

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1881.

Managing Director John Cameron

London, Tuesday, August 14.

The Case for China.

Mr. G. B. Smyth, president of the Anglo-Chinese College, Foo Chow, discusses in the August number of the North American Review, "Causes of Anti-Foreign Feeling in China," and while the writer is in full sympathy with civilization and Christianity, he enters into the Chinese side of the case in an impartial manner. "Western injustice towards the East is the cause of much of the Eastern hatred of the West. Nay, more, it will be seen that when we were moved by the purest, loftiest motives, we did not succeed in making ourselves welcome. Through ignorance, or zeal, or the coincidence of unhappy accidents, our very benevolence has itself been misunderstood, and offensive." According to this authority, "the Boxers" did not at first show any hostility to native Christians, foreigners, or missionaries. The organization was not in the first instance directed against them.

What, then, changed this society into a bloodthirsty, anti-foreign organization? The reasons he finds in the recent history of Shan Tung, which up to the fall of 1897 had enjoyed an excellent reputation for its treatment of foreigners and native Christians. On Nov. 1 of that year there was a riot, in which two German Catholic missionaries were brutally murdered, and Germany promptly seized upon the crime as a pretext for what it had long contemplated, the seizure of a portion of Chinese territory. The high-handed action of the Germans here provoked bitter feeling. The Germans, who unwisely traveled in small companies, were attacked, though not killed. As a punishment the Germans burned villages. Thus the bitter anti-foreign feeling spread. This was intensified by the imperial decree issued March 15, last year, on the demand of France conferring on Roman Catholic bishops and missionaries practically official position. Convinced that these were attempts to seize their province, the Boxers started a vigorous and cruel anti-foreign crusade.

How did this movement spread? Here the Empress Dowager comes in for severe censure. Mr. Smyth maintains that "this wretched, cruel woman" could have put down the movement long before it became dangerous, but instead she encouraged it. But her action is only a violent manifestation of the anti-foreign policy of the Manchus, who have always tried to keep China shut up. Then the writer goes on to show that foreigners themselves are largely to blame for the hatred of the Chinese. 1. The early history of the dealings of foreigners with China is full of dark spots. 2. The attempts to enforce some of the provisions of modern commercial treaties has antagonized Chinese officials, who have lost what they consider their proper prerogatives. 3. The missionary movement, by its legitimate aim, as well as by many things connected with it. The action of the powers lately has unfortunately given color to the Chinese belief that the missionaries are only spies and advance agents of governments that seek to rob them. They feel that they are both plundered and insulted; wounded in their tenderest feelings, and robbed of their material advantages.

Certainly to a patriotic Chinaman the case must seem very hard. China, too, has her case, but the Boxers have damaged it.

Britain Decidedly Non-Committal.

Those who were led to believe from imperfect reports of his speech that at the late gathering of the Chambers of Commerce delegates in the British metropolis, the president of the British Board of Trade—a Cabinet minister—took grounds in favor of taxing imports into Great Britain, have had to revise their notions after perusal of the official report of the addresses given. Hon. Mr. Ritchie, the orator in question, first spoke of the federation of the Australian colonies, and said he had a hope that there would arise out of it some trade advantage to Great Britain. He continued:

"And, sir, we also hope that this is only the beginning of some closer commercial action in the future. (Cheers.) I myself believe that the days of the strict Manchester free trade school are passing away. (Cheers.) I do not want to mislead you, gentlemen—(laughter)—and I do not want you to infer that this country is likely to depart from its free trade policy. (Hear, hear.) But I think, taking a reasonable construction of free trade, and without departing really from the fundamental principles, there may yet be a closer connection than exists at present, a closer commercial connection in the future than at present exists throughout our empire. (Hear, hear.) I am sure that all of us would welcome any such closer connection, and I hope it may be brought about without any sacrifice, as I have said, of the fundamental principles which have guided our trade policy in this country."

This was regarded by some of those present as an indication that the day of free imports was soon to be brought to an end. Such is the hope that a slighting reference to the "Manchester school" almost invariably gives rise to—at least among Canadian high tax advocates. But it is a vain hope, in this instance. Mr. Ritchie was heard from again, and Mr. Cockshutt, one of the Canadians present, asserts that "the people at the head of the table got at him." Here at any rate is what he said further on:

"I am afraid it might be supposed,

from what I have heard since, that my remarks were in the direction of supporting some proposal to put a 5 per cent duty here on goods from abroad. That is the last thing I should think of doing. I only desire to say, in order to prevent misconception, that that is the last thing I should be prepared to advocate. Therefore, when I expressed the hope that there might be a closer commercial union between ourselves and the colonial empire, I had not in my mind the imposition of duties. I venture to hope that by discussion between ourselves and the representatives of our colonial empire we may conceive a method by which trade between this country and our various colonies can be encouraged without the imposition of a 5 per cent duty. We should discuss these matters between ourselves; but I think I said in the course of my speech that I supported, and supported strongly, the fundamental principles of free trade." (Cheers.)

It will be observed that this member of the British Government is just as determined as the British Premier to refuse to be classified as an advocate of taxation of imports. How desperately in need of a cry, therefore, must the Canadian Opposition leaders be when they assert that if they were put in power they could compel Mr. Ritchie and his fellow-Ministers to grant that system of taxation which he says would "be the last thing he would be prepared to advocate," and which Lord Salisbury has asserted would bring about a condition of affairs little short of civil war.

The Canadian people want practical politics. That is not practical politics which is cast to one side as impracticable by the only people who can bring about a change. Canada is convinced, but Canada cannot convince the motherland by "nagging" at her.

Western Ontario Liberal Association.

It may as well be understood first as last that the Western Ontario Liberal Association, formed last week in London, does not contemplate any interference with the duties or rights or responsibilities of the local organizations in the various ridings. Such interference would be as little desirable as tolerable. The intention is not so much to dictate as to assist and co-operate.

The chair was occupied, as was befitting, by the Nestor of Western Ontario Liberalism, the Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice.

The officers of the new Association are as follows: Hon. David Mills, Minister of Justice, and Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Premier of Ontario, honorary presidents; Dr. Macdonald, M.P., Wingham, president; W. S. Calvert, M.P., Napier, secretary; the foregoing, with Messrs. F. F. Pardee, M.P.P., Sarnia, G. G. McPherson, Stratford, and G. M. Reid, of London, forming an executive committee.

The addresses were brief, but stirring; effective work looking towards perfect organization was accomplished; and the feeling prevailed that the Dominion general elections, come when they might, would result in a splendid victory for Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the present Dominion Administration.

Dr. Landerkin, M.P.

It is 28 years since the genial M. P. for South Grey was first elected to the Dominion House of Commons, and during all that period Dr. Landerkin has been in public life. Like many another representative of the people, it would have paid him to remain out of parliament and attend all the year round to the duties of his profession, for the doctor is not only an able but a most popular physician. A man of his kindly heart and conciliatory disposition could not fail to make friends and to keep them, whether in his professional or political career, and it is not saying too much to aver that he is one of the best-liked of our public men. He has always taken a prominent part in the business of parliament, and he has kept the good name of South Grey and the needs of his constituents before parliament in a way that has commanded respect. It has been reported by Dr. Landerkin's political adversaries that he is about to retire from public life. We do not know the doctor's intentions nor do we know that of the constituency, which, whether gerrymandered or ungerrymandered, he has represented so ably for a quarter of a century. But it is as well to point out that a Liberal convention has not yet been held in South Grey, and that there is no doubt whatever that when it does assemble this valued representative will again be the choice of the constituency, and there can be no less doubt that the doctor will be once more prevailed on to be the standard-bearer of his party, and that he will be again returned by a handsome majority. Not that his political adversaries would not like to secure his discomfiture. They have hitherto been baffled in their efforts. Twice have they endeavored to drive the chosen of the majority of the electors from public life by the aid of the cowardly gerrymander. But even that unfair agency failed to overcome the popular sentiment in favor of the doctor. Then they undertook to tamper with the ballot box, and between the time that the last vote was polled and the hour at which the boxes were opened for a recount, the rascals opened one or more of them, abstracted so many ballots marked for Landerkin and substituted a similar number of ballot papers marked for his antagonist. Fortunately, the criminal tricksters were poor counters, for though they took many votes away from Dr. Landerkin and gave them to his opponent, they unintentionally no doubt, left him with a majority of three, and thus the dastardly attack on the liberties of the people failed. No thanks to the ballot-thieves, however. In the ensuing election, such tactics will not be possible, and the doctor will get fair play, as a chivalrous, decent fighter like Dr. Landerkin deserves. It is too

bad that the gerrymander cannot be undone at the same time, but surely the fair-minded electors of all classes of the community will see to it that in this respect, also, the kindly-hearted doctor is not placed at a disadvantage.

Laurier, a united Canada, and a united Empire.

FIXING FOR A RAP AT RUSSIA

What the Afghan Ameer May Be Doing.

Colonials to Get the Imperial War Medal.

Sir Robert Findlay, M.P. Offered the Chief Justiceship—Heat Wave Spreads Over England.

London, Aug. 14.—A heat wave is sweeping over London, the thermometers registering 82 degrees yesterday. In some parts of England close to 90 degrees of heat have been registered.

FIFTEEN KILLED.

Rome, Aug. 14.—Late in the day yesterday it was announced that 15 persons had been killed in the railroad accident, near Rome. Among the injured were Gen. Buffin, head of the Belgian mission to the late king's funeral, who had his leg broken. Many notable persons who had been attending the recent ceremonies here were on the train.

LORD RUSSELL'S SUCCESSOR. London, Aug. 13.—The position of Lord Chief Justice of England, in succession to Baron Russell, has been offered to Sir Robert Bannatyne Findlay, Liberal-Unionist member of parliament for the Inverness burghs. Sir Robert will doubtless accept. He was solicitor-general in 1895, when he was knighted.

AFGHAN'S AMEER.

London, Aug. 14.—A news agency dispatch from Lahore, Punjab, says the Ameer of Afghanistan is mobilizing forces of infantry and artillery, and that it is reported an advance on the Russian frontier is contemplated. It is added that the news is not fully credited in Lahore, though it is explained, the Ameer's behavior has been causing uneasiness in official circles.

WAR MEDAL FOR CANADIANS.

In the House of Lords recently Earl Carrington asked the secretary of state for war whether there was any truth in the rumor which had been widely circulated that a separate war medal or war decoration would be issued to her majesty's colonial troops; or whether the colonial troops would receive the medal issued to British troops, and a fair proportion of all honors, distinctions and rewards which would be granted to her majesty's troops raised in Great Britain and Ireland.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said there was no truth in the rumor that a separate war medal or decoration was likely to be bestowed on her majesty's colonial troops. The colonial forces would receive the South Africa medal, which would be bestowed upon the whole of the troops of the colonial forces, and it would be a medal usual in such cases. The noble earl could rest assured that a fair proportion of all honors, distinctions and rewards which might be granted to her majesty's troops would fall to the colonial troops who had behaved with credit to themselves during the present campaign. There could be no question of discussing what their proportion would be, but the noble earl might have no uneasiness on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Strathcona thanked the noble marquis for his assurances, which would be most satisfactory to the colonies. (Hear, hear.)

REBELS DEFEATED.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 14.—There was heavy fighting last week south of Cartagena, Colombia, according to mail advices from Colon. The rebels in that heavily and retreated. Letters from Colon say the rebels were rallying, and that an attack by them was feared there at an early date. The writers describe the sufferings of the people as very great. One says that a disease resembling bubonic plague has developed at Panama. So many were killed in the last battle at Panama that some of the bodies had to be burned.

CABLE NOTES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and Princess Victoria of Wales, on Monday visited Mrs. Ogden Golet's steam yacht Nahma, at Cowes.

Acting under his doctor's advice Lord Salisbury Monday night started for Schluicht, a health resort in the Vosges, where he will stay a month. He will, however, retain the conduct of foreign affairs by means of the telegraph and messengers.

According to a New York Expert, the new British bond will yield about 4 per cent interest. This estimate was arrived at by taking into account the earning value of the money called for by instalments that have not yet matured.

Colombian rebels have lost heavily in fighting south of Cartagena. A disorder resembling bubonic plague is reported in Panama.

F. H. Flanely, said to be from Chicago, was arrested for alleged smuggling when he stepped from the Ivernia, at Queenstown, on Monday.

TO CLEAR THE COMPLEXION OF BLEMISHES



Nothing like CUTICURA SOAP

Millions of Women use Cuticura Soap Exclusively for beautifying the skin, for the stopping of falling hair, for softening and whitening red, rough hands, for annoying irritations, too free or offensive perspiration, washes for ulcerative weaknesses, for many sensitive antiseptic purposes, and for all the uses of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold by all Colonial Chemists, Forras Dose & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents, Boston, U.S.A.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

For the Benefit of Its Employees this Store Will Close at 1 p.m. Every Wednesday During August.

August Blanket Sale

Customers will remember that we advised them last year that an advance in prices of Wool Blankets was certain. This advance has taken place. A fortunate purchase at less than old prices of the celebrated Matchless Blanket, soft, clean, fine wool, full size, assorted borders, enables us to offer this really splendid Blanket at only, per pair

\$2.48

After Sept. 1 this Blanket will be worth 30 per cent more money. We ask you to anticipate your requirements in Blankets by purchasing now rather than wait until the cold weather sets in, when manufacturers are certain to force prices higher.

White Counterpane Specials

Honeycomb Quilt, large size..... 75c
Honeycomb Quilt, large size, extra..... \$1 00
Marseilles Quilt, large size..... \$1 50
Satin Quilt, large size..... \$2 00
Marseilles Quilt, large size..... \$3 50
Marseilles Quilt, large size, extra fine..... \$4 00

Cotton Sheet Bargain

A limited quantity Bleached Cotton Sheets, heavy quality, full size, special, per pair..... \$1 00
Another line, both twilled and plain, 10-4 size, fine quality, per pair..... \$1 50

Pillow Cotton Specials

During the Blanket Sale we invite your attention specially to the fine range of Pillow Cottons we are showing:

A 40-inch Pillow Cotton, only..... 11c
A 42-inch Pillow Cotton, only..... 12½c
A 44-inch Pillow Cotton, only..... 14c
A 46-inch Pillow Cotton, only..... 17c

Flannelette Blanket Specials

Especially varied is the fine range we are showing in Flannelette Blankets. They comprise both gray and white and plain and twill. Extra value, at per pair 75c, 85c and \$1.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

79 WEDDINGS

In One Day at St. Joseph, Michigan—A Record-Breaker.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 14.—Fifteen thousand excursionists made Sunday here a lively one. The Graham & Morton line brought in 10,000, the Big Four from Indiana points 2,000, while the street car lines reported the heaviest traffic of the season. At the clerk's residence, two justices of the peace were kept busy and one minister, Rev. McRoberts, of the Congregational Church, this city, performed 30 weddings, making his day's receipts \$90.

The clerk announces for the day 79 weddings, the largest ever reported in one day. For each couple there is deposited with the clerk for the license and marriage fee, \$5, which makes the receipts for the day alone nearly \$400. The weddings for the season foot up to nearly \$80, making a total, deducting losses for dead-heads and fakers, of \$4,000 as a result of the marriage craze for this year alone. Of the 79 marriage licenses issued, 55 are withheld from publication.

KILLED OVER A DICE GAME.

Toledo, Ohio, Aug. 13.—Thomas Rosenberg, while engaged in a game of dice yesterday, quarreled with Charles Pfeifer, who struck him a terrible blow on the point of the chin. Rosenberg fell unconscious and died. Pfeifer and others are under arrest.

THREE WORKMEN SUFFOCATED BY STEAM.

New York, Aug. 13.—Three employees in the New York Steam Heating Company were killed this morning by the breaking of a fifteen-inch pipe elbow. They are Frank Sherry, of Jersey City, and George Jenkins and Edward Brown (colored), of this city. Jenkins and Brown tried to crawl out, but were overcome and suffocated. Sherry was on the second floor in the fire-room, and was also suffocated by steam.

Readers of the Outlook will be glad to know that the series of articles on South Africa, contributed by its special commissioner, Mr. James Barnes, will be resumed at once. A particularly interesting article, written by Mr. Barnes in Pretoria, and describing the entry of the British forces, will appear in the issue of August 14. The censor or the mail has swallowed up several of Mr. Barnes' letters to the Outlook, known to have been properly posted, but from which nothing further has ever been heard.

CHOLERA AND ALL summer complainees are so quick in their action that the cold hand of death is upon the victims before they are aware that danger is near. If attacked do not delay in getting the proper medicines. Try a dose of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial, and you will get immediate relief. It acts with wonderful rapidity and never fails to effect a cure.

THE RUSSIAN SECRET SERVICE

Some Outcroppings of Its Presence in This Country in Past Years.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"The Russian secret police have always been popular stock characters in sensational novels," said a man who generally knows what he is talking about, "but, of course, the average reader has his private doubts about such people really existing. That, let me inform you, is where the average reader is mistaken. During the reign of the present Czar things have been pretty quiet in Russia, but before that time, when Nihilism was rampant and refugees were coming here by the shipload, the Imperial Government had a small army of spies all over the world to keep track of the movements of exiled revolutionary leaders. It was their business to ingratiate themselves with the suspects, pretend sympathy with the cause, and post the officials as to any mischief that might be hatching abroad. Plenty of the evil work has gone on right under our noses in this very city.

"A number of years ago, to cite a case in point which can't harm anybody at present, I made the acquaintance of a little Russian water-carrier who lived on Bourbon street and was a remarkably well educated and interesting fellow. We met so many well-educated foreigners, however, in all kinds of stations that I never suspected there was anything out of the commonplace in this man's history until one day, when we were taking dinner together, he suddenly burst into tears. I was astonished, and he told me, in much agitation, that the day was the anniversary of the death of his brother and that he had been trying in vain all morning to control himself. The brother was hanged at St. Petersburg for complicity in the assassination of the Czar. Once the ice was broken, the little man made me to some extent his confidant, and I learned many curious things about the Nihilist refugees. He was the son of a Russian gentleman of wealth, but, like most children of the upper classes, he had been taught a trade. Consequently he had watchmaking to fall back on when he was forced to fly with many other revolutionists, after the Czar was killed.

"However, to get back to the Secret Service: There were at that time ten or a dozen Nihilist refugees in New Orleans, and they used to meet regularly in a room on Conti street to talk things over. One day a new exile turned up in the person of a young man who claimed to have been run out of Moscow as a suspect. He was not a member of the order, but he professed warm sympathy for it and was gradually accepted as a comrade by the others. I used to hear a great deal about him from the little watchmaker, who was naturally generous and unsuspicious and had been impressed by his zeal and enthusiasm. That sort of thing went on for four or five months. Then one night, my friend

the Nihilist came to me in great excitement and told me the new recruit was a Russian spy. I couldn't believe it; it sounded too melodramatic; but he showed me a letter that was convincing. It came from a reliable correspondent in Germany. Inclosed the fellow's photograph and gave his complete record. He was a secret agent of some note. Luckily he hadn't been taken into full confidence, so he had learned nothing worth telling, and, while the others were debating what to do with him he suddenly took the alarm and decamped between suns. Had he remained, he would undoubtedly have met with an accident, and I suppose I would have been an accessory before the fact. That was one case that came under my personal observation. On another occasion a Russian spy came here to locate a couple of Nihilists who had been journalists in St. Petersburg. He found one of them working in a shoe shop, disclosed his identity frankly and told the refugee to be perfectly tranquil. He said he was sending in fake reports to the government, simply to get expense money, and proposed that they work up a big Nihilist scare and divide what they could squeeze out of the secret service bureau. The proposition was politely declined. I saw the fellow's papers and credentials myself; they were undoubtedly genuine.

"The expense of maintaining such a service must have been enormous, and, since New Orleans was so closely watched, one can imagine the elaborate espionage that was no doubt maintained in some of the northern cities which have large Russian colonies. There were very few traitors among the Nihilists themselves, and during my acquaintance with the local group I knew of but one instance of that kind. It had a most dramatic denouement. A man who had betrayed several of his comrades in Russia came to this country for safety, and, if I remember rightly, first settled in Mobile. His presence was known to the brotherhood, which simply ignored him, and, as a matter of fact, he was in no danger whatever, but the villain was tormented by the fear of retribution and the idea finally developed into an absolute mania. He left Mobile and went from one place to another, occasionally appealing to the police for protection and finally landed at Galveston. The local group, case through the newspapers and asked my friend confidentially whether the man was really apt to be molested. 'Not in the least,' he replied, 'we can't afford to let him trouble over him, and, besides, we feel safe in leaving him to his conscience.' As events proved they were quite right. The badgered, phantom-haunted wretch crept into the corner of a vacant lot and shot himself through the heart. So you see there is a good deal of unsuspected drama and tragedy beneath the prosaic surface of everyday life, and if we knew only a fraction of what is going on all around us I dare say we would lose our taste for the theater and the novel. I speak somewhat freely of these experiences because my little friend the watchmaker has been dead these half a dozen years, poor fellow, and I doubt whether a single one of his old companions in misfortune is still living in New Orleans."