

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1862.

London, Saturday, February 1.

The Mahdi is reported dead, but the Sultan is still on deck.

At the recent annual meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade, a number of men who formerly were zealous supporters of the high tax policy lamented on the decay of Montreal's trade. "Fifteen years ago," said Mr. Robert Meighen, head of the great Lake of the Woods Milling Company, and a former N. P. supporter, "Montreal had been a great distributing point for a number of products, yet with the notable exception of the cheese trade these had slipped from our grasp." Where has the high tax policy gone as a prosperity-maker? It is utterly discredited.

The Transvaal trouble may prove a not unmixed evil. The United States Government, having no representative in the Transvaal, has asked Britain to aid its subjects, an appeal which has been emphasized by the strong plea of an American prisoner in Pretoria, John Hammond, for interference in his behalf. Britain has responded gladly to the request of the United States, and thus the two great nations have been brought nearer by a common interest.

It is now said Mr. Leitch will replace Dr. Roome as the Conservative standard-bearer in West Middlesex. Mr. Leitch will fill the bill in one respect. He is used to being beaten.

When business flags in the United States Congress, the Republican members take a shy at Ambassador Bayard.

Mr. Haggart is being lauded by his own organs for equalizing the receipts and expenses of the Intercolonial Railway. There were huge deficits for years under the management of the men in power, and the fact that they are alleged to have been wiped out is a confession of the miserable mismanagement of the Public Works Department in the past. But an election approaches. It need surprise no one to find that the deficits are avoided by starving the system.

A Hamilton butcher is selling horse flesh at 8 cents a pound. This is an N. P. industry undoubtedly.

Conservative organs say that it was quoit of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Murray, to face Sir Charles Tupper and heavy odds in Cape Breton. Perhaps it was; Don Quixote fought a windmill.

The Toronto World has found that there were at the very lowest estimate 1,000 men in that city who are willing to work at anything—even the most menial labor—but can find nothing to do. In Montreal, according to the Star, "a well-known priest stated the other day that not for years had he seen so many unemployed people and so much misery among the laboring classes. His presbytery, he stated, was fairly overrun, and at the present time he was providing for over 200 families who were in destitute circumstances. Never had he known so many workmen out of employ." A change is urgently required. High taxation is a miserable failure as an aid to providing employment.

The action of London cranks in decapitating flowers at the spot where Charles I. was executed two hundred years ago recalls the stock subject of rural debating societies, "Was the execution of Charles I. justifiable?" There may be differences of opinion on that, but it will be generally agreed that the money spent on floral memorials for the royal autocrat could have been put to much better use.

Though last year the Dominion taxpayers paid a large sum of money as salaries and incidental expenses for a Minister of Justice and a Governor-General, it is found by the official returns that many thousands of dollars were paid to favorite law firms for the performance of services that, in almost every instance, might better have been undertaken by the country's paid officials. A look over the official payments might well lead anyone who is not a taxpayer in the Dominion to believe that our money could be picked at will from gooseberry bushes.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell is not yet through with the "nest of traitors." The other day Dr. Montague was confounded and humiliated by the conduct of someone, then unknown, who had given information to the Government press, which had been refused to the House. Dr. Montague promised to try and find out who had been guilty of this breach of privilege, and he made the discovery sooner than he hoped for, and in a quarter where he was not looking for it. The real culprit was no less a person than the First Minister, and it became the duty of one of the ducklings of the nest on the following day to tell the story to the House. It seems that the Premier in his august place in the Senate does not take very careful note of what is going on "in another place," if we may use the regular phrase, and the information which had been denied to the House of Commons by Dr. Montague was put by Sir Mackenzie Bowell into the hands of reporters of the leading Government newspapers. Dr. Montague had to gulp the dose which his chief had doled for him with a dry face and a closed mouth.

Peace, Not War.

Plea for an International Court of Arbitration.

The Duty of Loyal Canadians to Avoid Jingolistic Bravado.

Bloody Conflict Between Anglo-Saxon Brethren Surely Not Possible.

Views of Three of Canada's Leading Divines.

The other day the "Advertiser" had pleasure in giving the views of a number of leading Canadian ministers on the question of the relations which ought to subsist between Great Britain and the United States, with special reference to the recent talk of war between the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. It gives us satisfaction to print today the views of other three eminent Canadian divines, which will without doubt be perused with interest by our readers.

(From Rev. Dr. Caven, Principal of Knox College.)

PEACE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

It is not expected that I should say anything respecting the merits of the dispute between England and Venezuela. Nor shall I say anything regarding the Monroe doctrine, as at first enunciated and hitherto understood. I cannot, however, refrain from saying that the message of President Cleveland is an unfortunate document—unjust, arrogant and very irritating. One would rejoice to know that its author, and the Legislature and people who applauded it, were sorry for what they have done. The judgment of history will assuredly be that a blunder and a crime have been committed.

There is a good deal of evidence that the rust of passion has nearly blown over, and that reason is returning to its seat. To talk of war as the result of this misunderstanding is preposterous. The cause would be too insignificant—the sin too great. Many wars have, without doubt, arisen from similar trifles; tens of thousands have been slaughtered in cases where it is difficult to comprehend the quarrel. Conquerors have invaded and desolated countries where there was no casus belli, none except lust of conquest. But in Britain and America the Christian religion has much authority, and surely exercises a strong influence over national affairs. All true followers of Christ love both righteousness and peace, and hate the pretended patriotism which contains no moral element. Should America and Britain proclaim war over this miserable strife we could not conceive a more humiliating defeat of practical Christianity—a more manifest proclamation that the spirit of evil, not of good, was in the ascendant.

The destruction of life and property which would ensue is painful enough to contemplate, but this is not the worst. The mournful prolongation and intensification of an animosity which has already remained too long; the rejection of the great and benevolent mission which God is apparently entrusting to the Anglo-Saxon people; the setback which the kingdom of God would receive in the world, so far as poor human creatures are concerned; these fill the heart with unutterable sadness.

But there will be no war. Some honorable adjustment will be found. The Christian heart of Britain and America will speak out. There will, let us hope and pray, be better friendship between Britain and America after this little explosion is passed; and more earnest co-operation in beneficent work for the human race. May God grant this to the honor of the Christian faith and the glory of his own name!

We in Canada, it is known to all, have no feelings but those of friendship toward our brethren in the United States, and if we can to any extent promote a good understanding between our motherland and our sister country we shall indeed be happy.

WM. CAVEN.

Toronto, Jan. 25, 1896.

(From Rev. G. M. Milligan, D.D., Toronto.)

WAR WITH THE STATES SHOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE.

War between Great Britain and the United States would prove these nations untrue to their privileges and aims. It would be a disgrace to humanity, not to speak of Christianity,

to see these people engage in bloody strife. Surely reason and conscience are sufficiently developed in these two countries, if anywhere in the world, to settle emerging differences without the use of the sword. It is the clear duty of every man among the English-speaking people of the globe to make it his aim to secure a court of arbitration for the settlement of all differences between the United States and Great Britain.

Canadians, from their proximity to the States and their connection with Britain, possess peculiar facilities to do much to promote or hinder this "consummation so devoutly to be wished." Bellum demonstrations on our part would be peculiarly mischievous to human interests as well as hurtful to the highest welfare of the British Empire. The worst disloyalty to Britain that could be perpetrated within our borders, especially at the present time, is even the appearance of menace to the nation south of us. A genuine, dignified attachment to the British Empire will not be ready to assert itself in noisy jingoism. It raises more than the suspicion where it does show itself, that it is the device of self-seeking politicians and not the fervor of true patriotism. Would we follow the example of the people of the mother-country towards the States, we shall do all in our power to study the things that make for peace between these two nations. The fate of popular government throughout the world depends upon peace being maintained between us and our neighbors. This everyone must know who stops to think before he wantonly speaks. Canada is a unit in her loyalty to Britain. For one section of our community to attempt to charge another with disloyalty is nothing short of base insult, and just now, of arrant scoundrelism. Behold how pleasant and how good a thing it is for Anglo-Saxon brethren to dwell together in unity!

G. M. MILLIGAN.

(From John M. King, D.D., Principal Presbyterian College of Manitoba.)

A month ago it would have seemed impossible that war should be declared between England and the United States. This impossibility one is almost forced to admit has disappeared. The reports which we have from British and Canadian ministers laboring in the Western States speak to the existence of a widespread feeling of hostility to England, which is as strange as it is deplorable. The endorsement of the claims of Cleveland by a journal like the Interior, of Chicago, is another disagreeable omen, still the utterances of leading ministers of religion on both sides of the Atlantic and the sentiment expressed by the large number of the church organs are a favorable augury for the maintenance of peace. The sober, second thought of the American people would probably reject the arbitration of war unless under indignities which England could not offer to the United States. It is unnecessary to say that a war between these two nations would be an unspeakable calamity, whichever should prevail, especially because of the bitter feelings which it must awaken and which would rankle in the breasts of both peoples for generations to come. No word should be spoken nor act done which should even seem to advocate it. Yours very truly,

JOHN M. KING.

Winnipeg, Jan. 27.

A COMFORTABLE COLLAR.

Ever have a collar that scraped your neck where the canvas or hair cloth had worn through the goods? Then, you'll appreciate the charming, pliable softness of one made of a double layer of heavy-weight Fibre Chambray. It yields to every curve of the neck, but will never crumple or wilt—neither will it, cuffs, or reverses, when made in the same way.

DROPPED DEAD.

Suddenly Stricken Down by Heart Disease.

"A sad and sudden death occurred to a well-known citizen on one of the leading streets this morning." Nearly every large city paper contains daily some such heading. The number of deaths from heart failure is very large, but it is only when they occur in some public and sensational manner that general attention is drawn to them.

Palpitation and fluttering of the heart are common complaints. With the heart itself there is nothing radically wrong. But the system is disorganized, the kidneys and liver are out of order, and the stomach is not in condition to do its work properly. Between them all, they throw too much responsibility on the heart, and the latter is unable to stand the strain.

A box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, at a cost of 25 cents, will regulate the system, purify the blood, and make a new person of every sickly man, woman or child.

Dr. Chase's Liver-Kidney Pills may be had from any dealer or from the manufacturers, Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto. One pill a dose, one cent a dose.

Dr. Chase's Linseed and Turpentine is the latest scientific discovery for coughs and colds. Largest bottle on the market, only 75¢.

Between Canada and England.

Closer Trade Relations Favored by the Local Board of Trade.

Interesting Statistics Furnished by President Bowman—The Local Fries Between Cleveland and Port Stanley—Deepening the Harbor.

The regular monthly meeting of the London Board of Trade was held in the office of Secretary Nelles yesterday afternoon, President John Bowman occupying the chair. The question of closer trade relations between England and her colonies was the most interesting matter discussed. The discussion was started by the reading of a letter from the secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, asking the board to appoint a delegate to the congress of the Chambers of Commerce, to be held in London, England, in April next.

"The object of the letter," said Mr. Bowman, "is to secure information as to the import of goods from countries other than the United Kingdom. It is also requested that reasons be given why certain articles are not imported from Great Britain. The London Chamber of Commerce is making a decided movement in the way of increasing the mutual trade of the United Kingdom and her colonies, and there is no doubt that full information will be forwarded to the Hon. Mr. Chamberlain from the High Commissioner in Canada, or the Governor of this colony. It would be well for the various boards of trade to give an expression of their wish to enter into closer trade relations with Great Britain. Owing to recent events the attention of England's leading men has been directed to Canada as a source of food supply, and the question has been asked why Canada with her vast fertile areas and its great productive power, does not have a larger share of this trade? There is no doubt that the inauguration of the fast Atlantic steamship service many of the perishable goods Canada produces will reach the English market in good condition and find a ready and profitable sale. It is especially necessary that fresh meats have rapid transit, and it is interesting to note the following figures, viz.: Britain imports over \$100,000,000 worth of dead meat per annum, nearly seven-eighths of which goes from the United States, Canada practically exporting none. Britain imports 250,000,000 pounds of mutton annually, and Canada sends but little of this. Canada supplies to Britain annually some 30,000,000 pounds of bacon and hams, but the total exportation is some 500,000,000 pounds. Britain imported 472,000 head of cattle last year, Canada supplying 80,000, the United States 380,000. Britain imported 485,000 sheep and lambs, Canada supplying only 188,000. Britain imported 7,000,000 pounds of wheat per annum, Canada supplying only 280,000,000 pounds, while the United States supplies 2,500,000,000 pounds. Canada exports yearly to Britain some \$70,000,000 worth of goods, the United States exports some \$250,000,000 worth. Canada's total imports from all countries are \$123,500,000, her exports are \$117,500,000. It will be observed that the United States' exports to Great Britain are over twice as much as Canada's exports to all countries. Canada's exports to the United States are \$38,000,000, and imports nearly \$50,000,000. From these figures it will be seen that Canada gets but a fraction of the great export trade of North America to the British Empire. We claim a condition of soil and climate as favorable as that of our neighbors, who are controlling such a large share of the food supplies of the British Empire. Canada claims to be largely an agricultural country, and under favorable conditions has been able to hold her own and even surpass her rival. It has been demonstrated that wherever Canada directs her energies on any one line of commodity she comes rapidly to the front. This is illustrated by the immense cheese trade which she has developed during the past ten years. The export of cheese from Canada is quite double that exported from the United States. Canada also stands first in the export of apples, the British trade being some 4,968,000 bushels, Canada supplying at least 1,500,000 bushels. It would be well if all the Canadian boards of trade could be represented at the trade convention to be held in April at the London Chamber of Commerce, so that by united action difficulties in the way of securing this great trade might in some way be overcome."

Mr. John Bland said the Government had the matter in hand. The Government was the proper authority to handle such questions. It was particularly responsible for the great increase in the cheese exports to England, and was doing everything possible to increase the trade between Canada and the old country.

"In the apple trade," said Mr. W. A. Gunn, "Canada could hold a higher position. The Australian apples sent to England are put up in small paper boxes, and when they arrive at their destination they are in first-class condition, and bring a good price. This care is not taken by some Canadian shippers, and the result is that when their shipments arrive in England they are in bad shape."

The board expressed its approval of the endeavor to increase trade with England. No delegate was appointed to attend the congress, but any prominent business man who happens to be going to England in April will be requested to attend the meetings and impress the feelings of the board.

Mr. Bowman said he had received a letter stating that Mr. Shipman, of Detroit, had completed all arrangements for the opening of the coal trade between Cleveland and Port Stanley. It is intended to make London the principal market in Canada for both hard and soft coal. One boat would carry soft coal from Port Stanley every day, while another would ply between Cleveland and Port with bituminous coal. If the scheme was successful London would undoubtedly be the cheapest coal market in the Dominion.

Mr. Bland considered the best thing for the board to do would be to have the Port Stanley harbor deepened.

Mr. Bowman understood that Mr. Walker had arranged with the Government for the carrying on of the work.

"The Ministers promised an appropriation for that purpose when they were in London," said Mr. Bland.

Mr. Shipman is expected to attend the next meeting of the Board of Trade and talk his scheme over.

Mr. Bowman also announced that the postoffice authorities had agreed to keep the afternoon Montreal mail open until 4 o'clock.

Rigard's Liniment the best Hair Re-

SATURDAY

NIGHT FAIR

From 7 to 10 O'clock.

CHAPMAN'S

VESTS—Ladies' Fine Scotch Wool Ribbed Vests, worth 75c,	Tonight 52c	ULSTERS—Young Men's Heavy Frieze Ulsters, worth \$6,	Tonight \$4 75
VESTS—Ladies' Fine All-Wool Scotch Ribbed Vests, worth 90c,	Tonight 62c	MELTON—5 pieces Melton, check, regular price 10c yard,	Tonight 5c
VESTS—Ladies' Fine German Merino Vests, worth \$1,	Tonight 75c	PLAIDS—7 pieces 42-inch All-Wool Scotch Plaids, in dark colors, worth 50c,	Tonight 25c
SUITS—Ladies' Ribbed Wool Combination Suits, worth \$1,	Tonight 65c	TWEEDS—6 pieces Scotch Tweed Mixed Dress Goods, regular price 25c,	Tonight 15c
GLOVES—Ladies' Colored Black Kid Gloves, worth 50c,	Tonight 25c	TWEEDS—7 pieces Cheviot Tweed Dress Goods, regular price 42c,	Tonight 25c
SHAWLS—Ladies' Fancy Wool Shawls, worth \$1 50,	Tonight 75c	DRESS GOODS—6 pieces Tweed Dress Goods, worth 44c,	Tonight 20c
HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' Linen Finished Cambric Handkerchiefs, worth 5c,	Tonight 8 for 25c	SUITINGS—7 pieces Fancy Mixed Suitings, worth 50c,	Tonight 39c
RIBBONS—Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth 10c yard,	Tonight 5c	TWEEDS—7 pieces Scotch Tweeds, 46 inches wide, regular price 60c,	Tonight 39c
HOSE—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced soles, heels and toes, worth 50c,	Tonight 36c	TWEEDS—5 pieces Boucle Tweeds, regular price 60c,	Tonight 39c
HOSE—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, large size, worth 25c,	Tonight 15c	CREPE DU CHENE—6 pieces All Silk Crepe Du Chene, 27 inches wide, worth 75c,	Tonight 47c
HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, worth 40c,	Tonight 29c	TOWELS—Large Size Bath Towels, worth 10c,	Tonight 8 1/2c
SHIRTS—Gents' Fine French Cambric Shirts, 2 collars and cuffs detached, worth \$1 25,	Tonight 75c	SPREADS—Colored Bed Spreads, large size, worth \$1 25,	Tonight 95c
SHIRTS—Men's Fine French Cambric Shirts, open front, regular price \$1 25,	Tonight 75c	BLANKETS—Very Large All Wool Blankets, worth \$4,	Tonight \$3 25
SHIRTS—Men's Heavy Cambric Shirts, fast colors, regular price 75c,	Tonight 50c	FLANNELLETTE—Cream Flannellette, worth 6c,	Tonight 5c
SUSPENDERS—Men's Heavy Elastic Suspenders, worth 20c,	Tonight 12 1/2c	FLANNELS—Scotch Plaid Flannels, all wool, worth 80c,	Tonight 25c
SHIRTS—Men's Navy Blue Twilled Flannel Shirts, worth 90c,	Tonight 50c	FRINGES—Cretone Fringes, plain and colors, worth 15c,	Tonight 5c
SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 65c,	Tonight 45c	FLANNEL—All Wool Opera Flannels, pink and navy shades, worth 25c,	Tonight 15c
SOCKS—Men's All-Wool Socks, ribbed tops, worth 18c,	Tonight 11c	COTTON—36 inch White Cotton, soft finish, worth 10c,	Tonight 8 1/2c
MITTS—Men's Kid Mitts, fleece lined, worth 75c,	Tonight 45c	TICKING—Best Feather Ticking, worth 25c,	Tonight 18c
ULSTERS—Your choice of our Storm King Men's Frieze Ulsters, worth \$10 and \$12,	Tonight \$7	SKIRTING—Moleton Skirting, fancy border, worth 25c,	Tonight 15c
OVERCOATS—Men's D. B. Fine Melton Overcoats, worth \$8 50,	Tonight \$6	OVERCOATS—Boys' Odd Line Tweed Overcoats, worth \$4,	Tonight \$2
OVERCOATS—Men's Extra Fine Beaver Overcoats, worth \$12,	Tonight \$8 75	PEAJACKETS—Boys' Heavy Serge Peajackets, worth \$2 50,	Tonight \$1 50
OVERCOATS—Odd lines Men's All-Wool Tweed Overcoats, worth \$8,	Tonight \$2 50	SUITS—Boys' Strong Tweed 2-piece Suits, worth \$2 50,	Tonight \$1 85
PEAJACKETS—Men's Heavy Frieze Peajackets, worth \$5,	Tonight \$3 50	SUITS—Boys' Heavy Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$2,	Tonight \$1 25
SUITS—Boys' Heavy Serge Suits, worth \$11,	Tonight \$8	WRAPPERS—Ladies' Heavy Flannellette Wrappers, Paisley patterns, worth \$2 50,	Tonight \$2
PANTS—Men's Good Working Pants, worth \$1 25,	Tonight 95c	WRAPPERS—Ladies' Good to Wear Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75,	Tonight \$1 35
PANTS—Men's Hair Line Tweed Pants, worth \$1 75,	Tonight \$1 25	COATS—Great Bargains in Ladies' Coats; the original price lost track of altogether; see them	Tonight

TERMS CASH.

Chapman & Co.

126 and 128 Dundas Street.