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The Contest Over the Border.

Though the presidential election in the United States does not come off till the first Tuesday in November, the political leaders on both sides are already marshalling their forces for battle, and by the time mid-September is reached the turmoil will be pretty well established. We are better off in Canada, in not knowing when election day will happen. It saves us many a day of unrest—many a week of business unrest, and consequent loss to the industrial community. Better to concentrate the period of campaigning into a few weeks as possible. There will be plenty of time in which to discuss the issues of the day if systematically gone about.

In the United States we have the McKinley and Bryan forces again pitted against each other. President McKinley, being in possession, starts with somewhat of the advantage, and our own opinion is that he will be re-elected, though it may be by a reduced electoral vote.

There is a cry against each of the two candidates.

Against McKinley it is that he has been too imperialist; that against the original conception of the fathers, he has allowed the country to be carried away by lust for territory without the borders of the republic, and that he has started it on a career both impolitic and dangerous, and very expensive.

Bryan has brought against him the old cry that if he were elected he would engage in a revolutionary policy—that he would tamper with the gold standard, that he would give fresh encouragement to the champions of the dying free silver craze, and that he would be the friend and patron of all the believers in greenbackery and other monetary quackery.

Granted that both parties will poll their ordinary forces, what is the strength of the respective weaknesses of the candidates? Is it not highly probable that the Democrats will lose as much by Bryan's money plank as the Republicans will lose by McKinley's imperialist notions? The two will about balance each other. Then there will be the advantage in favor of McKinley that the people are moderately contented and prosperous—a fact that always tells in favor of the party in power when an appeal to the people is made.

Our Sister Dominion.

Not till Jan. 1, 1901, will the new Commonwealth of Australia come formally into existence, though the measure providing for the united government being set up was passed the other day by the British Parliament. At one time, it was thought that the realization of the great ideal for which Australian statesmen have been working for many years, would be incomplete by reason of the failure of the people of Western Australia to vote themselves into the union. Contrary to expectations, however, the cable brings us the intelligence that the western colony has voted by a majority to enter the Commonwealth, and we have the spectacle of a United Australia, voted so by the free choice of the people. This is a more satisfactory method than that pursued in Canada, where some of the colonies were carried into the new Dominion by the agency of their Governments, and without a vote by the people—a course that might have been fraught with disaster, and which gave rise to not a little friction. As regards the constitution of the new Commonwealth, it is most satisfactory that it is virtually the Act of Australia itself, approved of and subscribed to by all the colonies of the Federation, and thus, as has been well said, there can only be a striving to disagree, and not to disagree with each other. This will tend to keep down friction, and thus, to use Mr. Chamberlain's striking words, enable "the Australian continent to take its place among the family of nations under the Crown." Where is the new Governor-General to reside is the next question to settle. Lord Hopetoun may have his choice, but no doubt he will be agreeable to set up the vice-regal establishment wherever it is thought advisable, after due consideration. It will be a great day for our sister nation. Canadians everywhere will congratulate Australia on her successful launching further into young nationhood, and wish her the greatest prosperity as one of the auxiliary kingdoms of the greatest empire that has been.

The following colonies now become a united Australian Commonwealth under the governor-generalship of Lord Hopetoun:

	Population.
New South Wales.....	1,132,234
Queensland.....	498,523
South Australia.....	362,897
Tasmania.....	160,000
Victoria.....	1,176,854
Western Australia.....	168,480
Total.....	3,498,988

Thus is consummated the union which, as early as 1852, was contemplated, but which did not take a practical shape till the conference of 1886. The delay that has since taken place has been useful; it has smoothed the rough places and bridged over difficulties.

British seamanship is still of the very best. With pride is the announcement made that in the transportation of the 200,000 troops to South Africa, not a single life was lost by shipwreck.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

China Not Always Exclusive.

Writers on China now point out that China was not always shut out from the foreign powers found it in this century. The extreme exclusiveness begins in a general way with the Manchu conquest in the first half of the seventeenth century, and the explanation accepted by many historians is that it was due in large part to the policy of the conquerors. Huc, one authority, says: "The Manchus were, on account of the smallness of their numbers, in the midst of this vast empire, compelled to adopt stringent measures to preserve their conquest. For fear that foreigners should be tempted to snatch their prey from them, they have carefully closed the ports of China against them, thinking thus to secure themselves from ambitious attempts from without." It seems that, comparing small things with great, here as in the case of the Boers, the carrying too far of the extreme exclusive policy has caused it to break, and those who tried to grasp all may lose everything. They have given no concession except by force or the threat of force, and now the pressure from without has helped to produce an explosion within.

Colquhoun, in his "China in Transition," speaking on the same subject says: "Before the advent of the Manchus, China maintained constant relations with the countries of Asia. Traders from Arabia, Persia and India trafficked in Chinese ports, and passed into the interior. The tablet of San Fu shows that missionaries from the West were propagating the Christian religion in the eighth century. In the thirteenth, Marco Polo was not only cordially received, but held office in the empire; and at that time Christian religious ceremonies were tolerated at Peking, where there was an archbishop. To the close of the last Chinese dynasty (1644), the Jesuit missionaries were well received and treated at the capital, and, as Huc remarks, the first Tartar emperors merely tolerated what they found existing. This would seem to show conclusively that the Chinese did not formerly have the aversion to foreigners which is usually assumed." We see, then, that, as compared with the age of China, the Manchu dynasty is quite modern, and it is itself a foreign dynasty, which is now making its last and boldest stand to keep out all other foreigners.

How Civilians May Learn to Protect Their Country.

Sir W. V. Harcourt has repeated the statement that Britain is a very much hated country, and he sets it down to the fact that "a spirited foreign policy" has been pursued of recent years. We are not going to discuss that now, but point out that whatever may be the cause of the ill-feeling, it has produced the impression that Britons must show that they want peace, but that if the worst comes to the worst they are prepared to defend their right little island. The people are prepared to defend their homes, but they do not wish to see the nation carried away by military fever, and they do not desire to have compulsory military service. England is a free country, and a commercial country, and while its people are ready to make needful sacrifices, they do not wish to be turned into an armed camp. Yet it is certain that until affairs are much more settled in South Africa, there will be considerable anxiety as to the military condition of the nation. Hence, it seems to us, that the views of the London Spectator are sensible—that the volunteers should be encouraged, but no attempt should be made to turn them into an imitation of regulars. Too much drill, too much compulsion and red tape, will kill a volunteer force. The question is how to train young men to act, if needful, as a defensive force, and to do this by making such preparations a recreation, and interfering as little as possible with their ordinary business pursuits. Two things in this view are essential—that the men should learn to shoot, and that they should be supplied with the best weapons. This means time and money, and it seems a pity that such precaution should be necessary at this period; but it seems to be necessary, and if so, it must be done without hysterical jingoism, and in the spirit of "defense, not defiance."

Laurier, a united Canada, and a united Empire.

Is This True?

[Toronto Telegram.]

Toronto and Ottawa are the only cities in Ontario which have the hotel accommodation for delegates to great conventions.

Dressing for Hot Weather.

[New York World.]

This "shirt waist man" may be the pioneer in a new forward movement toward the complete emancipation of man from the thraldom of a stupid conventionalism. The most of the people of the United States live for at least three months in the tropics. But with a conservatism that is characteristic they have clung tenaciously to clothing intended for cool climates. One by one these heavy garments—top coats, suits, hats and shoes—have been abandoned. The coat may be next to go. The reform, when it starts, will probably be in the country, and gradually force its way into the city. It is easy to imagine a day when American men will adapt their dress to the weather, and cease to defy the sun and sense.

Two Good Appointments.

[Goderich Signal.]

The recent appointment of Archibald Blue to the position of chief of the Dominion census department is the promotion of a man who has proved to be capable in every sphere of action in which he has been placed. Archibald Blue was a school teacher and a good one; then he became an editor, and he was a good one; from editor to chief

of the Ontario bureau of statistics was another stride, and the good work which he instituted in that office lives today. When the Ontario bureau of mines was established, Archibald Blue was chosen to be chief, and the development of that department has been largely his doing. Now he has been advanced to Ottawa as chief of the census bureau, and his abilities and indefatigable work are henceforth to be devoted to Dominion affairs. Mr. Blue's career is a good incentive to the Canadian boy who wants to succeed. It shows the gradual stages from the boy on the bush farm in Western Ontario to a man of affairs whose ability is recognized by the country at large.

Electricity and Noise.

[Chicago Tribune.]

Many of the noises of the cities today are due to electricity. There is the street car, with its whirr and clanging gong, and the "anvil chorus" as it passes along the unevenly joined rails. Yet Charles W. Price, the editor of the Electrical World, asserts that the city of the future will be noiseless and the credit will be due to electricity. The chief quieting influence as noted by him will be the substitution of the automobile for the vehicles drawn by horses. "The awful and constant volume of sound of unnumbered thousands of iron-shod feet hammering resounding pavements will disappear forever, and with it 90 per cent of the noise and filth and odors of the street. With the passing of the horse also will go the stone pavements," he says. The automobile as yet, however, hardly comes up to this glowing picture. Its whirr can be distinctly heard by the persons seeking sleep on a warm night. Its chief advantage as yet is, perhaps, the quieting influence as noted by the makers of horse-propelled vehicles, do not more largely avail themselves of this feature. It would do much to lessen the noise of cities. The electric motor is quieter than steam, but its chief advantage is its cleanliness.

Get at the Facts.

[Toronto Star.]

Medical men should be encouraged in every case of drowning to ascertain the real cause of death, so that, if possible, it may be learned why so many good swimmers lose their lives in the water.

How is it, for instance, that people when upset in the lake can often cling to boats for hours, and seldom, if ever, take cramps, drowning only when exhausted? How is it that in the swimming baths so few take cramps, and how is it that so few take cramps and escape drowning to tell of the experience? It is not reasonable to suppose that cramps should always attack swimmers in deep water, and always when nobody is near enough to offer assistance.

Not long ago an eminent English physician stated it as his opinion that in the great majority of drownings ascribed to cramps, death was really due to the bursting of the ear drum, which caused instant unconsciousness. He said that if all bathers would put cotton batting in their ears to protect those delicate organs there would be fewer deaths from drowning.

Why should medical men be content to visit a boy recovered from the water and pronounce life extinct? They should inquire further.

DESPOTS AND ASSASSINS

Despotism Has Not Yet Been Made Less Despotism by Assassination—The Victims of Modern Times.

New York Sun.

"Despotism tempered by assassination" is the epigrammatic description of the Russian form of government. Like all epigrams, this one contains about as much falsehood as truth. Despotism has yet been made less despotism by assassination; a change of despots may have been made—if a despot has been assassinated—a temporary relief enjoyed, but that is all.

The history of modern Russia shows only three assassinations of rulers. In 1764 Ivan IV. was murdered after having been prisoner for eighteen years; in 1881 Paul I. was murdered; he was an imbecile. In 1881 Alexander II. was murdered. On the strength of two of these three murders the epigram is built; for it antedates the murder of Alexander II. Only this last murder can be said, even by the most enthusiastic Anarchist, to approach the altruistic standard proposed in the epigram.

The first assassination of modern times was that of William the Silent, in 1584. The thinker was led by the hope of the 25,000 crowns offered by Philip II. of Spain for his rival's death than by any idea of tempering the despotism in Holland. Following close on this murder came that of Henry III. of France. Jacques Clement, the assassin, was half-witted, and influenced rather by his superiors in religion to remove Henry than by any idea that his act would help France. So, too, Ravallin murdered the next French King, Henry IV., but he believed that the king's death would help the Roman Catholic Church. Yet it did not. The despotism was not tempered, though the assassin hoped it might.

Gustavus III. of Sweden fell a victim to jealous nobles, who feared that his intended war would hurt them; their instrument was a discontented army officer. Charlotte Corday killed Marat to put an end to the terror which was ravaging France; and she helped to do so. Her motives, more than those



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HOT WEATHER SPECIALS FOR Today and Monday.

Summer Wash Goods

A Nice Line American Percale, 36 inches wide, fancy and plain stripes, in skys, pinks, turquoise, black and royals, fast colors. Special, per yard.....15c and 18c
7 pieces Fancy Flannel, white grounds, colored stripes and checks, regular price 20c, special sale price, per yard.....12 1/2c
6 pieces Organdie Muslin, white grounds, with colored sprays, our regular price 35c, special sale price, per yard.....25c
13 pieces Organdie Muslins, black, Cyano, helio, green and yellow grounds, with colored sprays and figures, our regular price 40c and 60c, special sale price, per yard.....25c
White Dimities, fine cords and stripes, six different lines, at special prices.....15c up to 35c
78 yards White Pique, heavy cord, extra weight, just the thing for shirts and blouses, our regular price was 25c. Special for.....13c
140 yards White Pique, heavy cord, fine quality, unshrinkable, corded both lengthwise and crosswise. Our regular price 35c. Special for 25c

Whitewater

Ladies' Drawers, good cotton, trimmed with embroidery and tucks, very special.....25c
Ladies' Plain White Skirts, good quality, trimmed with tucks, deep hem, special, each.....45c
Ladies' White Skirts, good cotton, deep full embroidery, special, each.....75c
Ladies' Fine Lonsdale Corset Covers, trimmed with embroidery, regular 35c, special.....25c
Ladies' Gowns, good cotton, trimmed with embroidery, all sizes, very special, each.....45c
Ladies' Fine Gowns, trimmed with embroidery and insertion, very fine, regular \$1.25, special.....85c
Ladies' Fine Lonsdale Gowns, Hubbard style, trimmed with tucks, embroidery and insertion, very fine, to sell special.....\$1.25

Skirt Department

Ladies' Linen Skirts, blue bands, special, each.....50c
White Pique Skirts, two rows insertion, special, each.....\$1.25
\$3.50 White Pique Skirts for.....\$3.00
\$4.25 White Pique Skirts for.....\$3.50

Hosiery

Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, special.....10c
Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, fast black, special.....10c
Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose, black, tan and fancy stripes, regular 25c and 35c, special.....15c
Ladies' Plain Cotton Hose, Hermès d'or dye, spliced feet; regular 25c, special.....20c

Underwear

Ladies' Cotton Vests, short sleeves, regular 7c, special.....5c
Ladies' Cotton Vests, white and unbleached, short sleeves, special, 2 for.....25c
Ladies' Cotton Vests, white, short sleeves, nicely trimmed, regular 25c, special, 2 for.....35c

Blouses

Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, tucks and embroidery fronts; were \$1 and \$1.25. Special, to clear.....85c
Ladies' Fine Lawn Blouses, fronts embroidered in white, pink and blue, regular \$2.50, to sell, half price.....\$1.25
Ladies' Fancy Muslin Blouses, shirred yoke back and front, dress sleeve, regular \$2.50, special half-price.....\$1.25
Ladies' Colored Blouses, with embroidery yoke or insertion, were \$1.35 and \$1.50, special.....\$1.00

Corsets

Ladies' Long Waist Summer Corsets, heavy net, gaten bands, special.....60c
Ladies' Summer Corsets, French model, heavy net, trimmed with lace and ribbon, very short, special, per pair.....75c

Berlin Wools.

Full stock now in 2, 4, and 8 fold quality; every wanted shade.

Belts.

Patent Leather stitched belts, with steel and black buckles, special.....75c
Gray Leather Belts, wide at back, steel buckles, special.....75c
White kid belts, special.....65c
Fancy Pulley Belts, in black and brown leather.....65c
Ribbon Pulley Belts, in black, white, red and blue, special at.....60c, 65c, 75c and \$1.00

Grocery Department

17 lbs of Redpath's Standard Granulated Sugar for.....\$1.00
40c Imperial Blend Black or Mixed Tea, for, lb.....25c
6 lbs of Hard Soap for.....25c
Cowan's Soluble 25c Cocoa for.....15c
1 lb tin of Cook's Delight Baking Powder, good value at 20c, for, lb, 15c

Crockery Department

44-piece Printed Tea Sets per set \$2.50
44-piece Fancy China Tea Sets, in assorted colors, per set, \$5.00 to \$5.50
See our 87-piece Printed Dinner Sets, upwards from.....\$5.00
6-inch White Tea or Breakfast Plates, clear art, per dozen.....38c
A special line of Fancy Glass Wine and Lemonade Sets just opened out. 25 per cent off all Japanese and Hawaiian China Goods.

Ladies' Wrappers.

A fine assortment of Ladies' Print Wrappers, bought at greatly reduced prices; light and dark colors; our special clearing prices.....65c, 75c, 85c and \$1.00

Women's Colored Shoes

Everything in Women's Chocolate and Tan Low Shoes and Boots, must be cleared out:
Oxfords, \$2.00 and \$2.25, for.....\$1.50
Lace Boots, \$2.00 and \$2.25 for.....\$1.50
Lace Boots, \$3.00 and \$3.50, for.....\$2.00

Ladies' Sailors.

150 Ladies' and Misses' Sailors, fine Milan straw, in cardinal, white, navy, brown and black, worth 25c, special to clear.....50c
98 Ladies' and Misses' Fancy Straw Sailors, in navy and brown, with silk bands, worth 35c and 40c, special to clear.....150c
175 Ladies' and Misses' Mixed Straw Sailors, Jumbo braid, special price 25c
A limited quantity of White Straw Sailors, very fine, price was \$2.00, special to clear.....\$1.00

Parasol Bargains.

Fancy Brocade Silk Parasols, in red and blue, green and brown, regular price \$1.00 and \$1.25, Saturday and until sold.....75c
Red and Navy Silk Parasols, strong frame, brass tipped, regular \$1.50, special, Saturday.....\$1.00
This lot of Fancy Silk Parasols at just half-price:
\$2.00 Parasols for.....\$1.00
\$2.50 Parasols for.....\$1.25
\$3.00 Parasols for.....\$1.50
\$5.00 Parasols for.....\$2.50

Men's Shoes

Men's Dice Calfskin Lace and Congress Shoes; also select Dongola Lace and Congress, with Scotch stitch welt soles, in all sizes and new round toe; Saturday and Monday, special.....\$2.00

Men's Night Shirts

Special Soft-Twill White Cotton Night Robes, white and splendid fitting collars, pocket and cuffs, full size and length, sizes 14 1/2 to 16 1/2; special for Saturday and Monday.....50c

Men's Neglige Shirts

Fine French Zephyr, blue and white stripes, with cuffs attached, the season's novelty, all sizes, Saturday and Monday.....\$1.00

Men's Trousers

60 pairs Men's Pants, all-wool tweed, striped and check patterns, top and hip pockets, seams all well stayed and tailored, sizes 31 to 40, special Saturday and Monday.....\$1.25

Men's Tweed Suits

30 only all sizes, Men's Imported Tweed Suits, good Italian linings, best tailor-made trousers and vest, sack coats; regular \$10.00 and \$11.00, Saturday and Monday.....\$6.50

Children's Galatea Hats

10 dozen Children's Straw Hats, black and white, blue and white, and white, with fancy plait, regular 35c, Saturday and Monday.....25c

Men's Neckwear

Men's Silk and Satin Four-in-Hand Ties and Cambric Bows, Four-in-Hands and Strings, Saturday and Monday,.....3 for 25c

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of any other murderer, seem to have been rational.

Abraham Lincoln died at the hand of a man who professed to help what he thought was his country. Yet the murderer sought notoriety quite as much as his country's welfare, and his first question after he had reached a place of safety after his attempt was: "What do the papers say of it?"

In 1881 came the assassination of two chiefs of State: Alexander II., and Garfield, President of the United States. The murder of the Czar did no good; it tempered no despotism. It postponed, even to the present day, twenty years after it occurred, the promulgation of laws which the emperor had drafted of his own motion tempering the laws against which his subjects complained. Of Garfield's murder, it need only be said that there was no pretense of patriotism in the act; his assassin was a disappointed office-seeker.

In 1894 Sadi-Carnot, President of France, was murdered by an Anarchist. There was no personal feeling in the murder; neither was there any idea of improving France, or of tempering despotism. It was carried into effect the old Donnybrook maxim, "You see a head, hit it." Carnot was the elected head of a republic; but never mind; kill him! was the Anarchist's cry. Four years later the same idea was responsible for the murder of the Empress of Austria; a murder and purpose as to be grotesque. Not even among his own kind is the murderer of this harmless woman considered as a hero; he is too senseless for even an Anarchist to glorify.

Now comes the murderer of Humbert of Italy. The murderer has not declared yet the great ideas he had in trying to free Italy; yet it is entirely possible he thought that the king's death and his own, for he must have expected to be arrested and put to death, would bring happier days to their country. Happier days may come for Italy; yet the outlook is for worse.

And the end of it all, does assassination temper despotism? History shows that it does not. Modern history shows that as a rule the victim is a person whose death in no wise affects any alleged despotism. If the assassins occasionally removed a despot the world at large might sympathize with their aim at all events. But almost never yet have they acted except through personal feelings; when they have so acted they have chosen the wrong victims.

When a May gets the blood-madness, and becomes "amuck," there is no cure for him but death. The modern Anarchist is amuck. He kills any ruler whom he may come upon. He

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strikes down the head of a republic, the wife of a ruler, or a good king, he must kill some one, that's all. There seems to be only one cure for this form of anarchism, the same cure that is so efficacious for Malays with the blood-madness.

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

CHINESE IN CANADA.
Toronto, Aug. 10.—Rev. R. P. McKay, of the Foreign Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church, states that there are 15,500 Chinese in Canada, of whom only 275 are in Toronto.

LEFT A LARGE ESTATE.
Toronto, Aug. 11.—The will of the late Ald. John Hallam was filed for probate yesterday. The estate in this city is valued at \$27,732, and in addition there is property in Winnipeg to the value of \$10,270. The income from the estate is to go to the widow during life. On her death, \$25,000 is to be paid to each of the four daughters and \$40,000 to each of the three sons. The residue is then to be divided equally.