

The Advertiser

founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year \$12.00
Daily, by mail, for three months \$4.00
All subscriptions payable in advance.

IN LONDON:

Morning Edition, 46 per annum; Evening Edition, 36 per annum; per week delivered.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

By mail, per annum \$12.00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

"The Advertiser" is an organ of news and of thoroughly independent opinion. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

"The Advertiser" advocates Constitutional Free Trade, free trade with Great Britain, free trade with the world.

"The Advertiser" looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an independent Canadian Nationality, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. As to Imperial Federation, sometimes spoken of, the ADVERTISER has yet seen nothing proposed that bears any stamp of practicability, and in any case infinitely prefers the grander and more really hopeful scheme of a federation of the English-speaking peoples of the world. Towards this consummation a large stride would be taken by a Confederation of the English-speaking people of the North American Continent.

"The Advertiser" advocates prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

"The Advertiser" is an advocate of women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

"The Advertiser" is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The ADVERTISER will endeavor to promote the movement for Christian union not alone by direct appeal and argument, but by seeking to present the best rather than the worst side of each denomination.

"The Advertiser" advocates Obligatory Voting as both necessary and practicable. Nothing would so much purify electoral contests. Nothing would so much enforce the idea that the franchise is a duty, not a chattel.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(BROWNING.)

London, Wednesday, Jan. 11.

The hog is king to-day. In Chicago the product of the animal has reached the highest point in ten years, and in Canada the price has been elevated in proportion.

At a recent meeting of the Toronto Young Conservatives, over one-fourth of those present voted want of confidence in Sir John Thompson as leader of their party, the vote standing 42 to 14.

OWNERS of property should take care to have the overhanging snow removed from the roofs of their premises. If the great masses of snow and ice that overhang the sidewalks fall on pedestrians there may be serious injury or loss of life and heavy damages to pay.

Mrs. ANNIE BEANT was snowed in for two days within fifteen miles of an Oregon lecture engagement. Then was the time for her to project her astral body and voice to the point desired, but these did not come up, and the audiences were totally disappointed. Theosophy was badly discounted.

HON. MR. LAURIER, who was conceded on all hands to have made the best after-dinner speech at the Toronto Board of Trade banquet last week, again distinguished himself at the annual dinner of the mayor of Hamilton. He humorously announced that he was on a missionary tour through this part of the country, and he would feel pleased if he could number among his converts such a gallant Tory as his worship the mayor. "Providence sometimes makes use of the smallest means to achieve great ends," said the honorable gentleman; "and the Liberal party is like the kingdom of heaven, in that there is more joy over the conversion of one sinner than the perseverance of ninety and nine."

A STEP towards the ADVERTISER's practical dream of Christian Union has been taken in overtures made yesterday before the Toronto Presbytery for a union between the Congregational and the Presbyterian Churches. On behalf of the Congregationalists addresses were made by Rev. John Burton, Rev. Chas. Dufré, of Toronto, and Rev. B. B. Williams, of Guelph. Cordial addresses were made by Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell and Rev. Wm. Meikle on behalf of the Presbyterians. Arrangements for a conference on the subject were duly made. We wish the movement every success. The two bodies have almost everything in common, and the union would be helpful

in those things held by each to be of the highest importance. Let the good work of Christian Union go on!

DR. TALMAGE'S paper contains a fine cut of the proposed "Cathedral of St. John the Divine," to be erected in New York. A magnificent building, it will loom up as a landmark in the chief city of America. It will be 520 feet in length; its central tower will rise to a height of 445 feet. The interior of the dome will be 253 feet from the pavement, the width of the nave 92 feet, and the length of the transept 296 feet. Seven chapels, known as "the Chapels of the Tongues," are included in the design. They will be devoted to services in the seven different languages which the Protestant Episcopal Church uses in the cosmopolitan capital. When they are built citizens of seven different nationalities will be able every Sunday to join in the service and hear a sermon in their respective languages. The choir, which is to be the first portion of the vast structure to be erected, will have a seating accommodation for 1,500 persons, and the entire Cathedral will hold 10,000 persons. Bishop Potter laid the corner stone and a fine address was delivered by Bishop Doane, of Albany. "I am glad to say," said the bishop, "that one of the greatest and most generous of the gifts which will build this cathedral comes from one belonging to another Christian body. I am glad to say there is some good Presbyterian money in my own cathedral also; it is a most hopeful sign of the recognition of what this church may come to be."

OUR VISITORS.

Cold though the weather may be, we need scarcely inform the visiting dairymen that they are warmly welcome to the hospitable and progressive city of London. In recent years, the Forest City has been recognized by very many public organizations as a most central point at which to hold a convention, and the wide-awake dairymen of the West coincide in this view. They find they can reach the city from all points of the compass and return to their homes with ease and dispatch, while enjoying every needed entertainment during their sojourn.

We welcome the distinguished visitors because of what they have done for the promotion of the great interest which binds them together. It is less than 30 years since the first cheese factory was established in Canada by that most sanguine, genial, energetic New Yorker, the late Harvey Farrington. Since then, co-operative cheese making has become an established industry. Every progressive county in Ontario is studded with factories, and from an export trade in cheese in 1866 valued at \$123,494 we have reached an export of about \$10,000,000. By 1868, the export of cheese had been increased five-fold. In 1873, it brought \$2,280,412; in 1878, \$4,121,301; in 1888, \$8,928,242. What has happened in cheese may be duplicated in butter, and this the dairymen now realize. They have learned that if they would hold and increase their market for cheese in Great Britain they must maintain their high standard of excellence. If they would encourage consumption of cheese in Canada, they must put a good article on the market and not disgust consumers with "culis." So in regard to co-operative butter production. Its future is in the hands of the farmers themselves, as the experts at the convention assert.

These great annual gatherings are for the purpose of disseminating the best information obtainable with regard to the dairy interest. The convention is a splendid school, and the education obtained being of the most practical character good results are certain to flow from its deliberations. Citizens of London recognize the importance of this great farm industry, and as the shipping and importing center of the fine Western farming lands, they will ever have a warm feeling for the men who, by their primary control of the earth and the fruits thereof, really feed us all. Greater success to them, say we!

DEATH OF BEN BUTLER.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BUTLER, the distinguished United States soldier, lawyer, statesman and manufacturer, died to-day at the age of 74. "Ben" Butler has been a familiar figure in United States public life for many years. As early as 1853 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. At a later date, he entered the Senate, and in 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Charleston. The convention refusing to reaffirm the principles enunciated in 1856 in Cincinnati, a portion of the delegates reassembled at Baltimore, and Mr. Butler, after taking part in the opening debates, declared that Massachusetts would not further participate in its deliberations, on the ground that some of the States had withdrawn. He added as a further objection, "upon the ground that I would not sit in a convention where the African slave trade, which is piracy by the laws of my country, is approvingly advocated." In the same year, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

When President Lincoln called for troops to combat the uprising in the South in April, 1861, Mr. Butler, as brigadier-general of militia, marched to Annapolis with the Eighth Massachusetts regiment, and was placed in the command of that district, the city of Baltimore being included. In May, he was transferred to the command of Fortress Monroe and the Department of Eastern Virginia. While here, some slaves who had come within his lines were demanded by their masters. He refused to deliver them up on the ground that they were contraband of war; hence arose the designation of "contrabands" often applied to slaves during the war. In August, he captured Forts Hatteras and Clark on the coast of North Virginia. Returning to Massachusetts, he recruited an expedition for the Gulf of Mexico

and the Mississippi. The fleet under Farragut passed the forts April 24, 1863, thus virtually capturing New Orleans, and Gen. Butler took possession of the city, governing it with vigor till November, when he was recalled. Gen. Butler's infamous order, withdrawing protection from women found on the streets of New Orleans after a certain hour, reflected no credit on him, and brought him into popular disfavor. His later war experiences were not characterized by brilliancy, and late in 1864 he retired to his home in Massachusetts not in the best of humor. In 1866 the Republicans sent him to Congress, in which for a time he took a prominent part. He was the most active of the managers appointed in 1868 by the House of Representatives to conduct the impeachment of President Johnson. General Butler again served in Congress, and was Governor of Massachusetts in 1883. In 1884 he was the Greenback candidate for the Presidency, but did not cut much of a figure on election day. Since that time General Butler has taken little interest in public matters, but has busied himself with his professional affairs. His death, which seems to have been unexpected, is doubtless traceable to overwork and worry in a big lawsuit that he recently engaged in and failed to win for his clients.

A DISASTROUS PLAGUE.

The cold in this northern climate is at times trying to both man and beast, but it has to be conceded that it is not prejudicial to health. Men and women live longer and enjoy life with greater zest in these latitudes than do the inhabitants of the warm southern countries. Man and beast, too, enjoy greater immunity from disease when they have changes of seasons such as we have. While our southern neighbors have suffered greatly from yellow fever and kindred complaints, Canada has enjoyed complete immunity from these epidemics; and while herds in the United States have at times been devastated by the dreaded pleuro-pneumonia, Canadian cattle have escaped the disease.

Our cattle raisers will have additional reasons for being satisfied with their lot when they reflect on the terrible plague that has destroyed millions of the cattle of Africa within the past year and a half. The results have been most disastrous in all the cattle-raising countries of the Sudan, and the regions south of the big northern bend of the Niger River for 2,000 miles east almost to the Indian Ocean. The first news concerning the plague came in a letter written by Capt. Montell at Kano, on Jan. 6 last year. He said he first observed the plague in the district of Liptak, west of the Niger River, and that he could say without exaggeration that not one animal in a thousand for 500 miles along his route to Sokoto escaped. He lost his baggage animals, and for a time was hardly able to advance.

Capt. Lugard, who has recently returned to England, reports that the cattle-raising tribes between the Albert Nyanza and the Indian Ocean have suffered greatly from the plague. The Wanyika, north of the Usambara Mountains, within two or three days' march of the east coast, have lost all their cattle. Flocks of goats now form their only wealth. On the great Masai plateau, further west, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea, the warlike Masai, who have lived upon the milk and flesh of their herds, have lost their cattle. This misfortune, Capt. Lugard says, has greatly injured their arrogance. Usoga, north of Victoria Nyanza, formerly contained great herds of cattle, but now all are gone. The Wabuma, a people west of Usoga, were exclusively pastoral, living like the Masai upon their herds. Now that their cattle have been wholly wiped out, the people have died in great numbers, and those who are left are dependent upon the tillers of the soil near them for a scanty subsistence. "They are themselves learning slowly to cultivate the fields," says Capt. Lugard, "but vegetable food is unnatural to them, and their gaunt and half-starved frames, almost invariably covered with skin disease, attest the hardships they are undergoing."

Thousands of lives among the pastoral tribes would be saved if a remedy could be found for this disease. But so far nothing has been devised. The tribes do not co-operate with each other as civilized nations do, and so they permit the plague to continue. The symptoms are debility, rapid wasting away and refusal of all food. The epidemic has also practically exterminated all the buffaloes in regions where they once roamed in great herds. It is reported to be still spreading north and south of its main route across the continent, and it may be that in self-defense the British settlers in Natal and Cape Colony will be called upon to combat it. Whether they will be able to do so remains to be seen, but it is conceded that never before has a calamity so great been known to fall upon the brute creation either in Africa or in western countries.

Much interest is taken in the new novel by W. E. Norris, just published by the United States Book Company, 5 and 7 East Sixteenth street, New York. This company seems to get hold of all the novels of famous authors as soon as they are written. "His Grace" is a story of British "upper London" of an interesting and exciting character. It will doubtless have a large circulation.

Jan. 10. Steamship Arrivals. From Oregon.....1 evening.....Halifax
Labrador.....1 evening.....New York
Sable.....1 evening.....Southampton

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