton Regiment, St. Clair Borders—Provisional Second Lieut. R. G. R. MacKenzie retires.

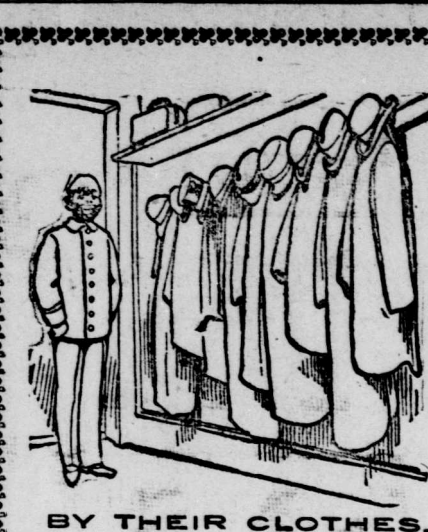
30th Regiment, Wellington Rifles—Capt. J. F. Dods resigns his commission to enlist for special service in South Africa. Supernumerary Second Lieut. C. J. Allan retires.

31st Grey Regiment—To be Second Lieutenant provisionally—J. McQuaker, gentleman, vice J. M. Telford, promoted.

The formation of the following drill company is authorized: St. Thomas Collegiate Institute—To be acting captain—A. Lindsay, vice H. Murray, left school. To be acting lieutenant—S. Ridley, vice W. Cole, left school. To be acting second lieutenant—A. V. Glassey, vice A. McLean, left school.

32nd Bruce Regiment—Provisional Second Lieutenant C. J. Lang having failed to qualify, his name is removed from the list of officers of the active militia. To be second lieutenant—Second Lieutenant Moffat, vice O. E. Klein, promoted. To be second lieutenant provisionally—E. B. Richardson, gentleman, vice A. Moffat, promoted; W. D. Maxwell, gentleman, to complete establishment.

33rd Huron Regiment—To be lieutenant, Second Lieutenant J. R. Varcoe, vice W. Young, promoted.



The porter is not the only man who knows another by his clothes

OAK HALL CLOTHING

Makes a man look gentlemanly and if he IS gentlemanly, there's no society in the world we can't fit him for.

BY THEIR CLOTHES.

THIS TIME IT'S FIVE DOLLARS

MEN'S WELL MADE SUITS

Oxford grey tweeds, light and dark colors, and plain blue; single and double-breasted serges; all of this season's making; perfectly cut, and built for good, long, satisfactory service; we are offering at the remarkably low price of

\$5.00

OAK HALL

154 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON.

WM. GIBSON, Manager.

Kumassie

Was Garrisoned by 700 Native Troops.

They and the Europeans Subsisting on Half Rations.

Resignation of Cape Colony Ministry—Mrs. Gladstone's Condition Critical.

London, June 14.—The following dispatch has been received at the colonial office from Col. Wilcock, in command of the Ashantee relief expedition:

Prashee, June 12.—A letter has just been received from the governor of the Gold Coast, Sir F. H. Hodgson, dated Kumassie, June 4. Its substance is as follows:

"Kumassie is garrisoned by 700 native troops under the command of Major Morris, who has succeeded in entering the place from the north. The Europeans and other troops are on half rations. The supplies of ammunition are not sufficient to last more than a few days. The reinforcements are in the way, such as trees. There are also stockades, offering the rebels good shelter. The rebels have been built up in trees, and have used them to fire from. The health of Kumassie is good, but three thousand persons of the native community are in a state of destitution. Immediate assistance is required.

"The reinforcements which have reached the Gold Coast comprise 100 of the Lagos (Hausas) force, 50 of the Sierra Leone frontier police, with Maxim guns, and 2,400 have arrived from Cape Coast and have put impediments in the way, such as trees. There are also stockades, offering the rebels good shelter. The rebels have been built up in trees, and have used them to fire from. The health of Kumassie is good, but three thousand persons of the native community are in a state of destitution. Immediate assistance is required.

MRS. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION. London, June 14.—It was announced late last evening that Mrs. Wm. E. Gladstone was not expected to live through the night.

CAPE MINISTRY RESIGNS. London, June 14.—Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, and his colleagues resigned last evening, Sir Alfred Milner accepting their resignations.

CABLE NOTES. A combination entitled the United Bleachers' Association, Limited, has been registered in London, with a capital of £25,000. The most important bleacher firms in the country have joined the new organization.

German interests in China and Japan aggregate a figure close to \$90,000,000, according to Consul Agent Ernest L. Harris, at Eibenstock, in a report to the United States state department.

The Bundesrath has approved the German navy bill and the measures providing means to carry out the projected plans as already passed by the reichstag.

A SURE CURE FOR HEADACHE.—Bilious headache, to which women are more subject than men, becomes so acute in some subjects that they are utterly prostrated. The stomach refuses food, and there is a constant and distressing effort to free the stomach from bile which has been unduly secreted there. Parnelee's Vegetable Pills are a speedy alternative, and in neutralizing the effects of the intruding bile relieves the pressure on the nervous system which causes the headache. Try them.

There is at least one country in the world where it costs nothing to die. In some of the cantons of Switzerland all the dead, whether rich or poor, are buried at the public expense.

SYNOD OF HURON

Will Meet Here on June 19.—The Business Mapped Out for Consideration.

The Synod of Huron is appointed to meet here on June 19. There will be Holy Communion in the cathedral at 10:30 a.m. The synod will assemble for business in Bishop Cronyn Hall at 2:30 p.m. On Wednesday evening a missionary service will be held in the cathedral, with sermon by Rev. Prof. Cody, of Toronto. The business to be brought forward will be chiefly as follows: Amendments to constitution, providing that each parish be asked to contribute at least \$1 for every family in the parish, the plan of raising it to be optional, either by the old plan of six collections, four of which shall go to the mission fund and two to the widows' and orphans' fund; or by one of core collections or subscriptions, at the discretion of the clergyman. Very Rev. Dean Innes gives notice of a motion that no person shall be ordained or admitted to the diocese without a certificate from the synod physician that he is in sound physical health. Judge Brantingham gives notice of a motion for the election by each vestry of a number of select vestrymen, who shall, with the incumbent and wardens, form a select vestry, and possess all the powers now possessed by the vestry. Mr. Mackinnon will move to amend the constitution and canons, so as to admit women to vote at vestry meetings and meetings for the election of delegates. Rev. T. L. Armstrong will move to amend the canons on superannuation, commutation and mission funds, as amended last synod. Rev. E. Softley, sen., will move that the canon on superannuation be repealed. The missions committee will meet on June 15, and the executive on Monday, the 15th, at 2:30 p.m.

A CARD

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

J. Callard, Chemist, 390 Richmond street, London, Ont.

B. A. Mitchell, Chemist, Gothic Hall, London, Ont.

E. W. Boyle, Druggist, 652 Dundas street, London, Ont.

J. G. Shuff, Chemist, 540 Dundas street, London, Ont.

H. J. Childs, Druggist, Dundas street, London, Ont.

C. McCallum, Druggist, London, Ont.

N. W. Emerson, Druggist, 120 Dundas street, London, Ont.

N. I. McDermid, Druggist, corner Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

W. S. B. Barkwell, Chemist, corner Dundas and Wellington streets, London, Ont.

Anderson & Nelles, Druggists, 240 Dundas street, London, Ont. 48a w

A ZORRA PIONEER DEAD.

Woodstock, June 14.—The death took place yesterday of one of the oldest residents of Oxford in the person of Mrs. Mackay, mother of Rev. Dr. Mackay, pastor of Chalmers' Church. Deceased had reached the advanced age of 88 years. She was born in Scotland, and settled in Zorra when the present prosperous township was a wilderness.

Major Fortescue, 17th Lancers, reported by Lord Roberts as killed near Pretoria, was secretary to Lord William Seymour, and left Halifax about Christmas to join his regiment for the front.

Complaint is made that Grosvenor Square, in London, is losing its aristocratic tenants, whose houses are falling one by one into the hands of African and Australian millionaires.

There are in the Presbyterian church of the United States, 7,312 ministers; 7,657 churches, and nearly a million communicants. The contributions for church work last year amounted to \$13,777,717.

Ben Arnum, son of G. T. R. conductor Arnum, has been appointed C. P. R. traveling freight auditor, with headquarters in Montreal. Mr. Arnum was formerly rich and poor, are buried at the public expense.