

London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.]

Managing Director
and Editor, John Cameron

London, Saturday, Aug. 5, 1899.

The Summer Holidays.

Londoners going away on vacation may have their favorite paper—The Advertiser—sent to their temporary residence, without extra charge. Leave your address in the business office.

The Old Boys.

To the Old Boys, Welcome! The heart-fires have been kindled for you. You are here not as strangers within our gates, but as fellow-citizens—citizens of no mean city, as every one of you is proud to confess, no matter where your present lives are cast. If some of you, who have been long absent, feel as strangers, it is not because of any defect in our hospitality, but because London has outgrown your recollection. There is little in the London of today that the memory can identify with the London of even twenty years ago. We who abide here are hardly sensible of the changes continually going on around us, but the old boy who returns with the image of the Forest City in his mind, as he knew it years ago, will be struck with the metamorphosis which time has worked. The old landmarks, one by one, have been swept away by the rush of improvements. The playgrounds on which the old boys used to romp are now boulevard streets and avenues. In two decades the city has doubled its area and population. Many of the old boys may well rub their eyes today when they gaze on the altered features of the old town. There is a touch of melancholy, too, in the thought that time has made changes in the human sphere. It has narrowed the circle of early friends, but if the old faces are fewer, the new faces shine with welcome to the old boys, and the old girls as well.

The reunion today demonstrates the power of a sentiment. This sentiment—the love of home—is deeply planted in the Anglo-Saxon character. It has struck its roots through the whole empire, and has been fertile of the greatest achievements of the race. In this migratory age, perhaps home ties are not as strong as in the old days, when local traditions were stronger. The cosmopolitan or citizen of the world is a modern type. But the man to whom the word home has no meaning loses something precious in life, and forgets that he owes a real debt to the place of his birth or early training. It is a splendid tribute to London that so many of her old boys, scattered far and wide, should reassemble to show their affection and gratitude, and London can claim to be worthy of the honor. The old boys will see their native city under the happiest conditions. It is flourishing as never before. The wheels of industry are humming; building is active; permanent improvements are spreading and everything is buoyant and expansive, excepting street railway receipts. Whatever division of opinion there may be in London, there is only one opinion about the old boys, and that is, they are welcome home. The heart of London is large enough to enfold all her children.

Obligatory Arbitration.

The subject of obligatory arbitration, in cases where semi-public franchises over public streets are involved, was before the City Council last night in two ways. Ald. Plant moved that the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare a clause for insertion in the agreement between the London Street Railway and the city, providing for arbitration in cases of dispute, such as that now in progress. We presume Ald. Plant's principal object is to get the subject of arbitration definitely before the public as the true method now and hereafter. If the Company are not bound, and choose to refuse so reasonable a request, so much the worse for the Company.

Ald. Parnell gives notice of motion, to ask the Ontario Legislature to pass a measure providing for obligatory arbitration, whether the parties wish it or not, in cases of dispute connected with semi-public franchises over public streets. The present position of affairs is intolerable, and should be rendered impossible for the future, both in London and elsewhere. Ald. Parnell's notice of motion is to be commended. Why any fair-minded person should vote against it when it comes up, we cannot imagine, it being so obviously to the public interest.

THE VILLE MARIE BANK.

Montreal, Aug. 4.—The directors of the Banque Ville Marie met this morning and agreed to the demand of the depositors that a joint inspector be appointed to act with Mr. Garrard in examining the affairs of the suspended bank. A. L. Kent, of Kent & Turcotte, accountants and assessors, was chosen. It is altogether likely that the Jacques Cartier Bank will resume business next week.

What Others Say.

The Hobo's Fright.

[Detroit Free Press.] It is held by Michigan farmers that a hobo, when he hears the cry of "Harvest hands wanted," can run faster than any Filipino that ever sought to escape conversion and civilization by the cold-lead process.

The Harmony Was There.

[Boston Herald.] In common with the Pirates of Penzance, the Canadians dearly love their Queen, as was convincingly shown the other day when the Dominion House of Commons rose in a body and sang the English National Anthem, after passing a resolution of sympathy with the mother country in regard to her course in the Transvaal. It may be hoped, respectfully, that nothing of precision, steadiness, unanimity in pitch and correctness of tone production was lacking in the spontaneous chorus manifestation.

Smothered a Bear.

[Chicago Inter-Com.] Rare presence of mind probably saved the life of Mrs. Flora Jennison, who with a party was camping on Clear Creek, Idaho. She was out in a huckleberry patch, when she ran across a bear with cubs. The mother bear, with a vicious snarl, made for her. Like a flash Mrs. Jennison tore off her skirt and slung it over the bear's head. While the enraged bear was tearing the garment to pieces in an effort to extricate itself the woman fled down the hill to the camp. Some of the men, hearing her screams, started out with their guns and met her. They killed the bear and captured the cubs, which Mrs. Jennison is now raising on a bottle.

Sizing Up the F. P.

[Forest Free Press.] The London Free Press preaching a sermon on deception is rich. Why, that journal has a well-earned reputation for the practice of regular and systematic deception in both its editorial and news columns in regard to any question in which it is interested. Examples of this practice could be cited from almost any subject the paper takes sides on, but one glaring sample from the West Huron investigation itself will suffice. On July 29 the evidence taken before the committee of investigation showed that fourteen ballots at one polling place, all marked for Mr. Holmes, were of a different weight of paper, and also somewhat differently printed, as compared with the rest of the ballots, which looked like crooked work having been done. Of course, the London Free Press published this evidence, and announced with starting headlines that bogus ballots had been found. The evidence taken next day revealed the fact that at another polling place 40 ballots exactly like the fourteen alleged bogus ones were marked for Mr. McLean, showing that there had been no crooked work so far as these different ballots were concerned. The London F. P., in its report of the second day's proceedings, deliberately left out that portion of the evidence which placed the matter in its true light, and its readers are to this day (unless they have other sources of information) in blissful ignorance of the facts, and living under the delusion that the fourteen ballots were bogus. Could deception be practiced in any manner or more contemptible way than this? The people who are wronged and deceived are those who pay the London F. P. to give them the news. It is not only deception, but it is taking money under false pretenses. The Forest Free Press does not profess to be infallible in its judgment, nor perfect in any particular, but there is no lecture coming to it from a paper that writes its editorials on a bias, perverts legitimate news, suppresses evidence, falsifies reports and opens its columns to anonymous rib-stuffers whenever it suits its purpose to do so. No, the London F. P. must completely change its ways before it can consistently preach journalistic morality to other papers.

Light and Shade.

Edith—What does a man mean when he says comment is useless?
Dave—Means that he can't think of anything else to say.—Puck.

Muggins—Do you believe that a woman can stand more pain than a man?
Buggins—Certainly. You ought to see the shoes my wife wears.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Uncle Sam—Don't you think I am getting more like you every day?
John Bull—You are, my boy, and I'm only afraid of one thing.
"We may grow so much alike that we will love the same things."

If a man was to start out with the intention of calling everything by its right name he would be knocked down before he got a block away from his home.—Chicago News.

\$7,000 FOR HUBBY

Children Say Ma Paid a Young Man That Much to Marry Her.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Aug. 5.—There is a law suit in progress here in which the children of Victor and Rosalie Luikert seek to enjoin their mother from spending the fortune left by husband No. 1 on Arthur Hill, who is husband No. 2, a man about half her age.

The children are trying to prove that their mother gave young Hill \$7,000 to marry her, and since their marriage had swelled that amount many thousands more by gifts. They wish to restrain her from giving him more of the estate, which, they claim, she holds merely as a trustee for their benefit. They want an administrator appointed.

A SAFE REFUGE.

"Tom," said Jimmy, "do you know that some day the world will be burned up with fire?"
"So I have heard," replied Tom.
"But, Tom," went on Jimmy, who was deeply concerned about the approaching catastrophe, "what will you do when the world is burned up?"
"Oh," replied Tom, with an air of one who has provided for all the contingencies, "I shall go out to Uncle Billy's and stay."—Detroit Journal.

JUMPED TO DETROIT RIVER

Mrs. Thomas Scott, of Windsor, Wanted to Die.

Brakeman Out to Pieces by a Car—Terrible Act of an Insane Father.

Windsor, Aug. 5.—Mrs. Thomas Scott, of Sandwich street west, Windsor, jumped into the river near the C. P. R. depot, shortly before noon yesterday, and was rescued by Richard Scott, who was apparently an attempt at suicide.

KILLED BY THE CARS. Montreal, Aug. 5.—An unmarried man named Sinjohn, belonging to St. Roman, was killed yesterday on the I. C. R. at Mitchell station. He was engaged as the brakeman on a ballast train, and was in the act of jumping on a car when he fell and was cut to pieces.

Susquehanna, Pa., Aug. 5.—Charles Yeager, a chairmaker, 40 years old, cut his throat with his three children and his own with a razor at Brandyville, five miles from here, Thursday night. He was a widower, and lived alone with the children, whose ages ranged from 5 to 12 years. The four bodies were found by neighbors yesterday. He is supposed to have been insane.

SETTLED AT LAST

The Long-Drawn-Out Case of Randall Vs. Atkinson Decided.

Windsor, Aug. 5.—Referee Marcon has handed out judgment in the long-drawn-out case of Randall vs. Atkinson, that has been before the courts for nearly five years. In August, 1897, James A. Randall, of the late Col. John Atkinson purchased Bois Blanc Island from Mrs. McKee Rankin, the actress, for \$40,000. A year later Randall disposed of his interest to Atkinson, the referee being that the former was to receive just what money he had contributed to the purchase price and in improving the property. Randall was also to reserve as his share of the profits lots 11 and 12, on which he had erected a summer residence. Atkinson paid \$5,000 on account, and gave him a due bill for \$3,242 for the balance. Randall conveyed the entire island to Atkinson, and the latter, it was claimed, had to have decided back lots 11, 12 and 13, which Randall claimed to have purchased and given Atkinson credit for in the accounts between them. The deed was never given. In 1894 Randall erected a cottage on lot 13. The referee, in the meantime had become bitter enemies, and Atkinson hired men to tear down the cottage, claiming that the land on which it was built was his. Randall then began suit to regain possession of the three lots, and to recover damages for the destruction of the cottage. At the trial Atkinson claimed that the due bill given for \$3,242 was excessive, and had been obtained by fraud. The evidence which placed the matter in its true light, and its readers are to this day (unless they have other sources of information) in blissful ignorance of the facts, and living under the delusion that the fourteen ballots were bogus. Could deception be practiced in any manner or more contemptible way than this? The people who are wronged and deceived are those who pay the London F. P. to give them the news. It is not only deception, but it is taking money under false pretenses. The Forest Free Press does not profess to be infallible in its judgment, nor perfect in any particular, but there is no lecture coming to it from a paper that writes its editorials on a bias, perverts legitimate news, suppresses evidence, falsifies reports and opens its columns to anonymous rib-stuffers whenever it suits its purpose to do so. No, the London F. P. must completely change its ways before it can consistently preach journalistic morality to other papers.

BY A WILD BULL

John Dirk Killed and His Wife Injured Near Pomeroy, Iowa.

Port Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 5.—John Dirk, a farmer living near Pomeroy, met a horrible death at his farm from a maddened bull. Mr. Dirk had gone out in the pasture, when he was attacked by the enraged bull. His cries were heard by his wife, who ran to his assistance, and together they tried to drive the animal away. As they were leaving the bull attacked them again, knocking both down.

Dirk told his wife he was dying, and she managed to escape and summoned a neighbor, who fired two charges from a shotgun into the animal, driving it away. Dirk's body was trampled and bunted into an almost unrecognizable mass. Mrs. Dirk had two ribs crushed.

PIMPLES CURED BY CUTICURA SOAP

The most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It is the only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and dry skin, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry, thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes. It is so because it strikes at the cause of most complexional disfigurements, viz., the CLOGGED, IRRITATED, INFLAMED, OVERWORKED, OR SLOUGHERY PORE.

My face was covered with a pimply, ruptured, and itching skin. After using CUTICURA SOAP for six weeks my skin made a remarkable change, and the pimples went away, my skin getting as soft as velvet.

IL. CROMBIE, 223 Melrose St., Chicago, Ill. I was troubled with pimples, especially on the chin and forehead. I tried several home remedies, but as they proved to be of no value, I decided to use CUTICURA SOAP, and in six weeks I was entirely rid of them.

HENRY P. DARLKE, 6111 So. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill. My face was covered with pimples and blackheads. Some would be red, and others would be full of white matter. The blackheads would be all over my face. I spent about ten dollars for soaps, medicines, etc., but they never did me any good. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, and it only took three cakes to cure my face.

JOSEPH E. CLAMER, 227 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J. Sold throughout the world. For Sale by Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers. Beware of cheap imitations. CUTICURA SOAP is the only cure for Pimples, Blackheads, and all skin diseases.

BABY HUMORS. For Sale by Druggists, Grocers, and Dealers. Beware of cheap imitations. CUTICURA SOAP is the only cure for Pimples, Blackheads, and all skin diseases.

Phone 1046

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

Phone 1046

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

Semi-Annual Discount Sale

August is considered a dull month in the retail drygoods, but we don't propose having any dull times here. Commencing Thursday morning and continuing for two weeks we will close out all summer stock at the following special discounts. Our previous record for advertising bargains is pretty well known here, and customers may depend on getting special bargains at the following special discounts. We don't intend to carry over any summer stock, and take this method of closing it out previous to receiving fall imports. The following list, with its substantial discounts, will be found exactly as represented.

Dress Goods Department

10 Pieces Figured Lustre and Satin Cloths, in black only, 42 inches wide, regular price 25c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
5 Pieces Striped Crepon, black only, 46 inches wide, bright, new goods, regular 50c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
10 Pieces Fancy Figured and Striped Dress Goods (Priestley's black), regular price 75c, 85c and \$1 a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
2 Pieces only 46-inch Black Henrietta, satin finish, regular price 60c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
3 Pieces 42-inch Black Serge, heavy twill, regular price 25c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
3 Pieces 44-inch Black Coating Serge, fine even twill, regular price 40c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
25 Dress Lengths, 5½ to 7 yards each, including fancy blacks and black crepons, prices range from \$1 to \$3.50 a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
1 Piece only Black Grenadine Dress Goods, regular price 75c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

Suit and Skirt Department

All Print Wrappers at 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.75 and \$2. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
7 only Linen Crash Skirts, regular \$1.25. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
All White Pique Skirts at \$1, \$1.75, \$2.50 and \$3.50. ONE-QUARTER OFF.
1 only New Blue Covert Cloth Suit, jacket lined with black satin, skirt with linenette, and velvet-faced, regular price, \$30. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-THIRD OFF.
1 only Navy Blue Ladies' Cloth Suit, jacket lined with cardinal satin, skirt with cord sateen, regular price, \$30. DISCOUNT SALE PRICE ONE-THIRD OFF.
1 only New Brown Covert Suit, lined with brown silk throughout, velvet-faced, regular price \$35. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-THIRD OFF.
1 only Bronze Covert Suit, lined throughout with merized satin, regular price \$20. DISCOUNT SALE PRICE ONE-THIRD OFF.
1 only Blue Twill Coating Serge Skirt, lined with blue velvet, regular price \$15. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-THIRD OFF.

Carpet Department

20 pieces Yard Wide Union Carpet, prices 25c, 32c, 39c and 50c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
5 pieces All-Wool Yard-Wide Carpet, price 65c, 75c and \$1 a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
70 pieces Tapestry Carpet at 40c, 50c, 60c and 75c a yard. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
5 pieces only Best English Brussels Carpet, \$1 and \$1.50 a yard. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
27½ pairs Lace Curtains, from \$1 to \$3.50 a pair. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
125 pairs Fine Nottingham and Swiss Lace Curtains, from \$5 to \$18 a pair. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
ALL Roller Blinds and Trimmings, Cords, Loops, etc., DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

Discount Sale of Silks

ONE-QUARTER OFF — This lot includes Colored and Black Bengaline, at 75c and \$1 a yard.
Fancy Blouse Silks, at 60c, \$1, \$1.45 and \$1.65 a yard. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
Special Bargains in High-class Silks during this sale.

Hosiery and Glove Department

Very Special—Ladies' 4-Button White Chamis Driving Gloves, colored stitching, regular price, \$1. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
3 only Black, Tan and Terra Cotta Kid Gloves, regular \$2c a pair, all sizes, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
Jammot's Celebrated 3-Clasp Kid Gloves, in cream, white and pearl gray, price \$1. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
6 dozen only Black 4-Button Kid Gloves, best 1 goods, sizes 5½, 6 and 6½ only. DISCOUNT SALE PRICE, per pair, 49c.
All Children's and Ladies' Fancy Cotton, Lisle and Cashmere Hosiery, SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

Staple Dept—Prints, Muslin, Gingham, etc.

Scotch and Fancy Gingham, in plaids and stripes, regular price 8c, 10c, 12½c and 15c. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
Fine Scotch Gingham and Zephyrs, 20c, 25c, 30c and 35c yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
1,000 Yards Fancy Gingham, regular price 12½c a yard, during the sale 8½c.
200 White Honeycomb Quilts, regular price \$1.25 each, special 75c.
50 White Honeycomb Quilts, extra size, regular price \$1.50, during the sale, each, 95c.
6 Pieces 42-inch Unbleached Table Linen, pure flax, our regular price 45c a yard. DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
8 Pieces Only Bleached Table Linen, 64 inches wide, regular price 60c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-EIGHTH OFF.
4 Pieces Only Bleached Table Linen, 68 inches wide, regular price \$1.25 a yard, during the sale 95c.
Bleached Tablecloths, sizes 84, regular price \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2 each. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
All Towels of Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens at reduced prices during the Special Sale.

Millinery Department

Hats, Flowers, Trimmings, etc., all at special prices during the sale.

Smallwares, Laces, Ribbons, etc.

One lot, White and Cream Lace, 1 to 10 inches wide, including Valenciennes, Trench, Oriental, etc., regular 6c to 25c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
One lot of Colored and Black Vellings, smooth and plain, regular 15c, 20c and 25c a yard. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
An assorted lot of Ladies' Handkerchiefs, plain and fancy edged, regular price 15c, 20c, 30c and 40c each. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
Special lot of Toilet Soaps, Glycerine, Lana Oil, Buttermilk, etc., DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.
One lot of Shirt Waist Sets and Belt Buckles. SPECIAL DISCOUNT SALE ONE-QUARTER OFF.

All Summer Goods Will Be Subject to 1-8 to 1-4 Off in Every Department in the House During This Sale.

THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

Fresh Fields for the Investment of Capital

The Real Motive for Expansion—An American Writer's Conclusion.

Fresh fields for the investment of capital, and not simply new markets for finished goods; that, according to Mr. C. A. Conant's thoughtful essay in the June Forum, is the true objective of "the struggle for commercial empire," and of the modern passion for colonial expansion.

GROWTH OF CAPITAL IN GERMANY.

Mr. Conant calls attention to the extraordinary speed with which capital accumulates under modern conditions. He says: "One of the most striking phenomena of the new economic condition is the rapidity with which capitalization proceeds, when once a country has entered into any considerable extent upon the career of machine production. This has been illustrated in a remarkable manner by the history of Germany and Russia during the last 25 years. In 1870 Germany was a comparatively poor country. . . . The estimated wealth of Germany in negotiable securities in 1895 was \$15,000,000,000, and she ranked second among European nations. . . . The capital of the large Berlin banks, exclusive of the Imperial Bank, increased from 586,000,000 marks, at the close of 1895, to 844,000,000 marks (\$200,000,000) in 1898."

IN RUSSIA.

The development of Russia has been, in some respects, even more remarkable than that of Germany. The issues of the shares of stock companies in Russia amounted in 1895 to 129,363,000 rubles, in 1896 to 232,640,000 rubles, and in 1897 to 239,424,000 rubles (\$120,000,000). The issues for 1898 probably exceeded 300,000,000 rubles. The savings banks, which as recently as 1885 were only 26,619,400 rubles, were 508,512,000 rubles (\$200,000,000) in August, 1898.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The vast balance in the United Kingdom of imports over exports suggests something of the extent of British capital invested abroad. Great Britain, according to recent estimates, has capital invested abroad to the amount of £2,000,000,000, or nearly \$10,000,000,000. The interest upon this sum, at 4½ per cent, would bring her an annual revenue of \$450,000,000; and she derives a like amount from the passenger and freight earnings of her merchant marine. So far as these foreign investments are safe and well chosen, the result is much more beneficial to British interests than if the increasing savings of the country were kept at home to bid against each other in the stock market.

"THE SALIENT" ECONOMIC LESSON.

This survey of expanding capital

leads the writer to affirm:

The necessity of sending capital abroad to obtain profitable returns is the salient lesson of the closing days of the nineteenth century. In recent years interest and discount rates have been declining, as the result of the excess of loanable capital beyond the effective demand of European markets and of the diminishing return paid by the colonies for the investment of capital without the needless duplication of existing means of production. Whether trade invariably follows the flag or not, the real question of the benefits of the fields which have been opened up to Great Britain, and of Algeria, Tunis and Madagascar to France, relates to the question of the profitable investment of capital, and not merely to the quantity of finished goods laid down annually in the export trade.

THE GOLD HOARD OF UNCLE SAM.

The writer draws the moral for his own country, which last year kept out more manufactures than she imported: "The United States is rapidly approaching the condition of Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium, where she will be compelled to seek for markets and opportunities for investment in the undeveloped countries, if she is not to be crowded to the wall by the efforts of the other great civilized powers. . . . If the treasury gold were added to that of the New York banks, making a total of more than \$400,000,000, their combined holdings would be more than twice those of the Bank of England."

UNITED AMERICA VS. DISUNITED EUROPE.

The writer quotes Prof. Dubois' paper in L'Economiste Europeen on "The United States of America and the Disunity of Europe." The professor closes with a warning to the Old World—"disunity, divided, absorbed in quarrels stimulated by the ardor of historic traditions rather than by consciousness of real interest—to 'unite against the monopolists of the ocean and of colonial commerce, whether they be of one nation or of two.' Mr. Conant advises his countrymen to prepare for this struggle by adapting or abandoning protection, and by securing greater unity and continuity of government policy. If the constitution stands in the way, then the constitution, like other human instruments, should be amended. This has been the secret of the preservation of the British constitution. It has not been a set of rigid formalisms inscribed upon mouldering parchment. The constitution has kept pace with the steady upward march of the British people." Times are changed when such a comparison can be made in a leading organ of American opinion.

FAGGED OUT—None but those who

have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—one box of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Pills.

MACAULAY'S FAME

One Reason for It—He Was a Typical Englishman.

The reign of Queen Victoria has been the golden age of English pagism. Henry D. Sedgwick, a master lived earlier—the makers of the English Bible, Milton and Burke. Other masters of great fame—Hooker, Browne, Addison, Bolingbroke—have been scattered over other generations; but the prose of Victoria's reign has Newman, Carlyle, and Macaulay. Such diverse excellences of so high a reach have never appeared in England at one time before. In these men manner has so well matched matter that it seems as if the nature for a priest to write like Newman, a poet like Ruskin, a prophet like Carlyle, an historian like Macaulay. The diversity of these four, one from another, forbids any comparison; do you prefer a horse, a saltcellar, or a bottle of cologne? Nevertheless, time has already thrown out some hints concerning their enduring quality. Tract number 90 is already old with a great age; Sartor Resartus is powerless to arouse the youth of today; the period of Ruskin's tyranny is past; and still Macaulay's essays, though it is 50 years since they were first published, are read continually, from London to Melbourne, from New York to Singapore.

For Macaulay's fame there seems to be one principle reason—that he was a typical Englishman. All his English critics agree—and they ascribe it to him as a great limitation—that he was a man who represented his generation, who believed their beliefs, hoped their hopes, and feared their fears. Whether that charge be serious or not, Macaulay was far more than that; he had much of the permanent English mind. He held the political opinions of the men who emancipated the Catholics and reformed the House of Commons. Yet those political ideas of 1830 were not transitory, but English; they were merely the nineteenth century form of the ideas which have been working at the social and political constitution of England ever since Magna Carta. Englishmen have always been zealous to obtain what they have deemed their rights. These rights have not been the rights of the imagination, no children of theory, but certain definite powers to be enjoyed, certain definite restraints to be cast loose. Macaulay's speeches on the Reform Bill are characteristic of the English mind. He instinctively employs only English arguments; he declaims any symmetrical theory; he courts property, he shouts warnings of instant danger. His voice sounds like the voice of England calling to her children in a good set English speech.

An Interesting Case.

Mr. W. A. Phylax, proprietor Rodaga Hotel, 26 Wellington street east, Toronto, says: "While living in Chicago I was in a terrible shape with itching and bleeding piles. I tried several of the best physicians and was burnt and tortured in various ways by their treatments to no avail, besides spending a mint of money, to no purpose. Since coming to Toronto I learned of Dr. Chase's Ointment, I used but one box and have not been troubled with piles in any shape or form since."