# London Advertiser. ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

Managing Director John Cameron

London, Tuesday, July 10.

The Spirit of Panic. A great crisis tests the life of nations. The intelligence and the moral character of men come out in the way they face great trials. We can understand the Emperor William of Germany feeling strongly about the murder of his ambassador, but we feel that all his military cannot at present prevent outrages, and that the way to prevent them thoroughly in the future is not by military prowess, but by something higher. The spirit of revenge, if uncontrolled, will work harm enywhere. The Chinamen in Berlin have had to be warned to keep in doors! Why should that be necessary in enlightened Germany? It is simply this, that we all feel so indignant and helpless in the face of this great horfor that we are inclined to lay hands on the first Chinaman we meet. That may be natural, but it is a brute instinct which needs to be controlled. How can the Chinaman who is thousands of miles away help what is going on in his native land? And how with the wild revolutionists who are causing such devastation?

These are sensible questions, but people who give way to passion and panic do not stop to ask questions, sensible or otherwise, and they do not consider that in their haste and fury they are giving way to the same passions as they condemn so severely in others. If we are intelligent Christian men, we shall learn to look even the most awful facts calmly in the face, and acknowledge that the lesson of the hour is this, that frantic fury and wild revenge never made matters better, but always worse. The one thing to be avoided is the spirit of ignorant prejudice which gives way to unreasoning feeling and produces the panicstricken spirit which kicks out senselessly in all directions.

#### The Cause of the Chinese Difficulty.

For a long time our attention has been put to school. The subject has learn many things about the country and people, and to strain our minds to grasp questions of international right and constitutional law. Now China holds the field, and is likely to do so for some time. Europe has been in spite of the troubled conditions of playing with its far eastern question, and now the mass of people who seemed so slow and stupid have risen in fierce passion and prejudice, and made the question one of immense size and pressing importance. This leads to al kind as well as sensuous and sensadiscussion as to the cause of this great | tional pleasures. One of these is the trouble. We hear voices that cry, The first international congress for the his-Chinese have a perfect right to their tory of religions. own country; they wanted to be let alone, and it would have been well to has the vision of four hundred million Chinamen let loose upon the world; but again we have to remember that the world is not governed by abstract theories, but by living forces.

Sitting in a comfortable corner, men can denounce the meddlesomeness of missionaries and the greed of traders, but we too easily forget that missionary and trader represent not simply their own personal feeling, but also two of the greatest forces of civilization. Trade has tried to force itself into China for many years, and although some of its agents are greedy and tyrannical, its influence on the whole is beneficial. Missionaries as individuals may sometimes be indiscreet and meddlesome, but they are seeking the good of the Chinese. They go to his land under the sense of duty, feeling that they have something good to offer, and we know that in innumerable cases they have done great good. The missionary, going in obedience to his Master's command, is prepared to face dangers, and believes that God will bring good out of evil. Whatever others may suppose, he does not becivilization and the progress of the

missionary are after all mere incidents in this great movement. It is the old against the new on a large scale, and meets in Paris from the 3rd to the 9th in a frightful form, though the horror of September, will be international in of it is hard to face. Yet we must its character, and there will be a large reckon with it as a fearful uprising of representation of speculists from the passion and prejudice against the United States. forces of progress. The fact that China was practically undisturbed so long of these representatives, "Next to pomakes it hard for her to move, and litical economy there is no subject makes the resistance to change of any which touches so closely upon living kind something terrible. Still, the cry interests as the investigation of religi-"Let us alone," though uttered in ous phenomena, and it seems strange harsh, murderous tones, will be utter- that at American colleges so little has ed in vain. Whatever the outcome as yet been done toward providing may be, the tide of civilization will not proper instructions in this field and only wash the shores of China, but will toward furthering researches among also spread over its far-stretching those specially qualified for the work. has become the seed of the church.

Evangelical Churchman, has appeared and university curriculums." in new form and is greatly improved in many ways. It is now published with considerably enlarged. It is a very bright and readable paper.

Opposition Criticism. As we have said, it is the duty of

an opposition to criticise, but such criticism should be fair, showing a real sense of responsibility. Very much of the opposition criticism of late seems to have gone upon the principle that if you throw a great deal of mud some of it will be sure to stick. Wild, reckless statements in the heat and turmoil of a general election may perhaps be more excusable, though they are better avoided even then. But when in cool blood there seems to be a settled policy of flinging strong statements abroad concerning men and things, such political action will not be commended by fair-minded people. Such a policy is not really politic, as it will over-do itself by its very excess. Tons of printed matter are being sent through the mails with the express purpose of blackening the character of the present Administration, and a large proportion of this finds its way very soon to the waste basket and the fire, for the simple reason that it is administered in such large doses and contains such violent statements. Extravagance tends to defeat itself. We do not claim that all the opposition criticism has been false and futile. To do that would be to fall into the extreme we are condemning. There is no adminstration that is faultless or infallible. Weak spots can be found in the work of any and every government. In England, where the administration is in the whole perhaps superior to can we be sure that he is in sympathy almost any other country, the fiercest criticism has been provoked when the government has been suddenly confronted with new duties and unexpected tasks. Without considering the fairness or unfairness of this in particular cases, we admit that it is good for any body of public men to know that they are in the public eye and must give an account of all they have done. But our present point is that criticism can only do its proper work when it is moderate and fair. Men resent unfair criticism. They feel that it is a thing that cannot be reckoned with. It may break out anywhere, and their best work may be condemned; so, instead of increasing responsibility, it lessens it all round. Those who on the slightest provocation cry out "traitor," "scroundrels," "rogues," etc., are in danger of losing their sense of the meaning and value of words. They use up their vocabulary, on small fictitious occasions, and when a great occasion really arises they have no strong words left to do been fixed on South Africa. We have justice to it. As a matter of fact, criticism is an art in politics as well as been presented with overmastering in other regions, and our Conservative power, and we have been compelled to friends would do well to learn the art

# A New Congress.

At the Paris Exhibition there are no doubt a great many new things, and the world thousands from all parts will find their way to the gay city to explore its beauties and wonders. There are attractions of the intellectu-

At Chicago there was a parliament of religions, where men of varied races let them alone. This sounds very well, and creeds exchanged views. Professor as abstract theory, especially when one Jastrow says: "While the practical results of this congress were naturally small, if at all perceptible, the moral influence of the example set by this unique gathering was wholesome." "As a symptom of a general disposition existing among civilized nations to consider calmly the religious views with which they were not in sympathy the parliament was an augury that the deficit of \$800,000 a year as formerly, hopes and dreams of the visionaries in but at a cost of \$83,162 59 less than was ancient and modern times might at some remote period be at least partially fulfilled."

There was a hope that the experiment might be repeated in Paris at the close of the century. But it soon beevident that America and France are places with a different intellectual and religious atmosphere. The opposition developed in Paris it-"The representatives of the self. Catholic Church who cordially welcomed the Chicago congress felt that the conditions prevailing in France were not favorable to their meeting on a common platform the representatives of other faiths." This view was shared by others, and the plan for the repetition of the parliament of religions fell cessfully resist the onward march of through. But if not exactly in its place, instead of it there is to be an international congress on the history of religions. This congress will be traders and the indiscretions of the more scientific and special. Much has already been done in this line in Holland and France. This comgress, which

According to Professor Jastrow, one fields, and the message of Christianity If the Paris congress realizes the exwill be spoken there all the more dis- pectations of those who have been intinctly when the blood of the martyrs strumental in bringing it about, we may look forward to a more intelligent general interest in the subject and to The Church Record, formerly the a larger recognition of it in the college

The new English halfpenny stamp in a neat magazine cover, which adds green, as in 1880, has a reason in that greatly to its appearance, and it has it falls into line with the halfpenny used within the international postal union.

Concise and Authentic Informa tion Given by the Ministers.

Vastly Improved Military Defenses-Transportation Facilities Greatly Advanced-Important Reforms in Canada's Mail Service-The Canadian Security Boom - Splendid Showing of the Banks.

[From our Ottawa correspondent.] Ottawa, July 9.—The consideration of the estimates this session has been marked by the action of the various ministers in presenting to the house and the country detailed statements of the work of their departments with the object of placing before the electorate concise and authentic information regarding the condition of public affairs. Thus the minister of militia pointed out the vastly improved condition of the country's defenses, the modernized methods which were now in operation for developing the national home guard, and the greatly augmented results which were being obtained for the money expended. Following him, the minister of railways presented an account of his stewardship, and demonstrated how greatly transportation facilities had been advanced during the last four years. He pointed out the remarkable improve-ment both in the financial position of the road and in its usefulness to the country, an improvement which had made the system not only a most important factor in the railway world, but also a valuable asset to the Do-minion instead of a drain upon the country as it had been under previous

management. MR. MULOCK ALSO. Then followed the postmaster-general with his report of the important service under his control. The develop-ment of Canada's mail service is so thoroughly recognized in the country at large, and the individual elector throughout the Dominion has so close a personal experience of the improvements effected, that it is unnecessary to dwell upon it here, but it is worth pointing out that these improvements have not been made at any augmented cost to the country. On the contrary, the deficit left by the late government is being steadily wiped out, and in spite of the great reduction in both domestic and imperial, postal rates, the equilibrium of revenue and expenditure is being rapidly recovered, and instead of a deficit of a million and a quarter which the Conservatives prophesied would result from these reductions, the deficit last year is a mere bagatelle. It is worth noticing too the phenomenal increase in correspondence which the reduced imperial postage has brought about, the returns showing that the amount of postage at the reduced rates of two cents equals, if it does not exceed, the amount collected under the old five cent rate, which, of course, means that

FIGURES, ELOQUENT OF PRO-GRESS.

creased 150 per cent.

dume of correspondence has in-

One or two figures will further illustrate the development of the postal service. Then number of postoffices in operation in 1896 was 9,103; in 1899, 9,-The number of savings banks has grown from 755 to 838, and the number of new accounts opened from 126,442 to The number of money order offices has grown from 1,310 to 1,779, and the amount of money trans-mitted by them from \$13,081,860 to \$14,467,997. The number of articles carried through the mails has grown from 177,178,130 in 1896 to 228,024,900 last year, while during 1899 the department carried the mails 1,438,095 miles farther than they were ever carried in any previous year. "I hope," added Mr. previous year. "I hope," added Mr. Mulock, "it will be gratifying to the honorable gentlemen opposite, at any rate it will be gratifying to the taxpayers of Canada, to know that this increased service, representing probably an increase of 25 per cent in additional postoffice facilities to the pubhas been obtained, not with a used by the late government in performing the postoffice service in 1896. THE MASSES REAP THE BENEFIT.

It will be remembered that when the reduced postal rates were announced, it was objected by the Conservatives that the wealthy business interests alone would be benefited, and that the masses of the electorate would pay the Upon this point Mr. Mulock observed: "In spite of what may be said to the contrary, these cheapened rates have brought the postoffices nearer to the people of Canada, and not merely to the bankers and the commercial men and the men who write to China, Hong Kong and Japan-the masses of the people have availed themselves of cheap rates, as can be found by the returns in the postmaster-general's report. You will find the same steady growth in the rural postoffices as in the city offices. If it were only the wealthy that were taking advantage of the extra facilities now offered by the postoffice department, we would find an enormous increase in the cities, and we would find an enormous decrease in the country. That is not the case.

THE INCREASE IS GENERAL. "The total revenues from the city offices is about one-third of the total revenues of the postoffice department, and the increase keeps pace fairly between the one and the other, so that from the increase in the city postoffices

MILLIONS



The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

# PUBLIC AFFAIRS WEDNESDAY MORNING

We especially call your attention to our announcement of closing our store on Wednesdays during July and August at 1 o'clock p.m. We are doing this for the benefit of our employes, and have no doubt but that our patrons will appreciate our efforts in this direction and encourage us in same by shopping early on Wednesday.

As an inducement to do so, and crowd a day's business into the forenoon, we offer the following extra inducements for Wednesday's shoppers:

Special Values for Wednesday Morning. We Close at 1 P.M.

# Crash Skirting at 5c Yard

4 pieces only, Linen Crash, fine make, good for skirts or blouses, regular 10c, Wednesday morning 5c yard.

# White Pique, 25c Yard

2 pieces only of our Fine White Pique-our regular 35c quality. You get it Wednesday morning 25c yard.

## Large Huck Towels, 13c Pair

5 dozen White Cotton Huck Towels, size 22x46, always sold at 2 for 25c, Wednesday morning 13c pair.

### American Percales, 6½c Yard

9 pieces only, 10c Red and Black and White American Percales, fast colors, Wednesday morning 61/2c yard.

## 50c Blouse Waists, 33c

44 only, Best Red Cambric Shirt Waists, with small white sprigs and spots, detachable collar, 50c; Wednesday 33c each.

### Ladies' 18c Hosiery, 121/2 Pair

6 dozen only, Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, double heels and feet, our 18c line, Wednesday morning 2 pairs for 25c.

# Fancy Drop-Stitch Hose, 15c Pair

Our regular 20c Hose, fine fast black, drop stitch, sizes 81/2, 9, 91/2, Wednesday morning 15c pair.

### Ladies' Vests, 5c Each

5 doz. only, Ladies' Summer Vests, 1/4 sleeve, nicely finished, sold everywhere 8c, Wednesday 5c each.

## Tapestry Rugs, 95c Each

12 only, Imported English Tapestry Rugs, large size, regular \$1.50, Wednesday morning 95c each.

# Black Velvet Belts, 25c Each

21/2 doz. Black Velvets, plain and with brilliants; were sold for 50c and 65c each, Wednesday morning 25c each.

# Dog Collar Belts, 49c

Our 75c and \$1.00 Dog Collar Belts, finest quality Russian leather, Wednesday morning 49c each.

Tooth Powder on sale Wednesday, 5c box.

# Phenomenal Wednesday Morning Dress Goods Bargain, 190

15 ends of Dress Goods, in plain colors, checks and plaids and fancies; the prices run 35c, 50c and 65c, on sale Wednesday morning, 19c per yard.

# The Runians, Gray, Garrie Go

208, 210, 2101, 212 Dundas Street.

we can make an estimate of what would be the increase in the rural dis-It is an entire error for any honorable gentleman to assume that the reduced rates have not been fully taken advantage of by the humblest people as well as by that class for which my honorable friend (Mr. Foster) thinks we should not be so solicitous. The postoffice is an institution for the masses, and we are bringing it nearer and nearer to them every day by cheapening the rates, increasing the postoffices, extending the facilities. In no better way can you bring it within their reach than to make it cheap and accessible to the poorest in the land. The postoffice is intended for the poor as well as for the rich, and the masses of the people have recog-nized our policy of giving cheaper postage, and have profited by it to their own advantage, and at no loss to the service itself." A LIFT FOR CANADIAN SECURI-

# TIES.

The minister of finance has been officially notified that the imperial lord chancellor has taken the necessary steps to amend the law so that English trustees can invest in Canadian securities. The admission of the securities of Canada into the English trustee list called for legislative action by both the imperial and the Canadian parlia-The Dominion parliament has already passed an act, at the instance of Mr. Fielding, making specific provision for the inscription and transfer of Canadian stock in the register kept in the United Kingdom. which the lord chancellor has just laid before the House of Lords makes certain changes in the colonial stock act so as to give effect to the Canadian law. Of its passage through both there can be no manner of doubt, since the bill is introduced as a government measure. The Conservatives tried to secure this boon for many years, but without success; and it was not until public confidence was established under Liberal rule that the imperial authorities consented to take a step which means so much to the Dominion.

THE BANKS SHOW UP WELL. The monthly official statement of the chartered banks of the Dominion for May is worth perusing. The note circulation for that month is \$42,856,000, as against \$37,000,000 last year. The largest amount of notes in circulation at any time in the month was \$45,800,-000, or \$8,400,000 more than the greatest a year ago, and \$200,000 more than the highest reached in April. This is a remarked expansion. The figures show-ing the paid-up capital and the rest or reserve funds are larger, and the statement for June will show a still further increase, as it will include additions made at recent annual meet-ings, which are not included in the current statement. The headings un-der specie and Dominion notes show a strengthening for last month. Balances due from foreign countries are larger than in April, but are still below what they were a year ago. Trade loans show quite a substantial increase. "Other liabilities" show a considerable Increase compared with April, but is somewhat less than it was a year ago.

DR. J. D. KELLOGG'S Dysentery Cordial is a speedy cure for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera, summer complaint, sea sickness and complaints incidental to children teething. It gives immediate relief to those suffering from the effects of indiscretion in eating unripe fruit, cucumbers, etc. It acts with wonderful rapidity, and never fails to conquer the disease. No one need fear cholers if they have a settlement of the conquery of the conq cholera if they have a bottle of this medicine convenient.



# CANADIAN TRADE

Bradstreet's Review of the Business Outlook in the Dominion.

Toronto, July 10 .- Bradstreet's trade

review weekly summary: General trade is quiet at Montreal now that the holiday season is at hand. The improvement in the crop conditions has a somewhat reassuring effeet in business circles. Fall trade has been good so far, and the outlook is promising. Payments have been fair

this week. Trade at Toronto has been fair. The sorting trade for the summer is drawing to a close, and the fall trade is beginning to display more activity. Pay ments on 4th of July paper were satisfactory. Values of staple goods are generally firm. The outlook for the

fall trade continues encouraging. In London there has been a fair amount of business done. Payments on July paper were good, and the outlook for fall trade continues bright. There is much complaint among the

old-established retailers at Pacific coast cities, especially in Vancouver, of over competition. There are, it is claimed, too many in business in varmarkable showing for May. The public lous lines to allow of fair living profdeposits have again begun to show a its being made. Business has picked up a little the past three or four weeks, and it is likely to improve still further this month. Collections are rather slow.

Crop damage reports are still having a rather depressing effect on wholesale trade at Winnipeg. It is hoped, however, that the crops will turn out better than expected, and that retailers will be more disposed to do business later on. Collections are only

Hamilton jobbers appear to be get ting their share of the fall trade, and considerably more business than was done at this time last year has already been booked. Country remittances have been very fair.

#### A CURIOUS INCIDENT AT A FUNERAL.

New York, July 10 .- A strange incident happened in the First Presbyterian Church here, on Sunday, says a Bangor (Me.,) special: The church was filled with persons who were present, as they supposed, to attend the funeral services for Miss Ad. Buckley. A moment before the services were to be-

gin, the woman who was supposed to be dead walked into the church and took a seat with the mourners. excitement was intense. Investigation was made, and it was found that the coffin contained the body of her brother Ed. A mistake had been made in the transmission of the names of the brother and sister over the telegraph wire. The funeral continued after half an hour's delay.

# STREET CAR **ACCIDENTS**

Fatal Head-On Collision on an Electric Railway-Crowded Grip Car Derailed.

Scranton, Pa., July 8.-Two electric cars on the Scranton Railway Company's Duryea line collided head on today at Old Forge, injuring eleven persons, as follows: S. S. Westbrook, motorman, Scranton, died in hospital tonight; Mrs. John Lewis, West Scranton, serious; Mrs. Patrick Judge, Old Forge, severely; Daniel Morgan and wife, West Scranton, serious; Patrick Grady, Wm. Lanbourgh, of Forty Fort; H. M. Waters, Pittsburg; Mrs. James Cardwell, Taylor; Mrs. James Williams. West Scranton; Mrs. John Brown, Dunmore. Mischlevous boys, it is supposed, tampered with the switch signals.

EIGHT INJURED. Chicago, July 8.-An open switch at the intersection of Robey street and Milwaukee avenue, caused the derailing of a crowded south-bound Milwaukee avenue grip car tonight. Eight passengers were injured seriously, and many

were bruised or shaken up.
The injured: Charles Nelson, chest crushed and cut about body and face; Miss Frances Sievert, internal injuries; Mrs. E. Sauch, cut about head and face; William Hadendath, limbs bruised and face cut; Nora Christenson, in-jured in right hip, and arm orushed; John Dorsch, fingers crushed and internal injuries; Anthony Sokup, face and scalp cut; Frank Sievert, injured in hip and back.

Do you read what people say about Hood's Sarsaparilla? It is curing all forms of disease caused or promoted by impure blood.

An eloquent speaker, like a river, is greatest at the mouth.