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Criminal Prosecutions.

"It is better that ten thousand guilty persons should escape rather than that one innocent person should suffer," is a statement we have heard so often in connection with the administration of criminal justice that we are apt to lose sight both of its virtue and its meaning. Theoretically, all admit its correctness, and in practice it is not put into force as much as it should be. It is almost entirely confined to the trial, forgetting that an irreparable injury may be inflicted on anyone by mere prosecution.

We do not desire to prejudice any case, but we think the greatest care should be exercised before the criminal law is put in motion, and the greater the crime, the greater the care necessary.

The sad death of Joseph Sifton, of London township, followed by the arrest of his son, brings up the question whether there ought not to be an officer similar to the crown prosecutor in Scotland, whose duty it would be to examine all evidence, and advise whether the prosecution should be instituted or not. Here is a young man of unblemished character, possessed of quite sufficient means independently of his father, arrested on the most serious charge possible, that of murdering his father, the motive imputed being his desire to prevent his father from marrying. We say there should be a public officer, whose duty it would be to advise and be responsible for all such prosecutions. If innocent, what a horrible crime it is to arrest the son—scarcely less hideous than his crime would be, if guilty; and here it is we repeat, that it is better that ten thousand guilty persons should escape rather than that one innocent person should suffer. The slanderer is universally detested. What slander equals in its ferocity a prosecution for the crime of murder? What time could ever cure, or how could you recompense an innocent man, under such circumstances? Such an official as we refer to could examine the motives of those who hinted at the crime, and weigh the likelihood of guilt. He could be careful that there was reasonable probability that there was sufficient grounds to put the accused on trial.

At their best, all human tribunals are faulty, very faulty, indeed. They should, therefore, be surrounded by every safeguard and any amendment necessary in the law to make it impossible to stab vitally an innocent person should be made. We suggest that the responsibility be placed with some trained legal official, one whose duty would be as much to shield the innocent as to prosecute the guilty; one whose knowledge would enable him to weigh and justly estimate the motives of accusers, as well as accused. The prosecution of a young man hitherto of character above reproach on the serious charge of murdering his own father causes us to advocate these views. We express no opinion. We point out the possibility, even probability, if not in this case, then in some other, that a great crime may be legally committed—one that blazes forever the life of the accused and places a dark streak across the life of every friend and relative he has. Let justice be done, but let us not commit crime in our anxiety to detect and punish crime.

Mr. Norman On the Chinese Situation.

In the July number of the Nineteenth Century, Mr. H. Norman, who used to contribute to Cosmopolis, a monthly review, entitled the Globe and the Island, gives his views on the position of China under the title, "Our Vacillation in China and its Consequences."

We may sum it up by saying it is one long indictment against British policy, or, rather, want of policy, with regard to China, and this lies, as he points out, largely against the present Government. "Our statesmen have been lamentably and conspicuously wanting in the energy necessary to the performance of their task, and as the most important problems have arisen during Lord Salisbury's present Government, it is the cabinet of today that has done or left undone most to bring this injury upon the nation."

We may remark that if this is so, it is in spite of the fact that Mr. Norman has occasionally lifted his warning voice. The first thing he does in this article is to give a history of recent diplomacy, which is certainly not creditable to the Government. It is not simply that, as he thinks, undue advantage has been given to Russia, but also that there was so much wrangling in the House of Commons and elsewhere, as to what was actually being done. It does certainly look as if the Conservative Government had not strongly safeguarded British interests in China, and that at times a little clearness and firmness might have saved much of the present trouble.

Mr. Norman then declares that we must first have a policy, and then the determination to carry it through. As a basis for discussion he remarks:

1. There is no such thing as China. That is, the word China does not signify a nation, but a number of districts differing widely in climate, resources and configuration, inhabited by people of varying races, temperament, habit, religion and language. A man from Tien Tsin and a man from Canton can no more talk to each other than a Frenchman and a Dutchman. "I lost the best Chinese servant I ever had, because, being from the

north, nothing would induce him to accompany me in the south of China, where his speech would have betrayed him. 'Cantonese velly bad man, master,' he said to me; 'I go home.'"

Mr. Keane says: "The inhabitants of the central and northern provinces scarcely regard those of the extreme southeast districts as fellow countrymen at all." Therefore it is difficult to make any declarations of China as a whole.

2. "China" will not rejoin itself in any way. It cannot, according to Mr. Norman, act together. "When horses and dogs mutiny and muzzle men, China will invade Europe, and not before." "Every Chinaman who professes liberal ideas and sympathy with western nations is either assuming a convenient mask for a time, or else he has cut himself off so completely from his own people that they distrust and dislike him almost more than they do the foreigner himself." Therefore, reform in China must come from outside.

3. Russian ambition has no limits. "Not until all peoples that on earth do dwell are safe within the fold of the Orthodox Greek Church, and the gaze of the double-headed eagle of Byzantium envelopes the equator and the meridian of St. Petersburg, will Russian ambition be gratified." According to this authority, Russia is aggressive commercially as well as territorially. 4. Japan is face to face with a life-and-death issue in the Far East. Russia will do all to conciliate her now, and if she strike at all she must strike soon. These being the bases of discussion, what is the best way of meeting the complex situation?

1. Depose the Dowager Empress and let the Emperor rule under the advice of a council of Chinese, acting under the control of a council of representatives of the powers. It might be wise to remove the capital to Nanking, but Russia will oppose that.

2. The whole of China must be thrown open to foreign trade.

3. This means in a limited sense the partition of China, and each power should keep order in its own sphere.

4. There should be formal engagements between the powers as to the duties to be levied and the forces raised in each sphere.

5. The United States and England to address a communication to the powers in this sense.

6. The British Foreign Office to have an advisory committee of men who really know something about Chinese affairs.

All this reads very well on paper and is interesting to the student of diplomacy, whether it would work or not is another question. It looks like a cumbersome machine with lots of opportunities for friction. However, things are likely to move quicker now than was expected a little while ago, and bit by bit the wisdom and courage of statesmen meeting the needs of the hour will have to build up a new system for controlling and educating the Chinese.

An Anti-British Combine.

The New York Sun, whose mission is to work for the annexation of Canada to the United States—an impossible task—has hired a Montreal correspondent from the ranks of the Opposition. This writer vigorously traduces the Canadian Government, and is especially severe on Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He knows the bitterly anti-British views of the New York Sun, and he is determined to serve up the kind of writing that it desires. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government has done more for the cementing of the tie between the Motherland and the Greater Britain of which Canada is a part than any other statesman of the present age. Hence the hostility of the Sun and its Opposition correspondent, and of all those who are jealous of Britain's prestige and of the present Canadian Government's phenomenal success in contributing to it, while at the same time advancing the interests of this great Dominion.

The more agents that the Canadian Opposition supply to the anti-British Sun, the more popular will the statesmen who are assailed be among their fellow-citizens.

If all the Old Boys of London who have been writing that they would like to join in the coming celebration can get leave of absence, there will be an immense crowd here on the days fixed next month. They are coming, from all parts of the continent to enjoy the reunion in the old town, which promises to look its best. We can all aid.

Mr. Robert Hill, of Brandon, who is on a visit to Ontario, says the present is a lean year in Manitoba, the first since 1889. It is reassuring, however, to learn that the people are full of hopefulness, despite the effects of the drought. As the province now has mixed farming, the shortage of cereals will not be felt so much as it would have been ten years ago. In many districts, too, the yield will be large.

Judge Dugas, of the Yukon country, says that it is no place for a lazy man. Is there any place in Canada where a lazy man can expect prosperity? We know of but one spot in the world that today offers an opportunity for a lazy man to live without exertion. It is the Sandwich Island where the eccentric Frenchman has been founding a colony that shall require no clothing and no food other than can be picked up in the woods. But who in Canada is so lazy that he would wish to exchange for the conditions thus held forth? It may be that even as we write this island of naked white savages may be all pre-empted!

Canada's Present Attractiveness. [Toronto News, Conservative.]

The trade outlook for Canada was never brighter. In Toronto the confidence of wholesalers is manifested in

the heavy imports for the season's trade. July shipments will be the largest in the history of the port of Toronto, and reports from distributing points warrant the confidence of the wholesalers. Payments on the 4th were well met, and few extensions were asked for. From all parts of the Dominion the same condition of affairs exists. The fact that the industrial situation is better, due to agreements on wage questions, has influenced many American families to settle in Canada.

PHILIPPINE WAR

The Enormous Cost to the American People.

Nearly 7,000 Lives and \$400,000,000 Have Already Been Expended in Subduing the Islands.

Four hundred millions of dollars and the lives of nearly seven thousand men—that is the price the United States has had to pay for war since May 1, 1898. This means that there has been an expenditure in money of \$14,500,000 a month, or upward of \$500,000 a day.

Oddly enough, there will be no reduction in the amount of money to be expended during the current year for the army and navy. The cost of these two branches of the government will continue to be about \$500,000 for every day of the next twelve months.

Puerto Rico has become United States territory and Cuba is peaceful. The Philippine Islands, according to the official reports of Major-General Elwell S. Otis, are "under subjugation." Yet the last act of the Congress which has just adjourned was to appropriate \$179,501,011 for the army and navy.

Vast figures these are, and figures, too, which are certain to be much discussed during the coming campaign for the presidency. The army was given by Congress \$114,220,000 of the total, the navy getting \$65,080,000. The magnitude of these appropriations becomes easy to realize when one recalls that the total appropriations by Congress for the year amount to only \$709,729,476. For war and for maintaining the army and navy, therefore, Uncle Sam has set aside more than one-fourth of all the money he will have to pay out during the entire postal service.

This appropriation of nearly \$180,000,000 for the army and navy does not include items of \$8,000,000 for fortifications and for maintaining military academies. Neither has it any connection with the pension appropriation, which amounts to \$145,245,000. To maintain all of the federal postoffices and conduct the enormous business of the postal system \$118,845,000 has been set aside, these figures demonstrating that this year Uncle Sam will have to pay \$55,000,000 more for the army and navy than for the entire postal service.

Many efforts have been made to ascertain the exact amount of money the war against the Philippines is now costing. None of these efforts has been successful. Statistics from the war and navy departments show how many men are engaged in attempting to subjugate Aguinaldo's dusky warriors, but the records of both departments are so kept that the amounts of money being expended in the Philippines cannot be ascertained with satisfactory accuracy.

Diligent search through the records of the treasury department in Washington has failed to reveal the exact situation. No satisfactory detailed account of the expenditures in the Philippines has been kept. The only definite statement obtainable is that the Spanish war and the Philippine war have cost the United States to date a total of \$392,000,000.

Some interesting light on the operations of the United States in the Philippines was brought out in the special report recently sent to Congress by Elihu Root, secretary of war. Secretary Root had been asked by the Senate to give a statement of the number of soldiers who have been killed or who have died from wounds in the Philippine Islands, the number who have been wounded in action, the number who have died from wounds or illness, and of the number tending to show the exact situation in the Philippines.

Secretary Root's report, sent to the Senate on June 1, showed that the total number of United States troops in the island on April 30 last was 63,598, 2,326 being officers and 61,272 enlisted men. The secretary of war furnished the Senate with these additional facts:

In the Philippines during the war with Spain, June 30, 1898, to August 13, 1899:

(Average strength, 10,900.)	Enlisted.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed (no deaths from wounds)	13	13	13	13
Wounded	10	99	109	119
Totals	10	117	127	137

In the Philippines during the war against the Philippines from February 4, 1899, to May 20, 1900.

(Average strength, 43,232.)	Enlisted.	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Killed or died of wounds	43	579	622	665
Deaths:				
By disease	19	1,054	1,073	1,092
Accident	1	43	44	45
Drowning	2	94	96	98
Suicide	6	23	29	35
Murder or homicide	11	11	22	33
Totals	71	1,804	1,875	1,946
Wounded	132	1,897	2,029	2,161
Grand totals	203	3,701	3,904	4,107

These figures from Secretary Root's report covered the situation up to May 20, 1900. Since that date there have been 102 more deaths in the army and 13 deaths in the navy, making the total

4,209 deaths in the army and 13 in the navy. The total number of men killed or wounded in the Philippines during the war with Spain and the Philippine war is 4,222.

What part the Philippine Islands are playing in the expenditures of millions made there by Uncle Sam is shown in the annual reports of the war department. The total receipts of the three principal points held by the Americans, from Aug. 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, were:

Manila	\$3,134,663 55
Iloilo	211,931 83
Cebu	116,820 19
Total	\$3,363,415 57

During this same period the expenditures from these moneys were:

Manila	\$2,955,091 05
Iloilo	127,516 82
Cebu	11,494 29
Total	\$3,094,102 16

The receipts of these three cities included the internal revenue collections, the custom house collections, provost court fines, water rents, taxes and market rents. The disbursements were that in his commercial dealings at these three points Uncle Sam was nearly \$75,000 a month the gainer.

Secretary Root learned upon investigation that the number of soldiers who have become insane in the Philippines is 62, and that two-thirds of these unfortunate still remain in the government hospital for the insane in Washington. Surgeon-General Sternberg, who recently made a report on the subject, told of the difficulties encountered by the American officers in trying to control the sanitary conditions



PREVENTED BY CUTICURA SOAP.
TREATMENT.—Cleanse the scalp and hair with warm water, dry and apply Cuticura Soap, lathered with water, to the scalp and hair. Rub the Cuticura Soap into the scalp and hair. This treatment will clear the scalp and hair of all dandruff, itching, and itching. It will also soothe and nourish the scalp, and make the hair grow, when all else fails.
Sold by all Colonial Chemists, Foreign Dispensaries, and Druggists. Sole Agents, Boston, U.S.A.

Store Closes Wednesdays at 1 p.m.
During July and August.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

Store Closes Wednesdays at 1 p.m.
During July and August

Trade Winners for Saturday and Monday.

OPEN TILL 10 P.M. SATURDAY.

Ladies' Vests 10c Each

Ten dozen Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Vests, quarter sleeve, regular 15c value. Special, each..... 10c

Ladies' Vests Two for 35c

Six dozen only Fine Egyptian Yarn Vests, white only, regular 25c. Special, two for..... 35c

25c and 40c Hose 15c Pair

We will clear the balance of those Plain Black, Fancy, Lisle and Drop Stitch Hose, 25c, 35c and 40c pair. To clear at, per pair... 15c

Black Cashmere Hose 18c Pair

Our 25c All-Wool Black Cashmere Hose, sizes 8½, 9, 9½, double heel and toe. Special, 18c, or two pairs for..... 35c

Corsets 50c

"The Lady Minto," a strong Jean, fine steel lining, lace trimmed, a regular 75c Corset. Special, per pair..... 50c

Corset Covers 25c

Ten dozen Fine White Muslins, trimmed with Swiss embroidery, a 35c garment. Special, each..... 25c

Gowns 45c

Eighteen only, Fine Cotton Gowns, Hubbard style, embroidery trimmed. Special at, each..... 45c

Gowns 85c

Twenty-seven only, Fine Muslin Gowns, Hubbard style, embroidery trimmed, also edged with Torchon lace. Special, each..... 85c

Samples of Whitewear at Half Price
Seven dozen Gowns, Shirts, Corset Covers, etc., at half price.

Colored Pique Blouses.

100 only of those Colored Pique Blouse Waists to be sold Saturday. Regular \$1; for each..... 39c

\$1.75 White Blouses, \$1.25.

A very fine White Muslin Blouse, with tucked Swiss yoke, \$1.75 and \$2 goods. Special each..... \$1 25

Sample Blouses, 75c.

Just 3 or 4 alike in the lot. Goods worth \$1.25 and \$1.50. Special Saturday and Monday..... 75c

Parasols, \$1.

72 only, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Parasols, new, clean goods, Paragon frames. Special, each.... \$1 00

Parasols, \$1.98.

Any \$2.50, \$2.75 or \$3 Fancy Parasol. Saturday and Monday, each..... \$1 98

Parasols, 55c.

Any Plain or Fancy 65c, 75c or 85c Parasol, Saturday and Monday..... 55c

Men's Linen Collars, 2 for 25c.

4-Fold English Linen Collars, turn point and straight band, all sizes, a 20c collar. Special..... 2 for 25c

36-inch Dress Linens, 10c Yard.

792 yards best Irish Dress Linens, checks and stripes, fast colors. To clear at per yard.. 10c

15c Scotch Gingham, 9c.

32 pieces, newest designs Scotch Gingham, 30 inches wide, fast colors. To clear at per yard..... 9c

10c White Cotton, 7c Yard.

Another case of that 36-inch White Cotton, free from dressing, 10c value. To clear at per yard..... 7c

Mill-End Factory Cotton, 5c Yard.

1,200 yards, ends of from 5 to 18 yards Gray Cotton, free from specks. Special per yard, 5c

Two Table Linen Bargains.

126 yards Half-Bleached Table Damask, fine even thread, at per yard..... 18c
72 yards Bleached Table Damask, 3 patterns, 60 inches wide, at per yard..... 35c

All Millinery Goods Reduced for Saturday's Selling.

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co

208, 210, 210½, 212 Dundas Street.

THE DOCTOR'S PRESCRIPTION

He Wasn't Needed But Once, and Was Too Busy to Bother Then.

"When I went abroad this spring," said the young man who was being dined because he had just come home from the Exposition, "I was so ill that my mother said I could not go without our doctor."

"On the way across, somehow, all my illness got blown overboard and I felt as if I had left myself in New York and was a new man I'd have to get acquainted with. But all the time there was the doctor in our party. He was having a good time and taking his own medicine, every once in while he would take a pill from one waistcoat pocket and take it, then after a meal he would draw a powder from another pocket and wash that down."

"The day we reached Amsterdam, however, like a flash I found my old self I had left in New York. I felt ill and couldn't breathe. I went to the doctor in haste."

"Doctor," I said, "I feel queerly; I can't get a long breath, all I can do." "Then take two short ones," said he, and I laughed and got better right there."

And that was the only time my physician prescribed for me from dock to dock, over and back."

HOW TO TREAT OLD STRAW-BERRY PLANTS.

Old strawberry beds that are good enough to be kept over for another year's fruiting should be given liberal treatment this summer. The tops should be mown close to the ground and if the ground is wet so no injury will result to the plants, the trash should be burned off at once or as soon as possible. The rows should be ploughed. When the rains come the trash that will not rot weed seed in a few days from this ploughing, if the stuff turned under is dead, the earth should be thrown back to the rows leaving the center between them all ploughed. When the rains come the runners will soon cover the new ground with new plants. The centers should be kept well cultivated as long as growth continues. Mulching with straw, and leaves, marsh hay, or any trash that will not rot weed seed on the ground, should be done as soon as the ground begins to freeze. I always apply it more lightly over the rows than just at their edges.—H. E. Van Denham in Vick's Magazine

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION regarding the popular internal and external remedy, Dr. Thomas' Electro-Oil—do not, so far as known, exist. The testimony is positive and concurrent that the article relieves physical pain, cures lameness, checks a cough, is an excellent remedy for pains and rheumatic complaints, and it has no nauseating or other unpleasant effect when taken internally.

During the past year nearly 29,000 persons paid for admission to Shakespeare's birthplace, representing forty-one nationalities, and over 11,000 visited Ann Hathaway's cottage.

NO PERSON SHOULD GO from home without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial in their possession, as change of water, cooking, climate, etc., frequently bring on summer complaint, and there is nothing like being ready with a sure remedy at hand, which oftentimes saves great suffering, and frequently a valuable life. This Cordial has gained for itself a widespread reputation for affording prompt relief from all summer complaints.