

# BRITAIN'S RELATION TO U.S. BRITAIN'S NAVAL HEROES QUEEN'S VISITS TO IRELAND

## The Republic's Export Trade Dependent Upon the Mother Country's Good Will.

(Boston Herald.)

For the fiscal year of 1899 we sent to Germany for sale \$155,772,000 worth of our products. During the same year we bought from that country German products to the value of \$84,242,000. On the basis of proportion, the Germans sold to us only 54 per cent. of what they bought of us, and it is on the ground that our trade with them is an unequal one, a "jungle" system of exchange, that they are now proposing to prohibit the incoming into Germany of a very large proportion of our prepared food products. There seems to be but little doubt that in substantially their present shape there restrictive laws will pass through the German Reichstag, and as a result our farmers will be deprived of a market amounting to many millions of dollars a year which they have hitherto enjoyed in Germany. This will constitute the penalty our farmers have to pay in consequence of the support which they have given to protective system, for if we afforded to Germans trade advantages which were reasonable on the ground of low tariff rates, there is not the least probability that such restrictive legislation as that now proposed would be directed against us.

It is interesting, however, in this connection, to take into consideration our trade with England. In the fiscal year 1899 we sold in the United Kingdom goods of our production to the value of \$11,816,000; that is, we sold more of our products last year in England than in all the rest of Europe put together. We brought from the United Kingdom during the same year goods to the value of \$118,472,000, or proportionately, the English sold to us only 23 per cent. of what they bought from us. Their case, so far as the "jungle" theory goes, is far worse than Germany, and if the Germans are justified in the restrictions which they propose to impose, then the English would be more than doubly justified in adopting a similar course.

Our export trade is practically dependent upon England's good will. Not only does she buy more than half of all we send to Europe, but England and English colonies and possessions buy more than half of all the goods we send to find a sale.

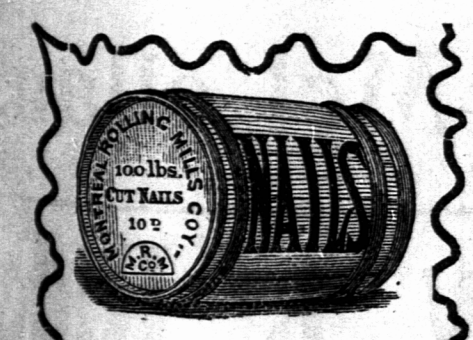
### A VANCOUVER LADY

**Cured of Asthma After Eight Years of Almost Constant Suffering. She says the Absolute Freedom From the Disease Secured Like a Dream, Clarke's Kola Compound Cures.**

Mrs. J. Wise, Mt. Pleasant, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from bronchial asthma for the past eight years, many times having to sit up every night. Through the advice of a friend who had been cured by Clarke's Kola Compound I resolved as a last resort to try it. The first bottle did not relieve me, but before I had finished the third bottle the attacks ceased altogether, and during the past six months of damp and cold weather have not had a single attack. It seems something like a dream to me free from this worst of all diseases after so many years of suffering. I have since recovered recommended this remedy to others suffering as I was, and know many cases in this city whom it has cured. I consider it a marvelous remedy, and would give any person suffering from this disease a try it."

A free sample bottle will be sent to any person who has asthma. Enclose 6c stamp. Address The Griffiths and Macpherson Co., Limited, 121 Church street, Toronto, Ont.

Clarke's Kola Compound should not be confounded with the other Kola preparations on the market, as this is altogether a different preparation, designated especially for the cure of asthma. All druggists. Price 50c per bottle.



## Lobster Packer Supplies

## Dodd Rogers

Lowest market prices.

### DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

outside of our own borders. The tremendous export trade which we have built up within the last few years, which is influencing in a large degree our national policy, is chiefly due to the good patronage of our English cousins. They do not exclude us from our markets, as the French do and the Germans propose doing, and yet, if one were to judge by a good many criticisms upon England that pass current in political speeches and newspaper articles, one would suppose that the English were our bitterest enemies and were doing everything in their power to oppress and injure us. We may have no entangling alliance with the Anglo-Saxon nation across the seas, because that is unnecessary, but our commercial wellbeing—and upon this hangs the prosperity of our country, for if we lost it the greater part of our industries would for a long time be paralyzed—depends upon the friendship and wellbeing of the English people.

A blow which struck England and deprived her of the industrial and commercial pre-eminence she now possesses would close thousands of workshops and factories in this country from Maine to California, and would for a long time render profitless the labor of hundreds of thousands of farmers in the wheat fields of the northern states. This is the tie which binds us together, a tie which ties far beneath the frothy utterances of political agitators, but which would make itself felt when an actual necessity arose. We ought, however, to more clearly realize that in matters of trade the English do not treat us as other Europeans do; they are willing to buy our goods upon terms the most favorable to us, and they do so to an extent, as we have pointed out, which is not only without its parallel in all other countries, but also to an extent which makes our foreign trade dependent upon their good will and patronage.

If we can well afford to spend tens to millions of dollars a year and employ our highest diplomacy in endeavoring to secure Asiatic markets, why should we not be willing to be equally solicitous in maintaining and enlarging the market that we have in the United Kingdom? If in half a century from this time we have a sale of our products in China to the amount of \$500,000,000 a year, the progress made, the gain secured will be looked upon by those then living as quite sufficient to justify all of the trouble and expense which the conquest and political development of the Philippine islands may have occasioned us, with in addition, the regular maintenance of a great fleet of war vessels on the eastern coast of Asia. But we have a market of this size already in the United Kingdom, and, curiously enough, we esteem it of such slight value that it is an every day occurrence to hear Americans speak as though it would be a happy thing for them and for the world if England was suddenly buried under the seas. This merely illustrates the well known fact that the advantages which we enjoy in this life often seem to us to be of but slight value when compared with those which we do not possess, but hope to gain, even when the latter are intrinsically of far less worth.

### Foreign News Notes.

Java has taken to the bicycle, and keeps a factory that has been established at Samarang busy.

In Great Britain it is illegal for a pawnbroker to accept a Victoria Cross as a pledge under any circumstances.

Inoculation for the plague is coming more into favor in Bombay, as 7,179 persons were treated recently in one week.

Oxford University has published an incomplete list showing 237 of its men at the front in South Africa. Four of them have been killed.

By the repeal of the newspaper tax in Austria-Hungary the Imperial Treasury will lose \$1,000,000 annually, but the loss may possibly be made up by increased postal revenues.

London journals say that the leading Japanese newspapers cordially indorse the Emperor's message to Queen Victoria congratulating her on the British successes in South Africa.

Temperance is making headway in Munich. The German Medical Total Abstinence Union announces that hereafter at the students' kneipe only a moderate use of beer will be allowed.

A bill to provide for the taking of a census of the British Islands in 1901 has been introduced into the House of Commons. Some members of the House are in favor of waiting till a census of the whole empire can be taken.

A German authority has gathered data showing that one-third of humanity speaks the Chinese language, and that the Hindoo tongue is spoken by more than 100,000,000, the Russian by 89,000,000, while the German is spoken by 57,000,000 and the Spanish by 48,000,000.

## Honored by Her Majesty for Services in Connection With the Relief of Ladysmith.

Her Majesty the Queen has graciously conferred the Companionship of the Bath upon Captain Hedworth Lambton of H. M. S. Powerful and Captain Percy Scott of H. M. S. Terrible, in acknowledgment of their services in connection with the siege of Ladysmith. The services of the



CAPTAIN THE HON. H. LAMBTON.

Naval Brigade, which Capt. Lambton commanded, during the siege of "the Aldershot of Natal," has now become a matter of history; how Captain Scott made ready and despatched the big naval guns to the front will hereafter be preserved among the

cherished traditions of the Royal Navy. It is hardly an exaggeration of the fact to say that, but for the genius of Captain Scott—assisted by the skill of the artificers of the Royal Navy under his command—about whose part in the transaction, by the way the world has so far heard but little—the whole phase of the war in South Africa would now be very different. Mr. E. P. Mathers, editor of South Africa, who was one of the last men to leave Ladysmith before it was invested, tells the story of the famous 4.7 naval guns. Mr. Mathers was on board the Terrible in Simon's Bay when Sir George White's telegram to the naval commander-in-chief at the Cape, asking for guns, arrived. "The admiral sent for Captain Percy Scott, read him the telegram, and said: 'You see what he wants, what can you do?' Captain Scott asked to be allowed to think it over that night; and he spent the time studying and drawing diagrams and making calculations. Next morning he said, 'Can you give me the resources of the Dockyard for twenty-four hours?' 'Yes,' was the reply. And at the end of that time the guns were on their way to Durban. The result all the world knows."

Bentley's (10c.) Liniment.

### Cruiser Psychie Off.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 29.—The British third class cruiser Psychie left here for Bluefields, Nicaragua, in response to an application from the British subjects.

## She Has Been There Three Times, but Not Since The Year 1861.

Queen Victoria's approaching visit to Ireland will be the fourth she has paid to the Emerald Isle. Her first visit was made over a half a century ago, in 1849, when she landed at Queenstown and entered Cork and Dublin in state. The second trip occurred in 1853 and was taken for the purpose of opening the International Exhibition held in Dublin in that year. The third occasion of Her Majesty's appearance in her Hibernian domains was occasioned by merely motherly solicitude for her eldest son, the Prince of Wales, who at the time was undergoing a course of army instruction at the military camp established at the Curragh. The last visit was made in 1861, during which year the Queen suffered the two first great bereavements of her life, her mother, the Duchess of Kent dying in March, and her husband, the Prince Consort, in the following December.

Of the three visits made, the initial one, which was planned and carried to most unexpectedly successful conclusion by the Earl of Clarendon, was far the most momentous. It was scheduled for the summer following the so-called Irish rebellion, and was so bitterly opposed by Lord Palmerston, then Secretary of Foreign Affairs, that a coolness was created between Victoria and Palmerston, which culminated in his dismissal from office in 1852. A brief sketch of this visit in view of the present relations of the Queen and her son, the Duke of Connaught, with Ireland, will be found apropos. Early on the morning of August 3, 1849, Queen Victoria first set foot on Irish soil in the noble harbor of her dominions—the Cove of Cork—which from that day had been called Queenstown, and as such is better known to traveled Americans than any harbor of Great Britain or her dependencies. The same day Victoria, accompanied by her husband and four eldest children, drove in state through the city of Cork, and was given a hearty and gracious reception. It

was, however, reserved for the city of Dublin, where the Queen made her public entry August 6, to demonstrate by the spontaneity and thoroughness of the warm-hearted welcome of the intensely enthusiastic populace how much the Palmerston clique of the Queen's advisers had misjudged the Irish people, and how correctly she and Clarendon had gauged the public pulse.

The London Times of the next day, in its description of the reception of the Queen on landing at Kingston, the port of Dublin, said: "It was a sight never to be forgotten—a sound to be remembered forever. Ladies threw aside the old formula of waving a pocket handkerchief, and cheered for their lives, while the men, pressing so closely as to throng the very edge of the pavilion, waved whatever came first to hand—hats, sticks or coats—and rent the air with shouts of joy, which never ceased in energy until their sovereign was out of sight. The royal children were objects of universal attention and admiration. 'Oh, Queen, dear,' screamed a stout old lady, 'make one of them Prince Patrick, and all Ireland will die for you.'

Almost every one those days had a sovereign remedy for Irish disaffection, but few were so easy of application as this old lady's suggestion which the Queen accepted, and the child born next after the Irish visit, on the Duke of Wellington's birthday, May 1, 1850, was named Arthur, after the great Irishman, and Patrick after Ireland's patron saint. The Irish association was emphasized by the young Prince being given the title of Duke of Connaught, and the whirligig of time still further ordained that the "Prince Patrick" of the old lady's suggestion, in his present capacity of the commander in the forces in Ireland, shall furnish the military escort when his aged and royal mother makes her contemplated and probably last visit, to the Emerald Isle.

### Excusable Lunacy.

LONDON, March 28.—The Rev. Mr. Sheldon's experiment in editing a Christian daily newspaper was watched with considerable amused interest in England. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City Temple, is moved to criticism, and says: "After all it is an excusable kind of lunacy. The first mistake is in thinking anything provable in a six-day experiment. For a week you can do almost anything with success, provided it is foolish enough. I could fill St. Paul's Cathedral to overflowing by promising to swallow the pulpit Bible."

"A newspaper mischievously calls this a neat illustration of Dr. Parker's own method of attracting large congregations. Dr. Parker adds that Mr. Sheldon's experiment ignored and misrepresented the spirit of the Bible itself. The Bible is a frank and free record of murder, lust, drunkenness, lying, hypocrisy and prodigality. Such things should be reported, and the antidote energetically administered."

### SPLIT IN ROCKFELLER CHURCH

Pastor Resigns Suddenly After Saying Standard Oil Man's Money is Sanctified.

CLEVELAND, O., March 29.—There is a split in the congregation of which John D. Rockefeller is a member, and the Rev. Dr. H. C. Applegarth is the third pastor who has resigned because of the influence of the Standard Oil king. The Euclid Avenue Baptist Church probably has the richest congregation in the city.

In a recent sermon Dr. Applegarth said that, while some people charged John D. Rockefeller with stealing the money he gives to the church, even if he did steal it he laid it on the altar and thus sanctified it.

The following Sunday Dr. Applegarth suddenly resigned. A petition has been in circulation among members of the church asking him to remain. A majority of the members have signed, and it is probable an effort will be made to start a new church.

Dr. Applegarth is a close friend of Frank Rockefeller and Applegarth's knowledge of the differences between the Rockefeller brothers is thought to be a reason why John D. Rockefeller should want him removed.

It is significant that all three pastors of the church who have left within the last twelve years have gone because John D. Rockefeller wanted them to go.—Chicago Tribune.

### Nurses Watch Her Majesty.

LONDON, March 28.—It is learned that a trained hospital nurse has lately been kept in constant attendance upon Queen Victoria, principally for night duty. She is assisted by an equally able colleague. The nurse sits all night beside the Queen's bedside, keeping careful watch, with the aid of a light always kept burning.

The Queen is now more than 80 years old and weighs 168 pounds, although she is only 4 feet 10 inches tall. It can readily be understood that her respiration and

circulation need looking to. No head trouble has affected her, but the possibility of it is the raison d'etre for the nurse, who does not wear the professional costume and is bound to the greatest discretion and reserve.

### HEART HUMBUS.

It is fashionable to day to have a new heart scare every 24 hours. The commonest symptoms of dyspepsia or nerve trouble, such as palpitation, weak spells, loss of appetite and poor circulation, are magnified and distorted into serious signs of heart trouble, with the object of frightening the public into taking this or that remedy. If a hundredth part of heart trouble we hear about real, the cemeteries would be filled a month. A wrong construction put upon common ailments is liable to humbug the people into the belief that heart disease is prevalent, when as real heart trouble, which is so sadly and suddenly fatal when it does occur, is a rare disease. Logical arguments cannot convince an intelligent people. Iron is a vital element of the blood. Too little iron means weakness, lack of spirits, pallid cheeks, shortness of breath, sleeplessness, nervousness, loss of vital force, ending in general break down. The iron in Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills is in the soluble form you need, in combination with other curative agents in such a manner that disease can't resist their action. You feel yourself getting well when you take Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills. 50c per box, 5 boxes for \$2. All druggists, or send to Williams & Co., Toronto, Ont.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

#### EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Excursion Tickets will be sold for the Public at ONE WAY LOWEST FIRST CLASS FARE.

April 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th & 16th

GOOD FOR RETURN UNTIL

APRIL 17th

FOR SCHOOL

To Pupils and Teachers of Schools of the Province of Ontario, for the purpose of securing a special rate of fare for the purpose of visiting the various points of interest in the Province during the Easter holidays. The rate of fare will be 50 per cent of the regular rate of fare for the round trip, and will be available for use from April 12th to April 16th, 1900. The rate of fare will be 50 per cent of the regular rate of fare for the round trip, and will be available for use from April 12th to April 16th, 1900.

## Hobby, natty dressers..

should see our new hats before deciding on the one they want for Spring. The 1900 styles are a little confusing when you see so many, but we will lend you our experience and you may be sure if you get a hat here it's right. 3600 CHRISTY'S; 1800 AMERICAN. Prices range from 50c to \$5.00. There is individuality about the style of our hats, which cannot be seen elsewhere.

## Ladies prettily dressed

Should wear one of our white Underskirts. They are just what is needed to complete a pretty outfit. Prices from 99c to \$1.50. Just a word about our over skirts. They are made with double box pleat in back. White Pique and Irish Linen is the material, very dressy and light for summer, prices range from \$2.00 to \$3.25. Get yours early, it means a perfect fit without changes. See our New Wrappers.

## PROWSE BROS.,