

London Advertiser.
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and Editor, **John Cameron**
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A New Nation.

No thoughtful observer can shut his eyes to the fact that a new nation has suddenly sprung into being on our southern border. The people who fought for and attained a young national life a century and a quarter ago, have, during the intervening period, indulged in a good many vagaries, and put on a good many airs, which have made them not always agreeable neighbors. But they have developed strong qualities, national as well as individual. Were we asked what has been the influence of the young nation upon the world, we could hardly hesitate to admit that its spirit and example have been, upon the whole, salutary. Their love of freedom has been genuine and strong—we mean, of course, freedom from the rule of the autocrat, or aristocrat, or of military dictators, at home or abroad. Their history in this respect has given inspiration and impetus to other struggling peoples. It has been a large factor in the creation of new ideals of liberty and self-government in the world. Yet, with strange contradictions, as the nation has grown older, its people have become in a greater degree than those of most other nations, even those who are yet under despotic institutions, the slaves of a grievous commercial tyranny. They have bowed their necks to the yokes of plutocratic manipulators and combinations, who have skillfully seized and appropriated the lion's share of every source of national wealth, and have even cajoled the hypnotized many into becoming believers in and abettors of their selfish and shallow commercial fallacies. Thus the very people who are enthusiasts, almost fanatics, in their devotion to personal and national liberty, have at the same time either adopted or submitted to the narrowest and most slavish notions of political economy. They have carried a purblind selfishness to an extreme, which has led them often to confuse loyalty to their own nation with commercial hostility to the outside world.

It is hard to say whether this state of things has been more the cause or the consequence of the narrowness of political vision which long since embodied itself in the strictest exclusiveness as a national policy. "We have no interests in common with the effete nations of the old world. We have nothing to do with their affairs. They shall have nothing to do with ours. We are sufficient unto ourselves, and mean to become, if we are not already, the mightiest people in creation, by simply minding our own business and looking after our own interests."

For decades they have adhered loyally to this narrow and selfish theory. But where are they now? How swiftly has a change come over the spirit of their dream? With one fleet and army about to take possession of the Philippines, another fleet and army as good as masters of the Spanish West Indies, and a third fleet, soon, it may be, to be followed, like the others, by an army, about to threaten the coasts of Spain itself, what has become of the famous "Monroe Doctrine"? Already many of the most level-headed thinkers among the Americans themselves are declaring not without a note of ill-concealed exultation that "the United States must henceforth take its place with the other nations of the world and share with them the responsibility for the world's development." What wondrous changes in the world's history does this foreshadow?

Our "Growing Time."

Nineteen thousand emigrants have arrived in Canada this year, of whom between 3,000 and 4,000 are from the United States. By Dec. 31 it is estimated that the number will be 25,000. Up to the end of May the sales of land to settlers by the C. P. R. were \$4,308 acres. For the same period in 1897 they were 53,420 acres. The amount realized up to June 1 for these lands was \$256,443 92; for the same period in 1897, it was \$19,778 92.

Bradstreets report 812 business failures in Canada during the first six months of 1898, as compared with 1,074 in the same time last year. Liabilities for the same period this year were \$5,799,643; in 1897 they were \$7,618,643. Assets were \$2,646,070 and \$3,009,460 respectively.

The federal revenue for 1898 shows an increase of \$2,000,000 and the post-office bank deposits, \$1,447,000.

When in Opposition, Sir Wilfrid Laurier told Mr. Foster that under Liberal rule it would not be neces-

sary to quote reams of figures to show that Canada was prosperous—the people would feel it. The prediction has been verified. However, figures are useful in measuring the volume of that prosperity.

The Siege of Santiago.

Richard Harding Davis, who draws such a gruesome picture of American military conditions at Santiago, is a romancer by vocation, and his professional instinct may have colored his dispatches. He reports the commissariat as miserably inadequate, but the most serious defect is the lack of hospital organization. The surgical and nursing staff, he says, cannot handle all the wounded, many of whom are even without shelter. It is plain that Shafter had not calculated on such a slaughter in preliminary operations, and it has exposed him to grave criticism. Unless Santiago surrenders or is speedily reduced without further great loss of life, his attack will be regarded as a heroic blunder. It did some service, however, in developing the enemy's strength, and the American forces will now temper their valor with discretion. The ultimate downfall of Santiago is certain, either by capitulation or otherwise, and Gen. Shafter could have afforded to wait for reinforcements, as delay would have enabled him to improve his own position. No doubt he has met with extraordinary difficulties. Experience did not warrant him in expecting such resistance from the Spanish, but if all ends well these shortcomings will be forgotten by a grateful nation. Whatever the generalship, the skill and bravery of the American troops were splendidly revealed. One knows not whether most to pity or admire the hopeless courage and pride of their enemies.

Deceased Wife's Sister.

Canada scored yesterday in the House of Lords, when Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal (Sir Donald Smith, the Dominion High Commissioner), succeeded in getting a vote of 229 to 46 for the second reading of his bill, making marriage with a deceased wife's sister, lawfully contracted in the colonies, valid in the United Kingdom.

This bill, which has the goodwill of the Dominion Government, is founded on common sense, and will remove from such marital unions that stamp of illegality in Great Britain which had long been removed in Canada.

Among the minority of 46 were Lord Salisbury, and several other members of the Government, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other bishops. Among the majority were the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Fife, Westminster and Devonshire, and others equally prominent.

A leading feature of the bill is that it allows the children of those domiciled in the colonies where such marriages are lawful, to succeed to real property in the United Kingdom.

The passage of this bill will doubtless lead next to a measure completely legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister when contracted in Great Britain.

Score again for Canada!

The Steamship Disaster.
The Dominion Government, in ordering an investigation of the Bourgogne steamship disaster is supported by public sentiment. The civilized world has been shocked by the revelation, and looks to the punishment of the wretches who sacrificed women and children to their own cowardly instinct of self-preservation. Fortunately for the pride of manhood, such inhumanity is rarely known in the record of ocean catastrophes. British annals, in particular, teem with the sublimest heroisms.

A good many lessons have been derived from the Bourgogne's fate, which should minimize the recurrence of such horrors. It is certain that the steamer was exceeding the proper rate of speed during the fog, and the dire results will probably lead to a strict application of the law to all ocean vessels. Again, greater provision for the immediate safety of the passengers will be demanded. If life-preservers had been within reach of all on the Bourgogne many more would have been saved. Public agitation will doubtless develop other reforms.

Meanwhile let the punishment fit the crime of the wretched crew. The one redeeming feature was the disciplined bravery of the deck officers, not one of whom escaped. It is a pity they could not infuse some of their own spirit in the horde under their command.

General Aguinaldo, in proclaiming himself president of the Philippine republic, seems to be poaching on Uncle Sam's preserves. McKinley may want that title for himself.

The Chicago Strike.

The strike of the Chicago stereotypers and the consequent suspension of the daily papers at a time when the war news was of vital interest was almost a crime against the public. It created a good deal of bitterness against trade unionism in general, but the sequel of the strike proves this to have been unwarranted. Typographical Union No. 16, the parent organization of all the printing trades' unions of Chicago, decided by a vote of almost 4 to 1 that the demands of the stereotypers were unreasonable, and that they could not be supported by organized labor. The strike at once collapsed, thanks to the wisdom of the union. Chicago people in the interval had to be content with belated papers from other cities. The absence of live war news and the latest quotations of the hog market must have been an awful ordeal.

Mr. Whitney declares there will be no election protest saw-offs, but that will not prevent both parties from just dropping a few.

The British Columbians hold their provincial election today, and if the newspapers reflect the campaign it has been a warm one.

The Spaniard is evidently not an amphibious fighter. He had better adopt the advice in "Pinafore"—stick to the land and never go to sea.

The Ottawa Government's decision to restrict the exportation of natural gas does not apply to the kind generated on Parliament Hill.

When the war is over the names of Clara Barton and the other ministering angels of the Red Cross will not be at the foot of the roll of honor.

Uncle Sam has a race problem at home that has worried him, and in Hawaii he gets another, to say nothing of Cuba and the Philippines. But perhaps the old gentleman feels equal to anything now.

Peterboro, by a majority of nearly two to one, has voted to abolish the ward system. Peterboro deserves credit for making the experiment. It cannot do much harm, and it may correct the abuses which every thinking citizen knows are inseparable from ward representation.

Among the list of alleged election trials so far set down is that of London for somewhere about the 1st of November. Thanks, awfully, for the kind breathing spell. A good many things may happen before the 1st of November, and meantime Col. Leys and his supporters may be relied on not to scare worth a cent.

Some Conservative papers are sniveling over the alleged decline of the shirt industry, but the public is callous. This is the wrong season for a boiled shirt agitation. People only wear boiled shirts these days from a strong sense of duty. We advise our contemporaries to put their shirt sympathy in cold storage, meanwhile, and to trot it out again when the weather moderates.

It is not generally known that Hobson, the Merrimack hero, was once a writer of fiction. His first effort was a magazine article, in which he sought to show how easily the United States could thrash Great Britain. But things have changed since then. During his confinement the British consul was his best friend, and compelled the Spanish to give him every reasonable comfort, for which Hobson warmly expresses his gratitude. No doubt he hopes he will never be called upon to demonstrate his magazine theories.

The Ottawa Citizen doubts whether a man should be punished by law for attempting his own life when it has become a burden to him. This is a nice point of moral philosophy which seems to be partly covered in a story told by Charles Lamb. A domestic in the family of a county member cut his throat, but not successfully. He was otherwise much respected, and great influence was used that he might be permitted to retain his place. His master was willing to keep him, but his mistress thought otherwise, declaring "that she could not think of encouraging any such doings in the county!"

The position of registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada, to which Mr. E. R. Cameron, of this city, has been appointed, is one of responsibility and importance. Practically, the registrar's functions in the Supreme Court are the same as those exercised by the master in chambers at Osgoode Hall in provincial matters, having all the powers of a judge of the Supreme Court in the matters under his jurisdiction. Every order or decision given by the registrar sitting in chambers shall be as valid

and binding as if made by a judge sitting in chambers, although the person affected may appeal therefrom to a judge of the Supreme Court in chambers. The registrar is required to sit every judicial day, except during vacations, at 11 a.m., or such other hour as he may specify by notice.

Sir Charles Tupper is being wounded in the house of his friends. First, Mr. Davin compared him to Moses, and now Hugh John Macdonald proclaims his objection to Sir Charles' policy. This is the unkindest cut of all. Sir Charles is Hugh John's political foster-father, but it appears that the young one never recovered from the bitter dose which Sir Charles made him swallow during the Manitoba school campaign.

SOUND ADVICE.
[Hamilton Spectator.]
If you must go to sea, do it in a British vessel.

A SURPRISE COMING.
[La Patrie, Montreal.]
The census of 1901 promises us an agreeable surprise.

THAT TERRIBLE OTTAWA WEATHER.
[Ottawa Free Press.]
At this season there is almost a natural instinct to take to the water.

NO OVERCROWDING.
[Detroit Tribune.]
The Spanish navy seems to be operated on the theory that there's always room at the bottom.

THE WEST FEELS GOOD.
[Winnipeg Free Press.]
Last year it was said our farmers were put on their feet. This year, with good prices, they will be put into the saddle.

A SCOTTISH AMERICAN.
[Buffalo Express.]
Hae we Hawaii?
We hae Hawaii.
Hawaii we hae.
Ay, ay, we Hawaii nae.

ASKS IMPOSSIBILITIES.
[Toronto Telegram.]
Her Majesty's loyal Opposition at Ottawa might set its everlasting pantomime of Crit views and open its grand moral show of Tory virtues.

THE AMERICANS IN EGYPT.
Americans occupy an important position in extending the prosperity and civilization of modern Egypt.

Not only do they form the least one-third of the tourists visiting Egypt, and number some of the leading Egyptologists, but the beneficent effect of their missions and schools is everywhere apparent throughout Egypt. The magnitude of their Christian operations may be gathered from the fact that the Egyptian mission of the American Presbyterian Church has 100 stations, 20 churches and 97 schools. Ask a little Egyptian child where it has learnt to read, and it will reply, "at the American mission." The mission doctors, too, are of much service. An English lady might have died on board our mail steamer had a telegram not been sent to an American mission physician who came on board, attended to her, and removed her to the hospital at Assut. Egypt has, and will always have, extraordinary attractions for the Anglo-Saxon race, for it is a race conversant with and believing in the Bible, in which Egypt holds so prominent a place. And the ancient Jewish history, with which we have been familiar from childhood, acquires an interest and reality it never previously possessed. (From "An Object Lesson in Anglo-Saxon Rule: What Britain Has Done in Egypt," by Ralph Richardson, honorary secretary of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, in North American Review for July.)

RAILWAY SURGEONS

Choose Officers—Dr. Riordan of Toronto President.

Toronto, July 9.—The convention of the International Association of Railway Surgeons closed yesterday, with a number of speeches in which the good feeling existing between Great Britain and the United States was referred to. The officers elected were: President, Dr. Bruce L. Riordan, Toronto, treasurer, Dr. E. R. Lewis, Kansas City (re-elected); secretary, Dr. E. L. Mitchell, Chicago (re-elected); vice-presidents, Surgeon R. E. E. Kinney, Dr. James G. Hunt, Utica, N. Y.; Dr. James L. Foxon, Huron, S. D.; W. Gunn, Clinton, Ont.; H. McKnight, Hartford, Conn.; C. F. Leslie, Clyde, Kansas; Hugh M. Taylor, Richmond, Va.; Executive board of surgeons, F. J. Lutz, St. Louis, Mo.; James Alexander Hutchinson, Montreal; H. L. Getz, Marshalltown, Iowa. The following were made honorary members of the executive: E. H. John, vice-president and general manager Seaboard Air Line, Portsmouth, Va.; V. E. McBee, general superintendent, Portsmouth, Va.; B. B. Osier, Q.C., Toronto; Edgar J. Rich, counsel Boston and Maine Railway; L. S. Thorne, general manager Texas Pacific; Sir William W. Horne, president C. P. R.; Frank E. Gannon, general manager Southern Railway. The question of the next place of meeting was left to the executive to decide between Richmond, Va., and White Sulphur Springs, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Dr. Riordan is the first Canadian elected president of the International Railway Surgeons.

The future is uncertain, but if you keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla you may be sure of good health.

It is said that 4,200 species of plants are gathered and used for commercial purposes in Europe. Of these 470 have a perfume that is pleasing and enter into the manufacture of soaps and soaps.

An Up to Date Catarrh Cure.
Woodville, Ont., Feb. 23, 1897.

It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent effects of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. It has completely cured me of Catarrh in the Head. I praise it as an up-to-date cure. JAS. STUART, harnessmaker.

The Fly is made of the right stuff.

208, 210, 212 and 212
DUNDAS STREET.
PHONE, THE RUNIANS, PHONE,
1,046. 1,046.

GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.
STORE OPEN SATURDAY NIGHT TILL 10.

SPECIALS:

For today (Saturday), NO reserve will be made, and prices are made low enough to insure quick sales. The following items merely show the trend of others:

Elegant New Wash Goods Five Items That Have the Stamp of Genuine Economy:

Fifteen pieces new Crash Skirting, opened yesterday; special at 12½c, 15c, 20c and 25c per yard.
Forty-seven pieces 36-inch Percale Prints, fast colors; worth 12½c, very special at 8c.
Twenty-two pieces Domestic Ginghams, blues, browns, pinks, etc.; warranted fast colors; special at 8c.
Table Linens, 25c, 35c, 40c and 50. A bargain.
Twenty-two inch Glass Toweling, worth 12½c; special at 8c.

Ladies' Blouses.
Another big lot just to hand, and go on sale at prices little enough to induce you to buy three or four.
Blouses in Percales and Cambrics, collars attached; worth 50c and 75c; very special at 25c.
Lace Trimmed Muslin Blouses, worth \$1.25; special at 90c.

White Skirts.
Six Tucks 12-inch Embroidery; special, 75c.

Corsets.
50c Summer Corsets, only 25c a pair.

Silks! Silks!
Bright Taffeta, Checks and Stripes, new goods; regular worth \$1, for 60c.
Check Taffetas, good quality; regular 75c, for 50c.
Five hundred yards Wash Silks pure silk, selling at 25c.
The balance of our Blouse Silk Goods, were 25c and 35c, for 15c.

Flowers—All Kinds.
Worth 50c, 75c, \$1; special, at 15c per bunch.

...SHOP EARLY...
THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.,

THE PROTESTS

Trial of the London Petition to Take Place October 31st.

Toronto, July 9.—The dates for trying the election petitions, arising out of Ontario general elections, have been fixed as follows:
London—At London, Monday, Oct. 31.
Halton—Milton, Sept. 1.
North Hastings—Belleville, Sept. 6.
Nipissing—North Bay, Sept. 12.
North Renfrew—Sept. 15.
Ottawa—Hawkins vs. Lumsden, Sept. 19.
Ottawa—Randall vs. Powell, Sept. 19.
South Wellington and cross-petition—Guelph, Sept. 23.
Victoria—Lindsay, Sept. 28.
West York—Toronto, Sept. 22.
South Grey—Owen Sound, Sept. 22.
Lennox—Napanee, Oct. 10.
West Huron—Goderich, Oct. 31.
West Durham—Cobourg, Nov. 2.
Perth—Stratford, Sept. 1.
South Perth and cross-petition—Stratford, Sept. 1.
North Toronto—Toronto, Sept. 27.
Kingston—Kingston, Oct. 4.
East Elgin—St. Thomas, Aug. 29.
West Elgin and cross-petition—St. Thomas, Aug. 31.
North Essex—Sandwich, Sept. 16.
Dufferin and cross-petition—Orangeville, Thursday, Sept. 1.
North Waterloo—Berlin, Thursday, Sept. 22.

CARRYING APPLES

Prof. Robertson Gives Some Hints to Shipping Companies.

Prof. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying, has sent the following letter to the general steamship companies sailing from Montreal to Halifax:
Last season a lot of early varieties of apples were shipped from Western Ontario to Great Britain. About one-third of the quantity was forwarded in cold storage, and the remainder were sent as ordinary cargo. Those sent in cold storage were reported to have arrived all in good condition, and to have been sold at an average price of 18 shillings per barrel. Those sent as ordinary cargo were reported to have been landed in a "wet" or "slack" condition. For the safe carriage of the early varieties of apples it seems necessary that they should be carried at a temperature of or below 40 degrees Fahr.

On examining the returns from 29 cargoes of apples last year I find that the same varieties of apples were sold at the same time at prices showing as much as 8 shillings and 6 pence per barrel of a difference between the apples which were landed in good condition and the apples which were reported as being landed in a "wet" or "slack" condition. For the safe carriage of late fall and winter apples it seems desirable that they should be carried that they may be thoroughly ventilated, so that the heat pro-

duced by the fruit itself will be carried off.

When apples or other fruits are kept at a temperature above 40 degrees Fahr. they continue to ripen or go towards decay. That process generates heat. The increased temperature thus caused makes the fruit ripen still faster. For the carriage of apples by your line, could you arrange to have the hold or holds for apples thoroughly ventilated by an air duct, leading to the bottom of the hold, and by the use of an electric fan or fans to suck the warm air from the top? During any particularly warm weather on the voyage the ventilating ducts might be used only during the evenings or nights, when the air was cool. Our department is calling the attention of growers and shippers of apples to the desirability of packing the fruit in barrels or boxes, so constructed as to admit of ventilation through each barrel or box, and packed tight enough to hold each fruit firmly in place.

The man-faced crabs, which swarm in the inland seas of Japan, are queer creatures. The body is only about an inch in length, but it is crowned with a head which has a face which closely resembles that of a Chinese coolie.

Itching Scalp Humors

Cuticura Works Wonders in Cleansing the Scalp and Restoring the Hair.

I was suffering tortures from a diseased scalp. I was scratching my head from morning till night. Little pimples broke out all over my head. I had no rest. I got a cake of CUTICURA SOAP and a box of CUTICURA Ointment. I washed my head about once a week with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, and then applied the CUTICURA Ointment as a dressing. I only used one box of ointment and one cake of soap, to be cured. Now, my head hasn't a pimple on it, and my hair is growing splendidly. A. D. C. HARKER, Feb. 20, 1898. 330 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

I was troubled with dandruff so that it made my hair fall out so bad, I got discouraged. I purchased a box of CUTICURA Ointment and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP. The former I rubbed well into the scalp twice a week, and then shampooed with warm water and a good lather of CUTICURA SOAP once a week. My hair is growing out thick once more, and free from terrible dandruff. Miss ADA JAYES, Feb. 20, '98. 82 Webster Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

I had a bad scalp humor, and thought I would go frantic with itching. I lost considerable of my hair (which I had an abundant quantity, and was very proud). I tried several remedies but they failed. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, relief immediate, and itching is completely gone. Mrs. M. JUDAN, Feb. 20, '98. 205 Halliday St., Jersey City, N. J.

LUXURIANT LUSTROUS HAIR

With a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by warm empuces with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, pursuit of emollient skin cure. They clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy microscopic insects which feed on the scalp, soothe irritated itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and supply the roots with energy and nourishment. Sold throughout the world. For Sale DAWSON & CO., 205 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.