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LONDON • CANADA.JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

If you trust in God and yourself you can
overcome every obstacle. Do not yield to
restless anxiety. One must not always be
asking what may happen to one in life, but
one must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Tuesday, September 24.

WILL GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA
BECOME ALLIES AND
ABSORB CHINA?

Every now and again, for the last
half-century, the relations between
Great Britain and Russia have been
strained. Both powers have big inter-
ests in the East, and each are con-
stantly on the alert to prevent a com-
petitor from getting ahead. Great Brit-
ain went to war in the Crimea to pre-
vent Russia from absorbing Turkey,
and thus make the Bosphorus and the
Black Sea its southern boundary. Brit-
ain and her allies triumphed in that
terrible struggle, and Russia was for
a time beaten back. In later years
the Russian armies were within seven
miles of Constantinople when, at the
demand of Great Britain, they stood
still, and consented to a treaty which
gave the Turk another lease of life
in Europe, and prevented the complete
domination of his land by the Czar.

While thus baffled on the Bosphorus,
Russia has not been idle. The great
nation finding it impossible to expand
and to get a seaport in Turkey, direct-
ed her energies towards Asia. Since
the Crimean war, she has absorbed
whole nationalities, and has extended
her rough civilization into many thou-
sand miles of territory where for cen-
turies anarchy and rascality have held
sway. She has built her trans-Caspian
railroad to bring her closer to the In-
dian frontier, and is building her trans-
Siberian railroad, which is now open-
ed from Vladivostok to Lake Baikal,
2,300 miles, while the remaining 3,700
miles will be finished in three years
more.

But a few years since the Gladstone
Government was almost hounded out
of power by jingo opponents who pro-
fessed the belief that Russia was about
to seize British India. In following a
British example, Russia absorbed every
badly-governed territory in central and
eastern Asia, in order that she might
colonize them and increase Russian
trade and prestige. This policy result-
ed in her absorption of Russian Tar-
tary, and brought her armies to the
western gates of Afghanistan, and as
the British taxpayers sneezed the
Ameer to remain friendly to them the
arrival of Russian troops, even in
neutral territory contiguous to Afghani-
stan, alarmed many people in Great
Britain. Gladstone rightly did not
agree with those who advocated war
against a power that had infringed on
no British possession, and had
merely followed British example.

But Russia is not satisfied with what
she has attained. She now aims to
get control of Western China, and has
managed to make the Chinese Govern-
ment her debtor to a large amount
which, in default, she may collect
in territory. There has been and is
now antagonism between Russia and
Great Britain at many points, and
we are told that if they cannot agree
to a policy of mutual forbearance, they
must fight. This is the view promul-
gated by the London Spectator, a
journal which enjoys the confidence of
Lord Salisbury. It contends "that it
will be impossible to show that there
is any necessary enmity between Rus-
sia and England, or that there are any
points in regard to which both powers
must say: To give up this is more than
we can endure." This moderate lan-
guage is in marked contrast with the
utterances of the Russophobes in Brit-
ain when Gladstone was engaged in
rectifying the Russo-Afghan boundary.

But still more significant is the declar-
ation of the Spectator that "the people
of the United Kingdom have aban-
doned the idea of keeping Russia out
of Constantinople, or an open port on
the Mediterranean," that while they
"have carefully emptied their revolver,
they are still fitfully waving it in the
face of the Russians;" that this "is
not business or common sense or com-
mon prudence;" and that they should
come to "a complete understanding
with Russia," not merely "in regard to
Constantinople and India, but also as
regards the far East." This language
is warranted by the fact that, despite
the treaties existing on the subject,
which prohibit the fortification of Se-
bastopol, the Russians have armed that
famous city as it has never been arm-
ed before, and it has, at the same time
fortified the commercial city of Bat-
oum. Once on a time, this would have
been deemed equivalent to a declara-
tion of war, but the powers think of-

tener than twice before they fight now-
adays, and in this they exhibit wisdom.
The remarkable proposition of the
London Spectator is thus printed:
"Here, again, it is a case of Russia's
desire for an open port. Russia wants
a port or ports in the North Pacific,
which shall not be closed by ice for sev-
eral months in the year. It is a most
legitimate and most natural wish. Un-
fortunately it has been our short-sight-
ed policy to oppose it, with the result
that we have again earned the enmity
of Russia from a most insufficient
cause. Why we should desire to pre-
vent Russia from having free access
to the sea in the Pacific, it is exceed-
ingly difficult to discover. As long as
we maintain our naval strength—and
if we do not that we are altogether
lost—the possession by Russia of open
ports is in no way an injury. Indeed,
Russia with open ports is more vulner-
able to the power which commands the
sea, than Russia with ice-closed har-
bors. What, then, we should do to
secure an understanding with Russia
is roughly and broadly this: We should
say to her: We abandon frankly and
finally all attempts to prevent your
access to the Mediterranean, and we do
the like in the case of the North
Pacific, on the understanding that you
give up the policy of threatening the
Indian frontier and of working with
France to injure our interests in Africa
and elsewhere. Further, we are pre-
pared to come to a detailed arrange-
ment as to your and our expansion
in Asia generally. For example, so
long as our trade interests are saved
from injury, we shall make no objec-
tion to your absorbing portions of Nor-
thern and eastern China. "After
disclaiming any desire to con-
quer China for ourselves, or to
play the part of the dog in the
manger," and pointing out
the immense advantage Russia would
reap and how little would be asked
of her in return, the Spectator closes
its remarkable disquisition with the
hope that "Lord Salisbury will find it
possible to come to such an under-
standing as we have indicated. If
he does he will secure the gratitude
of all those who wish to see England
free and strong, and not entangled in
a network of conventional and unrea-
sonable enmity with a power that nature
has marked out for our friendship."

This is nothing more nor less than
an invitation to divide China between
the two great powers. But China,
Japan, and the other European na-
tions are yet to be heard from. War
may only be averted by such a divi-
sion, but we are much afraid that war
would result from the attempt to di-
vide. Yet a worse fate might happen
to John Chinaman.

POINTS.

Rev. Dr. Dann, the new assistant
pastor of St. Paul's Church, city, very
properly denounced the anonymous let-
ter writers who bombarded him with
their missives even before he had an
opportunity to begin his work. The
anonymous letter should be discoura-
ged by everyone. The "Advertiser"
prints no anonymous letters.

Even a baseball umpire has rights.
One of them has gone into court to es-
tablish his character as a fair-minded
man. It is umpire vs. crank. We shall
see who wins.

A Boston boy killed himself because
he was dull at school. Foolish fellow!
If he had inquired a little, he would
have found that a good many of the
successful men in the world were dull
in their early school days.

Tomorrow the "Advertiser" will con-
tain a trenchant reply by Hon. David
Mills to Rev. Dr. McKay's last letter.

Pork packers again complain that
farmers in Western Ontario are mar-
keting too many "thick fat" hogs, and
Kent dealers have been notified that
their hogs will not be acceptable in
future unless there is much improve-
ment. It is alleged that the farmers
have been feeding beans to their pigs,
and that with such feed it is next to
impossible to produce the "long lean"
description of hogs which the packers
now find meets with demand in the
foreign markets. Farmers generally
should heed the advice of the packers.
If they can so regulate the feed of
their hogs as to produce good material
for the export bacon trade they will
command the highest prices, and
avoid disappointment. It is well to be-
gin the season with the understanding
that the exporters cannot make a
profitable market for soft-fed hogs.

The hot wave has undoubtedly caught
cold.

Dr. Parkhurst, whose labors contrib-
uted so much to recent civic govern-
ment reform in New York city, says
that though a prohibitionist in prin-
ciple, he is not in favor of enacting a
prohibitory law unless it is clear that
public sentiment is in favor of it. The
doctor is amenable to reason.

Much has been written about the
success of the Western Fair, but there
is one man of whom little has been
said, though he deserved the greatest
of praise—Mr. Thomas A. Browne, the
permanent secretary. Mr. Browne not
only works hard, but he works with
admirable system. Few men could get
through so much labor, much of it rou-
tine, but all essential to the success of
the show, with so little friction. Mr.
Browne is indeed a model secretary—
a better word would be "manager."

LIGHTNING AND BARN.

In view of the large number of barns
struck by lightning during the last
few days, a correspondent asks us if
there is greater danger of barns be-
ing burned by lightning when they
are filled with produce than when they
are empty. Mr. McArdie, a United
States Government official, after ex-
haustive inquiry, submits these facts:

Last year, prior to Aug. 1, 223 per-
sons were reported as killed by light-
ning in this country; after that date,
113; dwellings struck, before Aug. 1,
173; after, 87; churches, before, 10; after,
15; barns, before, 130; after, 133. It
thus appears that while much more
than half the year's damage done by
lightning in other directions occurred
prior to the date mentioned, a trifle
more than half the injury to barns
from that cause came afterward. Mr.
McArdie mentions three possible rea-
sons for this increased peril after har-
vesting the crops: 1. The stalks of
grass and growing grain serve as tiny
lightning rods, and relieve the elec-
tric strain between sky and earth, but
when they have been cut down only
the buildings and trees are left to
serve that purpose. 2. A full barn is
warmer, and hence more readily igni-
ted than an empty one. 3. The vapor
in the warm air, rising from a barn
filled with new hay, attracts the elec-
tric current and invites a discharge
by that route.

These figures show the necessity for
barns being insured, or for possible
losses being provided for otherwise.
A London township farmer tells
us that he does not insure his
buildings or stock, taking his chances,
by the saving of insurance premiums,
to come out ahead in the long run. Is
he prudent? The question is one worthy
of earnest discussion.

We would like to hear from our
farmer readers.

GLUT OF LABOR EASILY CREATED

Men are wanted. The activity in the
iron trade makes it necessary to employ
all available men. To a free trader this
situation is particularly satisfactory.
Erik trade and steady employment
at good wages of all capable work-
men is just what the free trader con-
sidered an excellent industrial condition.
This condition has followed a reduc-
tion of the tariff on iron and steel
goods of from 30 to 50 per cent. Now,
if the high protectionists of the Mc-
Kinley school in Pennsylvania and else-
where do not like this, and if the
workmen do not like it, there is a
way to change it. It is simply to re-
peal the McKinley tariff law. There
will be no more complaint about
scarcity of capable men then.—Utica
(N. Y.) Observer.

Mr. Percy Lindley, 30 Fleet street,
has compiled for the Great Eastern
Railway Company a valuable illus-
trated guide book for the continent.
It will have a big circulation.

"Peter Steele, the Cricketer," is the
latest volume of the Colonial Library,
issued by Macmillan & Co., London
and New York, and published in Can-
ada by the Copp, Clark Company, To-
ronto. It is a story of a cricketer's
life, and of English sporting life, and will,
no doubt, have many readers in the Do-
minion.

A very convenient pocket size are
the new novels now issued by T. Fisher
Unwin, Paternoster Row, London,
England. His last issue is that lively
story, "The Spectre of Strathannan,"
told in W. E. Norris' most attractive
style. Price, 1s. 6d.

The thousands of Canadian friends
of the late J. Jackson Wray will no
doubt take an early opportunity to
possess his last and most powerfully-
written tale, "The Red, Red Wine."
It is a story intended to demonstrate
the evils of intemperance. The author
was one of the ablest advocates of
temperance, and in his book he has
left a legacy that will be appreciated
by very many. The scene of the story,
which appeals to the heart, is laid in
East Yorkshire. Mr. Wray's native
district, and the narrative is most
striking. Dr. Wm. Briggs, publisher,
Toronto, presents the story in an
attractive volume, with a full-page
portrait of the author.

"The Jewel of Yuys Galon" is a
story of remarkable adventure in
search of buried treasure, by Owen
Hoscom, published by Longmans,
Green & Co., New York. It is a
lively written and fittingly illustrated.
There were Welsh pirates, and this
story tells all about them.

There's a salt. Get Windsor Salt,
and save money. All pure, all uni-
form in crystal, a penetrating salt,
never cakes. Ask your grocer for it.

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does papering and sign painting at
very reasonable prices. ywt

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Let Radway's Ready Relief be used on
the first indication of Pain or Uneasiness;
if threatened with Disease or Sickness
the Cure will be made before the family
doctor would ordinarily reach the house.
CURES THE WORST PAINS in from one to
twenty minutes.

A CURE FOR ALL
Summer Complaints.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a
half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the
discharges continue, and a flannel saturated
with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and
bowels will afford immediate relief and soon
effect a cure.
Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a
tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure
Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vom-
iting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness,
Sick Headache, Flatulency, and all internal
pains.
Malaria in its Various Forms Cured and
Prevented.
There is not a remedial agent in the world
that will cure Fever and Ague and all other
Malarious Bilious and other fevers, aided by
RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of
Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few
drops in water will prevent sickness or pains
from change of water. It is better than French
brandy or bitters as a stimulant.
Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

PERFECT
DIGESTION

Will be accomplished by taking Radway's
Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties
they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the
bile and its discharge through the biliary
ducts. These Pills in doses of from two to four
will quickly regulate the action of the liver and
free the patient from these disorders. One or
two of Radway's Pills taken daily by those
subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the
liver, will keep the system regular and secure
healthy digestion.

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ALWAYS RELIABLE.

PURELY VEGETABLE.
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, pure,
regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.
Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of
the stomach, bowels, kidneys, bladder, Ner-
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Piles, and

ALL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER.

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lowest prices, buying in large quan-
tities and at first hands, which saves the
middleman's profits. You can get Dress
Goods and Trimmings to match here--That
saves you time, which is money, and bother,
which is wearing on the system and leads to
nervous prostration.

Black Crepons.

Only a few words are needed to tell a
very great story about 1,000 yards of Black
Crepon, all-the-year-round weight, in \$1
quality, that we will sell at 50c. It is a
trade incident, quite extraordinary, but quite
natural here. It's money for you, it's business
for us. Rich people want and poor people
need to save their dollars.

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Fine All-Wool Two-Toned Diagonals,
very pretty and in a complete range of colors,
only 50c yard, easily worth 75c, but to make
them go fast you get them at 50c. Our
new Dress Goods Department is large and
splendidly lighted, nearly twice its former size,
and is stocked with the choicest goods to be
found in the German, French, English and
Scotch markets.

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