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ut up in one-size bottles only. It bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell lse on the plea or promise that it ood" and "will answer every pur-e that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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place where mothers living hborhood can send their chil-. Let us have a North End on as arrangements can be

n of Archbishop Walsh, of moves from active life one distinguished and energetic t Canada has ever produced.

KON OFFICIALDOM.

certainly something wrong es of Yukon officialdom. The eports and some of them from rces, proclaim emphatically nduct of certain persons now y at Dawson requires prompt n and we feel that the fed-ities will provide for a search into the alleged misconduct y Wade and others. If that ainst the former are substan-esignation should be asked for. t once. If there is any grab-people's heritage by speculat-is charged that there is an or an outraged people will eance on those in authority. phatic declaration it is not we attach any blame to Hon. and his department. It must ered that putting wrongs to Yukon district is a matter t be accomplished in the few days. All the govern-o is to select the men whom every reason to believe will the affairs of the district in onest and efficient manner. een done and in most cases have proved true to their seems that there are others that country mainly for what ake out of it and being far h of the minister's whip they rty of administering the law their own ideas. It is to be Mr. Ogilvie, the newly ap-ministration, will drop the y obnoxious civil servant ket, and it is certain that he nds wrong-doing progressing, knowledged by all to be one self-seeking officials who has the northern regions. Such are a priceless boon to any the government have been d on every side over his ap-It is to be hoped he will be range of power in order to rights of the people—especi-er classes who go into that erritory. But there must be with the question of mon-bbing, thereby shutting out d struggling miners; it must t once.—Vancouver World.

ceived! A Cough, Hoarseness not to be trifled with. A of Shiloh's Cure will save you Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.
AGLE AND THE LION.

Arctic peaks of silent snow
opic isles enwreathed with blooms:
n Gibraltar like a giant looms,
es of red Sahara glow.
s, where softest breezes blow,
Afric jungles' deepest gloom
eard Pharaohs' immemorial
gions conquer every foe.

pear and Nelson's sword shall
the flag that Washington un-

of Cromwell, Lincoln, Blake
e,
t invaders shall be hurled;
land and emperors of the sea,
d the lion face the world.
r Malone in Leslie's Weekly.

Y FOR SORE THROAT.

son of the year, when the changeable, many people are taking cold, and the throat This is just where Griffith's nt comes in. Apply it to the est when going to bed, and sore throat will be removed All druggists, 25 cents. gic Liniment is a complete r damaged wheelmen; it re-nk in the muscles and sore-ong ride, and is of special beginners. It relieves the es the minute applied. feel sorry for poor Mrs. Bad-nd is in Cuba."
t her a lot of lovely poetry o were killed in battle."—De-s.
d "Watch Upon the Rhine" no neglect;
ones grave men incline
s in true respect.

ation's shadow lurks
s deep resound,
in dallies with the works
wheels go round.
—Washington Star.

DEATH IN THE FLAMES

Herbert O. Tiedeman of Victoria Perishes in a Chicago Hotel Fire.

Tragic Fate of a Promising Young Victorian at the Outset of His Career.

A private despatch received here yesterday morning contained the sad and startling information that Herbert O. Tiedeman, formerly of this city, had been burned to death in his hotel at Chicago. No details were given in this despatch, which was from Mr. Tudor Tiedeman, a brother of the unfortunate young man, merely saying: "Bert was burned to death in his hotel. Am having the remains sent to Victoria," and asking that his sister-in-law, Mrs. Tudor Tiedeman, who is spending the summer at the Stevens Hotel, Lake District, be notified.

Herbert Tiedeman was the youngest son of the late H. O. Tiedeman of Victoria, and was a native of this city. He possessed quite a talent for music, and after completing his regular school course here, went East to study that art. Returning to Victoria he was for a time in the employ of Messrs. M. W. Waitt & Company. About three years ago he went to Chicago, where he secured a good position, which he retained until the death of his mother a few months ago. At the time of his mother's illness he spent several weeks in Victoria, and when it was thought she would recover he started East, but had only reached Portland, when he received word of her death and returned to Victoria. Shortly after her death he again went to Chicago and took up his residence. He was about 22 years of age and had looked forward to a career of distinction in the operatic profession. How his expectations and the hopes and anticipations of his friends were sadly frustrated is told in the appended despatch:

Chicago, Aug. 1.—(Special)—By the burning of the Hotel Berwyn in this city this morning, four persons lost their lives and fourteen others were seriously injured. Among the dead is Herbert O. Tiedeman, a vocalist, who was studying here. His home is said to be in Victoria, B.C., although he came here from California. The others killed were Anna Paulin, of Minnesota, and two whose bodies have not been identified.

The death of Tiedeman was particularly tragic. His room was on the fifth floor and he was aroused by the flames only to find himself hemmed in by blazing walls and smoke-filled hallways. The night clerk, Charlie Peterson, was asleep when the fire broke out. Peterson says the first he knew of the fire was when the flames burst into the office and woke him up. All he thought of was to save himself, he naively admits, or he says that he is still too thankful that he got out alive to know anything yet.

When the cries of fire woke H. C. McCleary, city salesman for Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., he found Tiedeman, who was his roommate, already awake and alarmed. Both men dashed to the door to find the hall blocked by fire and smoke. Escape by this means was hopeless, and McCleary went back to their room. Through the room was on the top floor, the young men slammed the door and turned to the window as their sole chance for life. The flames had crept into the chamber when the door was opened and they chased the terrified occupants toward the window.

McCleary and Tiedeman climbed upon the sill. The heat grew intense and the flames began to scorch their faces.

"We'll have to hang for it until the ladders come," muttered McCleary, finally, and swinging out into the air he hung by his hands from the ledge. Tiedeman followed him.

Both men swayed in the fifth story window for two minutes, which McCleary says seemed two centuries, while the red tongues of fire licked their fingers and their arms twisted in torture under the strain. Suddenly McCleary heard Tiedeman groan and saw his fingers twitch and begin to unclasp.

"I'm done for now. I can't hold on any longer," were the last words that came from Tiedeman's lips.

The next moment McCleary heard a body crash against the pavement 50 feet below. Nerved by the very fear of meeting the same fate, he managed to cling on grimly for a minute more. Then a ladder poked up its nose beside him and the strong arms of a fireman drew him to safety.

But Tiedeman was dead. Investigation shows that he could have been saved as well as McCleary had it not been for that net work of trolley wires which is spread over the street. The firemen were hampered by these wires and could not work their ladders until it was too late to save the young man. They were in time, however, to save McCleary and several others who were clinging to the window sill.

PRINCIPAL CAIRD.

Reminiscences by a Student in His First Class at the University.

(Glasgow Evening News.)

My earliest memory of Principal Caird is, strangely enough, associated with the first visit of the Empress Eugenie to our country in 1857. I had gone to Hamilton to witness the reception of the Empress at the Palace there. Coming back through the town, I saw advertised and secured a copy of the sermon preached before the Queen—"Religion in Common Life." For it I paid 1s. of my slender stock. But it made upon me a greater impression than even the appearance of the dazzling Princess. I read a few of the opening sentences and then sat down on the parapet of the bridge over the Avon, and read it from beginning to end. It was a revelation to me—and a revolution.

I had never liked sermons before. They had seemed far-off things, with which I had nothing to do, but this was so eloquent and so natural. It became my companion for months, and my inspiration. I also would become a preacher. Tennyson's miscellaneous poems were published at the same time, and became also my possession. The sentences from the sermon and the stanzas from the poems were read aloud daily, and re-echoed again and again in the woods around. It was a long time before I reached the University, but, to my joy, in the second session, 1862, Dr. Caird became our professor in Divinity. He never knew, but I can never forget my joy. The attendance at the Hall became a new life to me, as I know it was to others. I am not going to describe our course of theology here. It was certainly broader and fresher than that to which we had been accustomed.

I remember vividly my first personal touch with him. It was the custom then, as now, for the theological professors to give one breakfast each session to his students. He had been married shortly before to Miss Glover, of Edinburgh, and resided out in Hamilton Drive. Thither on a raw spring morning half-a-dozen of us wended our way from the High Street and the vicinity, into what a bright atmosphere we entered. The stately professor was the essence of kindness, and his wife the perfection of hospitality. I don't think she has ever received her due as the companion and willing helpmate of our distinguished countryman. His bonhomie and wit surprised us all. One Highland student, bolder than the others, said: "Dr. Caird, your lectures have been very good. If I get a parish I will make great use of them for my people." And the professor replied: "My dear sir, if ever I come to assist you, I hope the people will not take me for the plagiarist." What a scattering of these since that morning. Two are in their graves. One—D. W. Runciman—is secretary of the University of Auckland; another is a minister of a city church in Edinburgh; one a rector of an Episcopal parish; and I am in Glasgow, after some years of absence. Away far from our city, on the Pacific slope, I went to see a fellow-student who had been sent there for his health. Alas! it was to find a grave. I have never forgotten his words. I had lost myself in doubt; Caird taught me to believe in God and in his providence.

I have heard all the great preachers of my day—Dean Stanley, Dean Farrar, Dr. Vaughan, Dr. Guthrie, C. H. Spurgeon, Dr. Magee, Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Caird, and others. Those who impressed me most were Caird, Beecher, Guthrie, and one whom I never heard—Robertson, of Brighton. Guthrie was natural and versatile, most unreasonable and striking, dramatic, poetical and earnest; Beecher most philosophical, unconventional and telling, speaking easily earthly things as if he lived in heaven; but for finished diction and eloquence, correspondence of thought and utterance, Caird was the Prince of all, long intervallo. Once in Park church I heard him describe a storm, and to this day I hear the very slates rattle; at another time I heard him describing Cain's seeking repentance with tears, and I am moved with intensely pathetic feeling as I think of it. Outside of the pulpit I have heard Palmerston, Disraeli, Gladstone, John Bright. The last is the only one I would compare with him in impressiveness.

Last things are always the most memorable. Glasgow people will not soon forget his touching ovation over the death of his predecessor, Principal Barclay. It was perfect. It is well known that in later days his voice has failed, and has not that incomparable elasticity and beauty it once had. But on two occasions within recent years I heard him, when the old power asserted itself to perfection. The first was at the dinner given by the Presbytery to Dr. Story. He proposed the Church of Scotland, and sketched the ideal of the parish minister. He was prepared with all the preparation of years. The effort was supreme. The effect was electric. With all the enthusiasm of youth and all the experience of age, he poured out sentence after sentence, with the roll, the gesture and fire of former years. Those who were present will never forget it.

The last was suggestive. It was in the Shelling, at Peebles, where Professor Veitch had lived, and where he died. In the study, among the familiar books and furniture where the old poet of the borderland had spent his days, Dr. Caird was called upon to offer prayer. Never in old cathedral or consecrated place was I so far carried up to Heaven's gate. The dignity, the impressiveness, the humanness of the utterances were beyond my description. In that old study I felt on holy ground. In returning in the same corridor carriage which had been provided by the company for us, I was for a time half afraid to speak to him. But by-and-bye he unbended lovingly and asked me all sorts of questions about the old students of that first class of his. I remember, too, that he took down my hat instead of his own, and I said, in bantering fashion: "Principal, I'm afraid it is too large for you," but in thorough good humor he retorted, "Your hat may be too large for me, but I fear you could not get into my shoes." That also is true. I am afraid that no one will be easily found who can stand in his shoes.

T. SOMERVILLE.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

One Reason Why the British Do Not Love Spain.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

There was at least thrilling entertainment in hearing a literary Detroiter cautioning the French because of their professed inability to understand why the English should be hostile to Spain.

"Don't these Frenchmen, who boast their intelligence and refinement, know any-son?" he began, indignantly. "If they haven't read 'The Revenge,' from his pen, let them do so. It will throw an immense illumination upon the situation, I suppose, that they think, because England and Spain are both monarchies, they should be allies through sympathy. But they should have gumption enough to know that England is one kind of a monarchy, and Spain a very different kind, the distinction being as marked as that between day and night."

"You know the story told in 'The Revenge.'

"'At Flores in the Azores, Sir Richard Grenville lay,
And a pinnace, like a fluttered bird, came flying from far away;
"Spanish ships of war at sea! We have sighted fifty-three."

"It was then that Lord Howard declared it suicide for six ships of the line to make a stand against the whole Spanish fleet, vowing that 'fore God he was no coward, but that he would not stay to fight. But the lion-hearted Grenville had 90 of his men sick on shore, and said:

"'I should count myself the coward, if I left them, my Lord Howard,
To these inquisition dogs and the devildoms of Spain.'

"British blood still boils at the story told after Lord Howard sailed away and left the Revenge. The gallant old tar brought his sick from shore and laid them on the ballast down below. Then, for 24 hours, the Spanish fleet hammered away at the grizzled hero and his handful of men, and still the flag of England was at the masthead. Wounded to death, Sir Richard still staggered amid his crew and urged the fight. At last there was not a ray of hope.

"'But Sir Richard cried in his English pride,
We have fought such a fight for a day and a night,
As may never be fought again.
We have won great glory, my men,
And a day, less or more,
At sea or ashore,
We die—does it matter when?
Sink me the ship, Master Gunner—sink her, Split her in twain!
Fall into the hands of God, not into the hands of Spain.'"

The literary man did not tell the entire story of the Revenge, but he did find in it a moving cause for England's antipathy to Spain, and for her rejoicing at American triumphs on the sea.

The western melodrama, "Davy Crockett," was presented to a small but appreciative house by the stock company at the A. O. U. W. theatre last night. Guy Durrell, in the title role, interpreted the rough, but large-hearted borderman to perfection, and won frequent applause; while Miss Friel, O. W. Montague, F. F. Smiles, C. M. Walters and the remainder of the company effectively supported him. This week the company will appear nightly in the following plays: Monday and Tuesday evenings, "Hazel Kirk;" Wednesday and Thursday evenings, a double bill, "Two Puddlefords" and "A Lesson in Acting." O. W Montague appearing in the intermission in a piece written by himself, entitled, "A Coon Idyll." On Friday and Saturday nights "Ten Nights in a Barroom" will be presented. As a special attraction next week, Manager Barr has arranged for the appearance of the great negro sketch team and cake-walk artists, Welland and Mack. Specialties will be introduced nightly by Little Woodie Van Dyke, O. W. Montague, and other members of the company.

"You pay too much attention to your husband, my dear. He will tire of you if you do."

"But I don't care to flirt with other men."

"You don't have to. Only make him think it pleases you to have him flirt with other women."—Judge.

The bronzed soldier looked at the package addressed to him with moistened eyes.

"Blessed angels," he said, "they do not forget us."

Then he carefully took off the wrappings and found:

A nail brush:
An ornamental hair receiver.
A pair of tidies.
A small bottle of mixed pickles.
A tract.
A hand-painted blotting-pad, and
A pants stretcher.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The future is uncertain, but if you keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be sure of good health.

THE RESTLESS EAST.

Complications in North China Threaten the Peace of the Orient.

Steamer Nahleen Proves Herself Satisfactory on Her Maiden Voyage.

"Nothing but sunshine," was the report of the Northern Pacific steamship Tacoma, Captain Dixon, which came in from Hongkong and Yokohama early yesterday morning. This report was in response to the inquiry as to what had been encountered during the trip—and the officers declare that it fully covers the just completed voyage. The steamer sighted not so much as a single sail after leaving the Asiatic coast on July 15, while the sea was so smooth on the run across that cycling on the decks was indulged in daily. Of the passengers in the saloon, Mr. J. B. Cousins is the marine superintendent at Hongkong for the owning company, now en route home to England for a vacation. Mr. and Mrs. A. Hail, of Hongkong; Mr. A. C. Christensen, of Shanghai; and Mr. G. Hodges, of the British consulate at Yokohama, are also travelling for health and pleasure; while Mr. James Butcher is from Shanghai, on his way to New York and London on a business mission. The only Oriental news given by the steamer is the indefinite advice that complications are thickening in Northern China through the conflict of British and Russian interests—so much so that grave diplomatic difficulties daily appear closer that Russia objects to British investors working certain mines in close proximity to Russian territory. Of the Tacoma's freight about 60 tons were for Victoria; while as steerage passengers she brought 107 Chinese and 63 Japanese, 51 of each nationality being landed here.

ON HER TRIAL TRIP.

No more pleasant outing could have been enjoyed yesterday than that afforded by the trial trip of the Klondike M. T. & T. Corporation's steamer Nahleen, which took place in the afternoon. Among those who "take it in" was Mr. R. A. Strickland, of England, Mrs. Arthur Strickland, and Miss Benson in addition to the officials of the company. The Nahleen is a pretty craft and combines many details in construction which have been worked out to success in building of the numerous Klondike stern wheelers in this port. She has been described in previous issues of the Colonist, having been built for the Northern river service but in consequence of this business falling off destined to remain in port for some time. Captain Gray went out in charge of the steamer yesterday, and the time was to Esquimalt and then to Albert Head and return. A seventeen knot speed was developed and this under higher pressure could be increased by at least two knots. Her performance, otherwise, was such as to promote the greatest confidence in the steamer.

THE OUTWARD "WARRIMOO."

Little freight will be loaded here by the Canadian-Australian liner Warrimoo, which, this morning, leaves Victoria on her regular outward trip, her cargo space with the exception of room reserved for a few small salmon shipments having been all engaged at Vancouver. Her passengers from Victoria, of whom there are a good number, are nearly all Americans.

MUSIC AND THE STAGE.

The Sam T. Shaw Engagement Closes—Eastern Appreciation of The Philharmonic Society.

Mr. Sam T. Shaw and his really excellent stock company closed their Victoria engagement yesterday, with "Rip Van Winkle" as the matinee bill, and "The Secret Message," in the evening, both being played with conscientiousness and attention to detail that has been characteristic of the work of the company throughout its entire engagement. To-morrow the company opens a short Townsend, where it is to be hoped they will have crowded houses nightly—for they deserve success. Mr. Shaw's "Rip Van Winkle" yesterday once again attested to his marvellous versatility, the part being played with a naturalness and easy handling of dialect and idiom that would have convinced anyone not having seen him in other lines that Germany was his native land and the interpretation of Teutonic roles his natural element. The evening bill was melodramatic, strong and original in plot, and calling for the full strength of the company with every actor in a congenial role. The prologue gives the key to the subsequent action—an overfond mother, in order to retain possession of her child, falsely branding it as illegitimate. The terrible consequences of the deception are unfolded as the play proceeds, the son's misjudgment of the unhappy mother and his despair bringing several of the stronger passages of the play into the realm of true tragedy, and the piece as a whole being strong enough to show the entire company at its best in the farewell performance. This week there will be no attraction at the house, although on Tuesday evening it will be open for the first rehearsal of The Geisha by local amateurs.

In last Sunday's Colonist a review of the work of the Philharmonic Society at its last concert was given. It was not intended in this review to withdraw anything that had been said about this very excellent performance at the time it was given. In the audience on that occasion was a gentleman from Ontario very prominently connected with the musical world, and he favored the Colonist with a call on the following day, when he expressed the great pleasure and and surprise he had experienced. He said it was a matter for congratulation on the part of all the lovers of music that so excellent an organization had been got together under such skillful leadership and that it was quite superior to what would be looked for by strangers in a city so remote from musical centres. He expressed the hope that the Philharmonic Society had only begun its career, a hope which the people of Victoria will be glad to know will be realized. The organization feels that it has done good work, but is capable of doing better, and the resolve of its members is to make it one of Victoria's permanent institutions. There is abundant material in this city for the production of instrumental music of the highest order. Of this material the Philharmonic already has an excellent contingent, which will doubtless be reinforced, when work is resumed in the autumn. In a city like this the public are dependent to a greater extent than in most places for entertainment. The part which local talent fills in this field is very large, and as a rule it is well-filled. The organization herein referred to is an exceedingly valuable addition to our local musical world, and is sure of attaining great popularity.

GOVERNMENT LOANS TO FARMERS.

At the last session of the British Columbia legislature the ministry made an attempt to introduce a policy of governmental loaning for farming and other purposes. The act did not contemplate direct loans such as have been advocated in some of the western States, but made provision for the organization of associations to sell debentures and lend the proceeds to members, the debentures to be guaranteed by the province. That looks at first sight a somewhat dangerous experiment, but there are many safeguards tending to lessen the chances of loss through dishonesty or business incompetence. The double liability of shareholders in every association, the limiting of every loan to $1,000, or to the amount of stock subscribed by the borrower, and the requirement that loans be devoted to specific purposes guard the interests of the government and tend to make the shareholders careful and vigilant. A community of farmers or traders of twenty or more may form themselves into an association, paying an entrance of $5 each and subscribing to a certain number of shares, the number of shares to be proportionate to the amount which a member may reasonably be supposed to become good for in case he is called upon. The memberships fees are, as paid in, deposited with the government to the credit of the members, and draw interest, accumulating to the credit of the members. The fund so formed is not called into requisition, except in case of the failure or part failure of the association to pay its liabilities. In case of a member withdrawing, he is entitled to a refund with a premium. No amount of the shares is necessary to be paid up; they simply stand as a guaranty to the government that the member will pay the amount of the shares subscribed in case of emergency. The association borrows money on the aggregate value of its shares by issuing debentures, which may be guaranteed by the government, and loans the money to its members, taking into consideration for security personal worth, industry and assets, real and personal. Under this system the reproductive earnings of a man, together with his general character and standing in the community as to honesty, industry and intelligence, will constitute part of his general credit. Where it does in banking circles. There is a managing committee in every association to whom all applications for loans must be made, and each application is considered on its merits. If a man wants money to buy stock or agricultural machinery, or to underdrain his land, or carry on any of the ordinary operations of his farm, he may apply to the managing directors, who meet once or twice a month to consider such applications.

The managing committee must satisfy themselves that the member is personally and in character and surety offered good security for the amount loaned, that he requires the loan, that the expenditure will be beneficial and reproductive, and that the money loaned will be applied in the most economical manner. The objects for which loans may be obtained are drainage, clearing of land, purchase of stock or implements, fences, buildings, co-operative dairying, or any other reproductive work or expenditure approved by the association. The managing committee, being personally responsible to all members, will exercise the greatest care in regard to the loans made, and, being acquainted with those to whom money is loaned, can exercise a greater care than a stranger would be possible. In addition to the committee of management, there is a committee of audit, consisting of six members, who may investigate the affairs of the association and examine the books at any time. In addition to this again, the affairs of the association are subject to the scrutiny of the government auditor, who may at any time intervene and prevent an improper working of the system. This measure was destined to help new settlers with small effects to secure money at a low rate of interest for permanent improvements. The method seems preferable to any scheme yet devised for extending the advantages of governmental credit to individuals. It requires that at least twenty men show their confidence in one another by subscribing stock, and that they further show their confidence by approving of loans to one another. A provision as to joint stock corporations becoming members might lead to unwise speculations. Such concerns can become members in an association, and may borrow money to devote to the purposes for which they exist. A company incorporated for prospecting on the Yukon might form with its individual members an association. That association might sell debentures with a provincial guarantee and start northward with the proceeds. If it came to grief there would be little chance of realizing from the shareholders. This is guarded against by a provision requiring the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but that introduces the common danger of loaning public credit to individuals. With a perfect government and perfect officials this or almost any scheme would work well, and in contemplating any innovation we generally attribute perfection to those who will be called upon to implement it. Perfect safety in the loaning of public or private credit is impossible, but this scheme seems calculated to give the maximum of accommodation with the minimum of risk. The American consul at Victoria has seen fit to deal with it at length in his report.—Toronto Globe.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PENNY POSTAGE.

English-speaking peoples that have, so to say, girdled the earth with Anglo-Saxon enterprise and civilization; ties at once stimulating the patriotism of our race and intensifying its homogeneity. It may be hoped that the uniformity of postal rates about to be established between the United Kingdom and Canada will soon be extended to the United States, and will be cordially welcomed by our American kinsfolk as symbolic of that truest sort of alliance, which is based on community of interests and familiarity of intercourse. It is our firm belief that at no very distant date a penny stamp will frank a letter between Great Britain and her colonies and any part of the Union and that the sixpenny telegram will become an Anglo-American institution. The peace of the world cannot be more soundly guaranteed than by administrative innovation tending to consolidate the British Empire and to promote the intimacy of its relations with the greatest of Transatlantic Republics.—London Telegraph.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

Mr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler redeems the race of college professors. He has a soul above bear leading, and can see more in history than Greek roots and Socratic philosophy. His leading article, in the current Atlantic Monthly, is a singularly broad and penetrating view of the new relations with the world into which the United States has been impelled by a series of events from the battle of Yalu to the battle of Santiago. Apart from the rather scholiastic notion that the West, repulsed by the immovable conservatism of the East since the time of Alexander, has gone around the world to attack it on the Pacific side, and that the hour has struck for the Western spirit, modified by Orientalism, somewhat as the Greeks captured their savage victors, to conquer all Asia, the striking point of his paper in recognition that the new arrangement of the powers and the new relations of the United States to the world began with the Chinese war.

This is an important fact too little seen. It was when the bold stroke of Japan for the opening of China to commerce and civilization was turned aside by Russia, and an European coalition formed to divide the empire and continue the policy of trade monopoly and industrial exclusion under European flags, that America began to wake to her vital interest in Asia and to draw closer in feeling and policy to the nation whose interest is common with her own. The Anglo-Saxon alliance began when American public opinion supported Japan against Russia, France and Germany and openly encouraged England to resist the coalition and defend Japan, as British public opinion openly encouraged the United States to resist European intervention.

The Spanish war has only confirmed the relations thus established. Great Britain has been able to return the service we did her with usury, since moral support in war is worth more than moral encouragement to war. We have had from Great Britain the largest service one nation can render another, short of fighting by its side, though Great Britain has served her own world interest well in giving it. She has given us a free hand in dealing with Spain. She left the European concert which kept us out of Cuba twenty years ago, and prevented European interference in the war by a most significant form of refusal to join it. This is the only service we desired or should accept.

So far we seem the only gainer by this curious moral alliance of peoples, but the end is still remote. Momentous consequences are going to arise from this war, which the good will of England enables us to conduct without interference and finish thoroughly. For good or evil, we shall share of it a world nation, with political and commercial relations in two hemispheres and three continents, and, above all, in that vast continent which the touch of Western spirit is waking from the sleep of ages. What shall be our ownership and government of the Philippines after the war, we shall be in the commerce and industry of the East to stay, and we cannot hold our own in its commerce without some relation to its politics. Our stocks or agricultural machinery, or to underdrain his land, or carry on any of the ordinary operations of his farm, he may apply to the managing directors, who meet once or twice a month to consider such applications.

The managing committee must satisfy themselves that the member is personally and in character and surety offered good security for the amount loaned, that he requires the loan, that the expenditure will be beneficial and reproductive, and that the money loaned will be applied in the most economical manner. The objects for which loans may be obtained are drainage, clearing of land, purchase of stock or implements, fences, buildings, co-operative dairying, or any other reproductive work or expenditure approved by the association. The managing committee, being personally responsible to all members, will exercise the greatest care in regard to the loans made, and, being acquainted with those to whom money is loaned, can exercise a greater care than a stranger would be possible. In addition to the committee of management, there is a committee of audit, consisting of six members, who may investigate the affairs of the association and examine the books at any time. In addition to this again, the affairs of the association are subject to the scrutiny of the government auditor, who may at any time intervene and prevent an improper working of the system. This measure was destined to help new settlers with small effects to secure money at a low rate of interest for permanent improvements. The method seems preferable to any scheme yet devised for extending the advantages of governmental credit to individuals. It requires that at least twenty men show their confidence in one another by subscribing stock, and that they further show their confidence by approving of loans to one another. A provision as to joint stock corporations becoming members might lead to unwise speculations. Such concerns can become members in an association, and may borrow money to devote to the purposes for which they exist. A company incorporated for prospecting on the Yukon might form with its individual members an association. That association might sell debentures with a provincial guarantee and start northward with the proceeds. If it came to grief there would be little chance of realizing from the shareholders. This is guarded against by a provision requiring the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but that introduces the common danger of loaning public credit to individuals. With a perfect government and perfect officials this or almost any scheme would work well, and in contemplating any innovation we generally attribute perfection to those who will be called upon to implement it. Perfect safety in the loaning of public or private credit is impossible, but this scheme seems calculated to give the maximum of accommodation with the minimum of risk. The American consul at Victoria has seen fit to deal with it at length in his report.—Toronto Globe.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PENNY POSTAGE.

English-speaking peoples that have, so to say, girdled the earth with Anglo-Saxon enterprise and civilization; ties at once stimulating the patriotism of our race and intensifying its homogeneity. It may be hoped that the uniformity of postal rates about to be established between the United Kingdom and Canada will soon be extended to the United States, and will be cordially welcomed by our American kinsfolk as symbolic of that truest sort of alliance, which is based on community of interests and familiarity of intercourse. It is our firm belief that at no very distant date a penny stamp will frank a letter between Great Britain and her colonies and any part of the Union and that the sixpenny telegram will become an Anglo-American institution. The peace of the world cannot be more soundly guaranteed than by administrative innovation tending to consolidate the British Empire and to promote the intimacy of its relations with the greatest of Transatlantic Republics.—London Telegraph.

AMERICA AND THE WORLD.

Mr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler redeems the race of college professors. He has a soul above bear leading, and can see more in history than Greek roots and Socratic philosophy. His leading article, in the current Atlantic Monthly, is a singularly broad and penetrating view of the new relations with the world into

AN ARCHBISHOP DEAD.

His Grace of Toronto a Victim of Heart Failure on Sunday Evening.

Sketch of His Singularly Successful Career—Friend of the Irish Cause.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—Archbishop Walsh died suddenly last night, and the event, so entirely unexpected, has caused a great shock to the Catholic community. At 10 o'clock symptoms of heart failure became evident, and he rapidly sank and expired at 20 minutes to 11. The funeral takes place on Thursday. All the bishops of Eastern Canada have been notified, and are expected to be present.

The Most Rev. John Walsh, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Toronto, was born in Ireland in 1830, and came to Canada in 1852. He was ordained deacon in 1854, and the same year raised to the priesthood at St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto. In 1855 he was appointed to the Brock mission, on Lake Simcoe, and in 1857 received the more important charges, first of St. Mary's, Toronto, and then rector of St. Michael's cathedral and vicar-general of the diocese. In 1864 he visited Rome for the first time, and was accorded distinction by Pope Pius IX. He succeeded Dr. Pinsonneault as Bishop of Sandwich, and in 1868 received the Episcopal see to London, Ont. When he next visited Rome, in 1876, Bishop Walsh was able to report a remarkable improvement in the position of his diocese, which continued until in 1885, as a crowning token, the new cathedral of St. Peter's at London was dedicated. In 1882, when visiting Ireland, he took part in the ceremony of the unveiling of the O'Connell monument, in Dublin, having previously, in 1864, assisted at the laying of the corner stone. At the close of the 20th year of his episcopate, in November, 1887, he again repaired to Rome and assisted at the jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. at St. Peter's. While Bishop Walsh was on his return to Canada from this official visit, Archbishop Lynch, of Toronto, laid down in death the crozier which for 28 years he had carried with so much zeal, and, by a brief from Rome dated August 27, 1889, Bishop Walsh's eventful career as Bishop of London closed, and he was appointed to the Archbishopric of Toronto, the ceremonies of the installation taking place with great pomp on November 27. To the duties of the new charge he applied himself with the same zeal which had characterized his administration of the London diocese, with results which are apparent on all sides, the most conspicuous, perhaps, being the renovation of St. Michael's cathedral, which in its interior decoration is now one of the chief ornaments of Toronto, while the constant visitations of the archdiocese and the encouragement of students in greatly increased numbers for the priesthood, testify to the activity of His Grace in those important branches. Archbishop Walsh has throughout his career given much attention to the affairs of his native country. In a letter addressed to the Hon. Edward Blake, M. P., he formu- convention in Dublin to restore unity in Irish party. This convention was held in Dublin in 1896, and was attended by His Grace, along with many other Canadians. He received the degree of D. D. from Rome in 1867.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.
Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

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NOTICE

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the island locally known as Darr Island, situate at the mouth of the West Arm of Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot District, and containing 60 acres, more or less. J. M. ASHTON.
July 14, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 20 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.
Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

C. ROBERTS.
June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 6, 1898.
(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situate on the south bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.
E. E. BELL.
Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.
m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate