Which Shall Dominate?

hall Saxon or Slav Hold Supreme Sway in the World?

Is Even Now Pressing for Solution.

It Comes Home to the United States as Well as to Citizens of Great Britain.

The Problem Handled in an Able and Conclusive Manner by Hon. David Mills, Canadian Minister of Justice.

[From the North American Review for

The question of the future position the United States among nations, is one of greatest interest and importonce. Shall she unite with Russia, and endeavor to put an end to Anglo-Saxon leadership in the world, or shall she oin with the British Empire in giving additional strength and assured permanency to that ascendancy? For a century the United States has acted upon the advice of Washington and "avoided entangling alliances." Apart from the Civil War, in which slavery perished, her history has been mainly a history of peace, and her condition has not differed, in any marked degree, must either be destroyed, or modified from that of a self-governing dependency. She has now reached the point where the road parts, and circumstances are forcing her to abandon her position of isolation and to take her place among the great states of Christendom. The problems that now confront her, being, and even when its mission is like those that have confronted the United Kingdom for a century, are as interesting as they are important, and bloody exchange of ideas." It is the the English-speaking population of the triumph of the race that brings with world cannot turn them aside and re- it the treasures of the future, over the fuse to give them careful considera- sto

Providence seldom lifts the mists which He in the pathways of history." Men sometimes sympathize states. It seldom permits them clearly what lies before them; but there are laws of national growth that deserve careful study, and which, when understood, point, with moderate accuracy, the direction in which both the duty and the interests of a state lie. Sometimes the state's rulers are driven on to conflict by the force of public opinion, and when they undertake to assign the reasons they find them, as justifying causes, wholly inadequate. It may be that a state is losing its moral fibre. It may be that it has not the courage to resist popular clamor. It may be that there is an instinctive feeling prevalent, that hostilities are necessary in order to escape greater evils. state may have been called upon to endure no trials, to surmount no difficulties, to make no sacrifices. There is nothing in its political life to awaken noble aspirations. A low feeling of self-interest has taken the place of a Anglo-Saxon new centers of influence, from America until she had posesshigh sense of public duty, and war which will serve to impart to him sion of the Lower Amour, until she may prove to be the only adequate new life and energy, and thus proremedy for the political disease. It teet him against the disasters which taken possession of one of her islands for restoring the moral health of the gone before him. It never can be too nation, and for impressing upon both well remembered by statesmen, and find allies among civilized states. Rusideas of what, as a nation, they are in entertained.

"There is a divinity that shapes our Rough hew them how we will."

THE GROWTH OF STATES is always a subject of profound interest. The Anglo-Saxon whose mind has been perverted by prejudice, feels a pride in the fact that he is an Anglo-Saxon—one of a race that for 200 years has held the first place in the march of humanity. He naturally observes, with interest, those who are treading immediately in the rear, and who are obviously striving to supplant the race to which he belongs, and he cannot well do otherwise than consider the conditions upon which he holds the first place. He is forced to ask himself whether the end of his leadership is approaching; whether he has fulfilled his mission; and whether the standard. which he has long carried, is soon to be wrested from him? Are we, as a race, to be called upon to yield to the Slav the place which we hold, because we are no longer qualified to retain it? Is our race sinking into a condition of lethargy because its energies are spent, and its moral fibre gone? Have we become weary with our constant struggle to overcome difficulties, and in our efforts have we lost the capacity, any

Analogies have often been instituted between states and persons. It is said that they have alike their period of infancy, of growth, of maturity, and of decay. This, no doubt, has hitherto been so; but is it, equally, a necessary condition in each? Mr. Burke says that the analogy between states and individuals is misleading. They do not belong to the same order of being. States are not physical but moral persons, and are not subject to the same vicissitudes. The fact, however, remains that the world has seen a succession of leading states which have risen to greatness, attained the first place, and have themselves been subjugated and forced to yield to some other state, which has, in turn, sunk into decrep-

This succession of great states as leaders of the world has also been a succession of distinct races, and their history may be summarized by saying that they have risen from obscurity to a controlling place; they have led humanity a certain distance; each has spread itself abroad by the force of arms; each has imposed its thoughts and habits upon the world, has exhausted its energies in the operation. and has finally had its place wrested from it by the superior energy of another race. I take it for granted, because I think it is demonstrated in history, that there is a divine purpose in the relative condition of states, and that the status of each is mainly

A Momentous Question That | numbers; and that states do not perthat deserve to survive. I think it is equally true, moreover, that the nations and races that have

> DISTINCT GROUP OF IDEAS hich were essential to the progress nkind. It may well be that the ons which it was necessary that be all learned at once, and so difof different types of thought; that the orld was broken into classes, and group had assigned to it its own oriate lesson, until all should be ed. The order of events, in the of great states, must be one of rogression, an order which nas, had a beginning, a middle, and ; and when that end is reached, e seems rounded off and comoleted. I am not asserting that everyning a state does is a necessary part of the controlling thought which odies. It may make mistakes, and hese mistakes may hinder and delay ts progress; but they are only perurbing influences which, though rendit unsteady in the course in it marches, cannot change the eral direction of the currents in its energies flow. A careful of the history of every great will always enable us to estiate correctly those influences, and to

> scertain the precise purpose which forces serve by which it is imelled onward. It has been well said Cousin, that the whole history a state is wrapped up in the ideas which it represents. When these are completely developed its work is done. It can no longer move forward, its impelling force is exhausted, its journey s at an end. Where a nation has still progressive life and energy, the instiations which it has outgrown are certain to produce friction, and they so as to meet the new condition of things. When a people have spent their force, there is first rest, then decay, and finally disintegration. When a state is struggling to the front, it has a personality of its own. It is the exponent of new types of

thought, of new notions of human well-

completed, it does not sink into secondary place without a struggle. race that has nothing further to be-The great events which serve exalt one state and debase another, are but "the judgments of God in with a fallen state, not because the state itself deserves that sympathy, but because, to the last, there are among those who stand up for it some who continue to exhibit, in their own persons, its departed excellence. Is it not possible that a state may continue to possess habits of simple virtue and unwearied energy, so as to keep itself indefinitely in

THELEADOF HUMAN PROGRESS? the world, occupies a unique position, he has spread over the world far beyond the limits reached by any of the States and Russia, in common, that races that have preceded him. His can make them allies? environment is universal. He is not RUSSIA AIMS AT TWO THINGSinto his own life. It may be that this that without moral stamina, without the world for, than they have hitherto public virtue and public spirit, without self-sacrifice, it is impossible to etain the front rank, as it would ave been impossible without these to

> oes not continue to possess these qualities, in the very highest degree, It is important, too, to bear in mind these qualities are not absolute relative; and as those that are in e rear grow in moral strength, they an be retained in that position only by corresponding growth in those march-

chieve that position. A race that

It is impossible within the limit pre-Soudan, upon the Niger, in South Africa, in India and elsewhere the people the United Kingdom are, by their ergy and enterprise, gaining in the elevation of character, and in ne wider and juster view which they acquiring in respect to their relato other races with which they have been brought in contact, qualies necessary to keep them to the There are millions brought uned from murderous and debasing and millions are living in peace before these blessings were fore little better than deserts, in which the borders of China, on the east, essings of peace, and are laying the undations of trade. The United Kingom is doing for large sections of the what the inhabitants of the

ver which they have for a century HOW CAN RUSSIA BE A MENACE? first place among nations? Let us absolutely, the trade of the people dependent upon the courage and the moral vigor of its people; that high character is of more value than mere conquer she cannot colonize. Germany of invasion on the construction of a road that would lead to India, and for the purchase of supplies that would support an army of invasion on their construction of a road that would lead to India, and for the purchase of supplies that would support an army of invasion on their constructions. The emilion of a road that would lead to India, and for the purchase of supplies that would support an army of invasion on their constructions. The emilion of a road that would lead to India, and for the purchase of supplies that would support an army of invasion of its rulers for the construction of a road that would lead to India, and for the purchase of supplies that would support an army of invasion of its rulers for the construction, purchase of emolliant skin cures, and mild doses of Curicus, purchase of supplies that would lead to India, and for the purchase of supplies that would support an army of invasion of its rulers for the construction, purchase of emolliant skin cures, and mild doses of curicus, purchase of supplies that would lead to India, and for the purchase of supplies that would support an army of invasion of its rulers for the construct. character is of more value than mere conquer she cannot colonize. Germany of invasion on their march.

has in recent years acquired extensive possessions, but they are in regions where, for the most part, her own peothan eight centuries ago she marched than eight centuries ago ago ago ago ago ago a ereafter be other than subordinate factors in any struggle for supremacy. Spain, though a fallen empire, is in a

different position. Nearly 5,000,000 of quare miles on this continent are uner the dominion of Spaniards. True, the inhabitants are not all of the Spanish race, but Spaniards are the ominant race in all the republics which have sprung from her American ed the world were called to reprepossessions. The language, the literature, the religion, and the habits of thought are all Spanish, and today the Spanish language is more widely diffused over the world than any other European tongue, the English alone

excepted. THOUGH SPAIN HAS FALLEN, indeed, very low, she still possesses some elements of her former greatness industrial policy of Russia to discover which command respect, and there are. here and there, indications in some of the states which have sprung from her loins, that they are beginning to awake from their lethargy, and to devote themselves to objects more worthy the ambition of their statesmen, than to

It may well be that the results of the acy. conflict between Spain and the action elsewhere. It has been said that Russia is the political ally of the United States, tions, become

that the United Kingdom is her hereditary enemy, and that she ought not to throw away the good will of an ancient friend for the support of an enemy. It is argued that the United Kingdom would never seek an alliance with the United States that was not to her own advantage. That have ever sought an alliance that was stuffs of this continent, and Euro either because of the good which it might prevent. If it were not advantageous, it would not be sought, consummated by the most solemn and

formal agreement.

only placed in new geographical cir- to prevent an Anglo-American allicumstances, but he is everywhere ance, and to prevent the United States brought in contact with new races from ever acquiring any voice in the direction of affairs in the far east. may give to the ascendancy on the in a day. Russia did not withdraw The policy of Russia was not matured ave overtaken the masters that have and had driven her into the family of y all who wish well to their race, sia intended that the Monroe doctrine should effectually estop the United States from having any voice in the settlement of any Asiatic question. She may say: "You can no more acby conquest the Philippine Islands, than Russia or France can acquire Cuba." Russia withdrew from Alaska for two reasons-to exclude the Alaska for two reasons touching any voice United States from having any voice eastern shore of Asia; and to prevent Alaska, in case any future conflict with the United Kingdom arise, from becoming a part of British, America, and it was so understood at the time by every Japanese statesman. cribed to a magazine article to set as shown by what she has attempted orth clearly what the people and gov- and accomplished in modern times. ernment of the United Kingdom have The Russian statesman loves conquest. ained, in this respect, by what they ave accomplished. In Egypt, in the sia is a great Asiatic power, employing the resources of western civilization to further her ambitious designs. Her onquests are not the outcome of industrial enterprise. They have not sprung from the necessities of com-Her acquisitions have not arisen from a desire to find a profitable investment for her capital. They

are due entirely to A LOVE OF DOMINION. the dominion of law. Life is ren- In the last century, she acquired all ed more secure. The humble laborer the territory lying between her westhas assired to him the fruit of his toil. ern border and the Gulf of Bothnia Whole nations are, from time to time, and the Baltic Sea. She acquired the greater part of Poland and the whole of Crim-Tartary. In this century she and domestic quiet, over vast areas has obtained Finland from Sweden, Bessarabia, and a part of Armenia, unknown. British commerce, it from Turkey. She has acquired the is true, is being extended. That is the Caucasus, Georgia, several provinces eward Providence bestows for the ser- of Persia, and the whole country performed. Regions that were be- from the Caspian Sea, on the west, to one class of men were engaged in cluding Samarcand, Bokhara, Khiya hunting another class, have gained the and Mery, besides a large section of northeastern China. Russia is one great state of the world that pays no regard to her treaty obligations longer than it is convenient for her to nited States are doing, in another do so. Her territories cover an area way, in that portion of North America nearly three times as large as the United States, and are being consed dominion. It is sometimes stantly extended. If she finds resistance, at any point, upon her borders, she rests there, and pushes forward her boundaries where those upon whom Does she threaten Anglo-Saxon civili-she encroaches are not prepared to stay zation? Is she seeking for herself the her march. What she acquires is hers look at the situation. The sovereignty less than her dominion over them. Not over a large part of the earth's suris held by three races, the Span- her promises. She regards falsehood the English and the Russians. as a legitimate weapon in diplomacy, The Spaniards are of the Latin race, as deceit is in war. In Afghanistan, and the supremacy which they once which she declared to be outside the my be regarded as a short re-sphere of Russian diplomacy, and after a long interval, of ancient within the sphere of the diplomacy of England, she carried on constant instion, France and Germany trigues against English authority. Her out of fiew. They have already reached the maximum of greatness which bellion. She endeavored to obtain the their conditions allow. The French no consent of its rulers for the construc-

ple cannot settle, and so, like France, an army of 80,000 men to conquer the she can only revive a colonial policy Byzantine Empire, and to seize Cona past age, and shut the gates of stantinople. What she then undertook ommerce in the face of other states, and failed to accomplish, she has never for this reason I leave out of the abandoned. It has been from time to question both Germany and France, time postponed for a more fitting ops powers whose seat of empire must portunity. She lost six great armies emain in Europe, and who can never in the march from the Caspian to Samarcand, and two centuries elapsed from the time when she contemplated this conquest before it was consummated.

If the Russian Empire holds together,

she counts on the conquest of Turkey, of Persia, of India and if China. If Russia succeeds in the task to which she has set herself, she will hold seventeen millions of square miles of territory, and she will have under her dominion nine hundred millions of peo-The fall of the British Empire is regarded by Russian statesmen as essential to the realization of her hopes. Let me ask what would be the position of the world, with so much territory and so many people under one ruler, wielding the power necessary to the realization of his wishes. It is only necessary to study the commercial and

that she would TRAMPLE INTO THE EARTH every people that might aspire to better their position or to become in any way her rivals. In every department commerce, and in every field in struggle for first place in revolutionary rulers would regard any attempt at success as an attack upon her suprem-

United States may serve to draw Spain embrace the United States as a part of and the Spanish-American states into the Anglo-Saxon community. I do so some sort of alliance, and especially is because in the present position of the ticularly as regards the growing come a republic. Among the indepen- lies before it, the loss of British surace, and of the work which obviously dent states of Spanish America, the premacy in the world would be scarcely feeling toward the United States has less disastrous to the United States than undergone great change. Early in the it would be the British Empire. It is century, when the Monroe doctrine was true that the United States, under the originally promulgated, these peoples present order of things, has room for were seeking protection against Spain, further expansion. But the present and against the Holy Alliance. They order of things rests upon Anglo-Saxon velcomed the promised aid of Monroe supremacy. Even within her existin and of Canning. They felt that the limits, she may grow for many years to sympathy and protection of the United come; and if Turkey, Persia, India, and States was necessary to secure them China were added to the Empire of European aggression. The Russia, the whole position of the world modern Monroe doctrine is a practical would be completely changed; the condenial of the sovereignty of every dition of things on this continent would state to which it is extended, and so be revolutionized. With the power thus prices, including a freer movement of is, everywhere in Spanish Am- centered under Russian control and dipassively resented. It is rected from St. Petersburg, with the regarded as a denial, under interna- Valley of the Euphrates occupied by tional law, of the equality of states and without being a source of strength the frontiers of that mighty empire to the United States on this contin- resting upon the Indian Ocean, and ent, it may greatly cripple her freedom | with the whole commerce of Asia in her possession, Russia would, as a natural consequence of these tremendous addi-

THE DOMINANT SEA POWER. The Pacific Ocean would be a Russian lake, and her eastern frontiers would rest upon the western shore of North America. The British Islands would rapidly diminish in population, until the number of inhabitants would be such as may be so, but let us consider this support. The United Kingdom could view with more care. Few states no longer be a market for the breadimmigration to America would cease. Russia would rapidly grow in wealth bring, or of the evil which it and in population, but no country in the western hemisphere would do either; for the great markets of the and unless it were mutually advant- world would be in possession of a power ageous, it could not endure, though that would use them to cripple the commerce of any state which would, in any

But let us examine closely for a In the highest sense the United States degree, aspire to become her rival. moment the supposed friendship of has not, and cannot have, an independ-Russia for the United States. It is ent existence. Her fortune is inseparanot-it cannot be-other than mere bly associated with the race to which words. States do not differ that are never brought in contact, and where wrapped up, and in which she lives there is no contract there is no rivalry, and moves and has her being. The The Anglo-Saxon, in the history of and professions of friendship may do unity between the United States and no harm, and can do little good. But the British Empire is a matter both of what is there between the United race and growth. They touch each other, and as peoples unite and great states rise, they must be, for all great international purposes, one people. They are parts of the same race, whose extension is being pushed more and more rapidly forward by the sleepless energy of individual men, under the protection of the United Kingdom, into barbarous regions where they are acquiring new standing room for the formation of new states. In science, in literature, in government, in religion, in industrial pursuits, and in the conception of human rights and of human duties, they are one people, having common aims, a common origin, and from their necessary relations.

A COMMON DESTINY The very forces which would establish Russian ascendancy over the United Kingdom would in an incredibly short time establish Russian ascendancy in America, in South Africa and in Australia. The leadership of the Saxon would be at an end, and that of the shrinkage. Slav would be begun. It is impossible to follow the course of Russian diplomacy without seeing that Russia aspires to the possession of all Asia. The aims | year. of Russia concern not only the people of the United Kingdom, but the English-speaking people everywhere. Russia was, at one time, overrun by Tartars. She long felt their iron hand of government. They were incorporated with the Slavonic population, and they have impressed themselves in a large degree upon the Russian nation; so that, in their mental make-up, the Russians are quite as much Asiatic as European. Their conceptions of government are Asiatic, and citizens of the United States who advocate a Russian alliance, rather than an alliance with those of their own kin, can never have seriously considered the objects and aims of Russia as a political force in

the world. This, then, is not a question between England and Russia, but it is a question between Saxon and Slav. The danger is a danger not to one state, but to the race to which we all belong. This danger is due to many causes, and among them not the least is the tendency of democratic institutions, which are a marked characteristic of our Saxon civilization. The dangers which spring from this source are not always apparent; and men who toil, and do battle with want, are seldom in a mood to make great sacrifices to ward off perils which they do not think immi-It is easy to conceive that, in a period of distress, there are millions of freemen, in the British Empire and in the United States, who think only of questions of local and domestic reform. They have before their minds those changes in government which they think will increase their comforts and will relieve them from the evils that are pressing upon them. They refuse to see the consequences which spring from the relations of states. They are not willing to submit to burdens which the struggle for empire may impose, though the statesman sees that what the masses possess can only be retained by a triumph over the larger danger which threatens.

The interests of the world call for Anglo-Saxon alliance. Let not the British Empire and the United States revive, after the lapse of centuries, the old contest of Judah and Ephraim; but. remembering that their interests are one, as the race is one, let them stand together, to maintain the ascendancy which they will hold as long as Providence fits them to lead; which will be

DAVID MILLS.

Good Reports of the Commercial

& Co. and Bradstreet's Say.

New York, June 4.-Bradstreet's weekly review says: Seasonably warm weather has improved retail distribution in the Dominion of Canada, and the crop outlook favors a heavy fall trade. Toronto reports hides and skins higher and firmly held at the advance. Large quantities of cotton dress goods, bought at low figures in the United States, are selling freely. Canadian securities are active. Montreal reports collections better,

fall business practically in sight. The weather has improved retail distribution at Halifax. Victoria reports the sealing catch this

pressed by the single word "crops.

y owing to improved export demand. Reports as to distributive trade are encouraging this week, in spite of the advanced stage of the season. With a better tone reported, the cotton and voolen industries of late remain unimproved, print cloths having advanced again, while wool remains firm. Manufacturers are rather slow to handle the latter, but the increased inquiry and the firm tone of prices is regarded by the trade as evidencing a future good business.

Business failures in the United States this week show a sharp falling off, numbering only 178, against 231 last week, 182 in 1897, 236 in 1896 and 1895, and 207 in 1894. Dun & Co.'s review says: May having been the first full month of actual war, the fact that failures in that month were smaller, even though but little, than in the corresponding month last year, and nearly 10 per cent smaller than in 1896, is somewhat encouraging.

year, and 16 in Canada, against 32 last

BABY COVERED SORES & SCALES

Could Not Tell What She Looked Like. Got Worse with Doctor's Medicine. Could Not Sleep From Intense Itching.

CURED IN ONE MONTH BY CUTICURA

When my baby was four months old her skin broke out, and I thought it was ringworm. I took her to a doctor and he said it was Eczema. He gave me medicine to give her, but she kept getting worse all the time, and you could not tell what she looked like, her little face and hands were so covered with sores and large scales. It got under her little finger nails. She was the worst looking sight I ever saw. I heard of CUTICURA REMEDIES. so I thought I would try them. Before I tried them we got no rest at night. She could not sleep it itched so. After I gave her CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I saw a change in a week. It commenced to dry all up and she would sleep all night, and when it was drying up the skin all cracked open, so then I got CUTICURA (ointment) and CUTICURA SOAP, and in one month she had not one sore on her face, and I don't think it is any more than justice to let you know what it has done for my baby. She now is fifteen months old and has got beautiful skin. She doesn't even have a pimple of any kind, and she is as fat as pudding. March 7, 1898. Mrs. MARY SANDERS,

709 Spring St., Camden, N. J. CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every humor of the skin and scalp of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, of the

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR TORTURING. DISTIGO URING HUMORS, WITH LOSS OF HAIR. — Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CREM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Baby's Torturing Skin Diseases,"free,

Situation in Canada.

Outlook Across the Border-What Dun

the fruit crop abundant, with a heavy

year 30 per cent larger than that of last year. With restrictions likely to be enforced this year, the outlook is for a small catch in the near future. OVER THE LINE.

In regard to business in the United States, Bradstreet's Review says: The situation might well be ex-Certainly the very flattering outlook reported in nearly all the grain-growing sections of the country, and parwheat, has been of a nature to dominate the entire trade situation. From all the surplus growing wheat states comes only one report, that of a large acreage, extremely good weather and crop prospects, overshadowing an exceedingly large crop. From the progress making towards a large wheat yield has come the final elimination of the May wheat deal and a considerable quieting down of speculative fever and prices. The close of the week witnesses an immense shrinkage in the price paid for cash wheat, as compared with a short time ago, partly the result, of course, of former high reserve wheat stocks into markets not only at home but abroad. Accompanying the decline in wheat have been the emphatic declines in oats and flour, but corn is steady and higher, partly because of some complaint as to the crop outlook, but large-

Wheat dropped 74 cents from the highest point after the May deal culminated, and has since been weaker for July, because of accounts promising an enormous yield, and those who were nearest the truth last year now predict 700,000,000 bushels for 1898, and all accounts make the acreage much larger and conditions much better than a year ago. But with \$1 15 still paid for No. 2 red in elevator, and a foreign demand, taking 4,294,498 bushels, flour included, from Atlantic ports, as against 2,645,887 bushels last year, and 929 last year, the decline evidently hastens the marketing of surplus and gives the new crop a better chance, battle, 36,000 by sickness, accident, It is not less surprising that western suicide, etc., and 30,000 in German receipts for the week were 4,263,520 pricons. bushels, against 2,099,795 last year, although the crop has by some been for the week have been 4,887,620 bushels, against 1,926,566 bushels last year, and for the first time in history ex-

manufacturers only give some sign of making 79,155 in all. Failures for the week have been 222

A French agriculturist has grafted tomatoes upon potatoes, with the result that his plant produces potatoes underground and tomatoes above.

blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Phone 1,046. London's Busy Departmental.

To moings of Bous

Here's Interesting News:

A list of Boys' Clothing wants that are sure to be as acceptable to the lads as the reduced prices are to the parents. We make a special study of Boys' Clothing. Our garments are made from the strongest textures obtainable. Our clothing is strengthened and stayed in parts most given to wear, and we feel confident in stating that we have the best, strongest and most stylish Boys' Clothing to be had anywhere. Compare our prices. No argument half so strong.

Glothing.

Boys' three-piece Fancy Suits, in plain and fancy tweeds, sizes 21 25, latest styles, beautifully made and trimmed, ranging in price (a bargain) from \$2.75 to... \$4.50 Boys' two-piece Suits, in light and tweeds, regular \$2 75 and \$3 50; on sale for \$1.75 and.. \$2.25

Boys' two-piece Suits, in dark colors; regular \$175, special... Boys' three-piece Suits in light and dark all-wool tweeds, sizes 28 to 33; a bargain... Boys' Wash Suits, in Galateas. etc., light and dark colors, ranging in price from 65c to.... \$1 65 light Summer Coats, red and black stripes, regular 90c, on sale to clear for 25c Visit our Clothing Department

for bargains.

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610 Sailors, assorted, bought at 50c on the dollar. They go Lot 1-Worth 25c to 35c, for 15c.

Lot 2-Worth 50c to 60c, for 25c. Lot 3-Worth 75c, for 35c. Lot 4-Worth 90c to \$1 25, for 50c. COME QUICK.

Saturday and Monday Basement Bargains.

One cask of Covered Footed Fruit Bowls; regular 35c, for 15c. One hundred Majolica Jugs, assorted colors and patterns; regular 10c and 15c. Your choice for 5c

Ten only Printed Tea Sets, 44 pieces, assorted colors; clear out at \$198 per

Our 5c, 8c, 12½c and 25c tables will be more attractive to buyers this week than last for bargains. Come early. Only five cases of those Lombard Plums, in heavy syrup, left, at 2 cans

Two cans of Tomatoes and one can of Corn for 25c. Three pounds of Rice and three pounds of Tapioca for 25c.

Three-string Broom for 10c; regular 5c; three-string Broom, heavy, regular 20c, for 15c; four-string Parlor, very fine corn, regular 25c, for 20c. One bottle of Choice Mixed Pickles

One pound of Cowan's Soluble Cocoa for 15c a pound. Two pounds of Choice Clean Currants and two of Valencia Raisins for

Three cans of Choice Red Salmon

Our own brand of Baking Powder, equal to any at 25c, for 15c a pound tin. Standard Granulated Sugar and one pound of our Imperial Blend Tea, black, mixed or Japan, for +@+@+@+@+@+@+@+@+@+@+@+@+D 50c; Saturday and Monday only.

THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO. IMPORTERS.

208, 210, 2101/2, 212 Dundas Street.

WHAT WAR COSTS.

[Tid Bits.] In the great struggle between France and Prussia the former lost 385,493 from Pacific ports, against 74,- as many as 130,000 men, of whom some 80,000 died of wounds received in

A French statistician estimates that supposed almost exhausted, and corn his countrymen who were wounded. eipts were 7,076,491 bushels, against but who survived, numbered 138,000; 6.116.532 last year. Exports of corn those injured on the march or by accident 11,421, those who recovered from illness 328,000, making a total of 477,ports of each grain have about reached 200,000,000 bushels in the same year. killed numbered 40,877; 17,255 died on Of all the great industries cotton the field and 21,023 in the ambulances, who survived numbered 18,543 men. From first to last the German field in the United States, against 241 last artillery fired 340,000 shots, and the infantry 20,000,000. The booty of war consisted of 5,526 fortress guns. 1.915 field guns and rapid-firing cannon, 107 eagles and flags and 855,000 rifles, exclgusive of what was captured at leisure on abandoned fields. The mone tary loss to France was 12,656,487,522 francs, including the war indemnity paid to Germany of 5,742,938,814 francs A survey of the powers of Europ show that from the beginning of th century to the end of 1896 Turkey had experienced 37 years of war and 59 of peace; Spain comes next with 3

years of war and 65 years of peace France, with 27 years of war and 69 of peace; Russia, with 24 years of war and 72 of peace; Italy 23 years of war and and 73 of peac England 21 years of war and 75 peace; Austria-Hungary, 17 and 79; Germany (exclusive of Prussia), 13 and 83; Sweden, 10 and 86; Portugal, 12 and 84; and Denmark, 9 and 87.

NOVELTIES IN NEW YORK. [New York Correspondent.] A novelty in millinery this season,

says a Fifth avenue investigator, will be the decoration of hats with real butterflies, which are treated in a manner! that causes the insects to retain their original luster. Lots of fruit is also appearing on the hats worn by heiress-

es and girls who have wedded bank accounts. She was a beautiful blonde young creature. She pedaled away vigorously, but not overgracefully, at the front end of a tandem, while a uniformed district messenger on the rear seat did the actual hard work. Altogether she was a vision of surpassing loveliness, and several men followed her for several blocks down Broadway, until they discovered that she was made of wax and worked by mechanism, and that she was advertising a new kind of soap.

LIFE SAVED .- Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any other remedies to do me good."

Oh, boys, was that Fly a buzard? tf ;

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