

4

The Advertiser

FOUNDED BY JOHN KERRAN IN 1868.

The Daily Advertiser.
(TWO EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (to 16 pages) \$4.00
Daily, by mail, for three months \$1.25
All subscriptions payable in advance.
N LONDON—Daily, 10c per week, delivered.

Western Advertiser.
(SIX WEEKLY EDITIONS.)
By mail, per annum \$1.00

Advertising Rates made known on application at office. Address all communications to
ADVERTISER PRINTING CO
LONDON - CANADA.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

London, Monday, Nov. 30, 1896.

The Fast Steamship Problem.
It was a very proper thing for the new Government at Ottawa to take reasonable time to consider the project to subsidize a fast Atlantic steamship service. The many objections that have been raised—most of them capable of explanation—and the suggestions made have proved the wisdom of delay and investigation. The best case yet made for the proposed 20-knot service is that presented by a correspondent of the Montreal Herald. These are the main contentions dealt with:

"It has been claimed on one side that Canada must have the best service possible, that 20 knots is not good enough if better can be had, that the service must in no degree be inferior to that of any ocean line either established or contemplated. It has also been urged that the vessels must be large cargo carriers, so as to convey in the shortest time the largest quantities of produce which Canada has to send abroad.

"Other writers recognizing the fact that 20-knot steamers, from the necessity of graceful model offering least resistance to the sea, cannot be large cargo boats, have gone in the other direction, and urge that the service required is one of vessels of the type of the new steamer Canada, which can carry, say, 7,000 tons of cargo at a maximum speed, in fine weather, of 16 knots per hour.

"Still another class of writers contend that the speed best suited for the Canadian trade lies between these two, say 18 knots, which they claim is fast enough for Canada."

The new steamer Canada is as good a type of 18-knot speed as yet built—it is a steamer combining large carrying capacity with fair speed. Twenty years ago, however, the Britannic and Germanic were as fast, and though once a great favorite, the last named has had her speed increased to 17 1/2 knots, which was all that her hull would bear. In the British-New York trade three different lines now possess steamers of 20-knot power. One—the Cunard—has two vessels which have maintained a speed of 21 knots. A fourth line—the Hamburg-American—has four steamers of about 19 knots. Then the North German Lloyd direct-ors have given orders for three steamers with a speed of 23 knots an hour. To keep the fastest Canadian steamship at 18 knots an hour would be to confine Canadian vessels in the slowest class of Atlantic craft. Another strong objection to the 16-knot steamship lies in the fact that while she would be too fast to carry ordinary freight economically, she would not be fast enough to capture passenger traffic and urgent freight. An 18-knot vessel is also objected to, though such a steamship would take about 90 hours less time than the Canadian, and about 15 less than the Canada in a trip from Liverpool to Quebec. This might be regarded as fast enough, were it not for the constantly increasing opposition to the south of us, where, not one line, but five will possess 20-knot steamers within the next year. No prestige would be gained to Canada by such a service otherwise satisfactory though might be. Nor would it draw any passenger traffic from New York to the St. Lawrence. Yet such a line would require a subsidy almost as large as that now asked of the Canadian Government for a 20-knot service, as the British Government would not pay the portion of the subsidy it has promised unless for a very fast service. The 18-knot vessel would not be fast enough to draw passenger traffic from New York, and it would have to largely depend upon a subsidy for its maintenance.

The 20-knot steamship, on the other hand, with the two exceptions named, represents the maximum speed obtainable for six days' consecutive steaming by any vessel on any sea. If the proposed four 20-knot Canadian steamships were in commission, they would be as fast as the four Cunarders, or as fast as or faster than any other four in the world.

This is the case which the correspondent presents for a 20-knot service, and he certainly makes a strong representation. Whether strong enough to induce the Government to spend \$750,000 a year as Canada's share in providing the service, it is for the new Administration to say. The late Government decided in the affirmative.

To the objection, "The fast service would not pay," the ready answer is that the proposed agreement stipulates that the subsidy will only be payable so long as the vessels are kept running. There is not any risk to the taxpayer in that regard. Then there is Mr. Sandford Fleming's objection: "In view of the frequent fogs and ice in the St. Lawrence route it would not be safe to run 20-knot steamers." This objection is met by the statement that there are four open

all Atlantic steamship routes, and that a comparison of the record of disasters from fogs or ice on the respective routes in the last twenty years would not be unfavorable to the St. Lawrence route, though confessedly the navigation of the gulf and river is more difficult than the more open route across the Atlantic. Careful navigation, aided by long experience, have reduced these risks to a minimum. In the matter of stopping easily, or of changing course to avoid a collision, the fast vessel has in her much more powerful engines a strong advantage over the slow steamship. It should be said, too, that delays from fog for the past two years was less than two hours per voyage on an average.

The cry that 20-knot vessels will not carry much cargo, and hence will not meet the wants of the Patrons of Industry, and our great agricultural community, is asserted to be half true and half false. "They will not," says the writer, "compete as carriers with the Canada and other still greater cargo steamers yet to be built. It is not intended that they shall carry 30,

000 bushels of grain, or indeed any grain at all, nor any dairy, nor hay, nor cattle, or any other bulky produce that can be so well carried in a slower vessel, but they will carry, in chilled spaces or otherwise, 1,500 tons of such perishable products as salmon, oysters, eggs, butter, fruit, and cheese, and 1,500 tons per week of such articles as much as Canada, for a long time, cheese, excepted, will have to send abroad."

Another needed explanation is that a fast line service would not be profitable to any company. Every line possessing fast vessels has found it necessary to maintain a fleet of cargo steamers. The one is the complement of the other. The first serves to advertise the line, while the heavier vessel, without notice, does the heavy work. It is the application to sea transit of that scientific subdivision of labor which has now become almost universal. The 20-knot steamship is somewhat costly, but good things are rarely cheap. The question to be settled is, Will it pay the country, in the numerous directions indicated, to aid Great Britain in establishing it?

GREAT NONCONFORMIST GATHERING.
The largest gathering of Nonconformist churchmen ever held will take place on March 9 in the City Temple, London. Although called a congress of evangelical free churches, and really a purely Nonconformist assembly, the Archbishop of Canterbury is invited to preside, and several eminent churchmen have written letters of sympathy with the movement. The gathering will be a religious or political polemic from the agenda of the congress accounts for the support of a section of English practice. The programme cannot exclude all controversial matter, but all subjects are, it is understood, to be treated on a broader view. The Lord Mayor will give the delegates, lay and clerical, who will come from all parts of the United Kingdom, and abroad, a reception at the Mansion House.

THE GERMAN BOGEY.
The president of the Board of Trade, C. Ritchie, addressing the Croydon Chamber of Commerce on the "Bogey of German Competition," this week, pointed out that there has been a general advance in British trade. It seems that there has been an increase of 4 1/2 per cent in 1900, and 1 1/4 per cent in exports during the last 12 months, compared with the same period of 1899, while British imports from Germany since 1893 have been almost stationary. On the other hand, British exports to Germany have increased from £17,700,000 (\$38,500,000) in 1893, to £20,508,000 (\$102,000,000) in 1895, and our exports show a further increase of 12 1/2 per cent.

SIR EDWIN CLARK'S LATEST.
Sir Edwin Clark, Q.C., formerly Solicitor-General, whose recent candid utterances on the Venezuelan dispute produced the effect of a red rag on John Bull, is again in hot water by complimenting the Marquis of Salisbury on his courage in withdrawing Great Britain's "protestations of claims." This is considered to be a nasty dig at Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., the Attorney-General, who drew up the British protestations, and brought upon Sir Edwin an indignant remonstrance from Sir Richard. Sir Edwin, incidentally, expressed his distrust in the efficacy of a permanent court of arbitration.

O'CONNOR'S SUN SOLD.
It is announced that E. T. Hooley, the many times millionaire, whose sensational purchases of blocks of companies and landed estates in a dozen countries and other various enterprises, have for some time past been the wonder of the financial world, has now acquired T. P. O'Connor's Sun, which is added, will be turned into a Conservative organ. Mr. O'Connor refuses to confirm or deny the report.

CHAPMAN'S

ANNOUNCEMENT

Of Interest to All.

Tuesday, Dec. 1.

We will inaugurate the greatest sale of Drygoods, Clothing, Millinery and Mantles ever held in London.

December, 1896,

To be long Remembered.

The growth of our business has been rapid—ever onward, ever forward, larger and still larger, as the months roll on. We must provide for it. The future is full of developments. This is

No Emergency Sale

or catchpenny announcement, but the outcome of our wonderful development which time will reveal.

For Thirty Days

We will sell DRESS GOODS. See the wonderful value, at 17c, at 25c, at 35c, at 48c. Every yard worth twice the price.

We cannot enumerate here.

Clothing, Mantles, Millinery, Curtains, Cottons, Flannels.

All will be included in this sale.

Tuesday, Dec. 1,

Inauguration day. To as many as can, we say trade in the forenoon. Always crowded in the afternoon.

No Truth in the Report

Started by a jealous rival that we were discontinuing the premium business. We have now a larger assortment than ever to select from. Bring along your checks. 180 beautiful Lamps just received. \$25 in checks and you take your choice. The Lamps are worth \$3 each.

Watch these columns!

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126-128 Dundas Street.

Cabled Correspondence

Plans of the British Liberal, Conservative and Irish Parties—Points of the Queen's Speech.

The Soudan Expedition.—The Russell Scandal.—Situation in the East—The German Bogey Vanishes—A Browning Semi-Centennial—Great Nonconformist Gathering in March.

London, Nov. 29.—The announcement that the Queen has signed a proclamation reassembling Parliament on Jan. 19 has brought the public mind back to political matters. The date announced is a week earlier than was expected, and the Government's programme is modest. The only noteworthy proposal is an increase of several millions of pounds in the war budget. Military men have taken advantage of the recent war scares to advocate strengthening the army, and naval men have not been slow in adopting a like course as regards the sea arm of the kingdom. The army needs three specific reforms—rearming of the artillery, the establishment of additional battalions of infantry, and the reorganization of the transport service. In connection with the proposed increase of the strength of the army, it is suggested that an Irish regiment of foot guards be formed and recruited in Dublin.

of the court proceedings, and even admirers of that class of disclosures were surfeited with the details. The Lady Cardigan who is mixed up in the case in the widow of the Balclutha hero, the Earl of Cardigan, who died in 1888. In 1878 she married Antonio Manuel, Ochoa of Venezuela, of Portugal, nephew of Field Marshal the Duke of Saldanha. The countess is still celebrated for her fine figure, and taste in dress, and is always a conspicuous figure during the yachting week at Cowes. She was the lady referred to in the previous legal proceedings between the Earl and Countess Russell as Countess X—, and who wrote to Countess Russell asking her if she was aware that the earl had been expelled from Oxford. The whole case has a sinister interest, and the nastiest side of high life here.

Editorial comment there has been none, and the excellent practice of the "English" press, but summaries of the evidence have been belittled at the clubs from hour to hour, and large editions of morning and evening journals have been sold for the dissemination of this social sewage. Justice Hawkins' bouts with the counsel and his acrid and humorous comments on the case have done much to intensify public interest in this nauseating scandal, which will last another week and possibly a fortnight.

POINTS OF THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.
There were two Cabinet meetings during the past week, and they practically settled upon the main points of the Queen's speech at the reassembling of Parliament. It will include reference to elementary education, employers' liability, and benefit bills, with probably a second-ary education bill. The Government has been very silent on the subject of old age pensions, and it is believed that this matter will be dropped for the present at least. The Ministers hope to meet with little opposition in their educational policy. No scheme of rate aid for voluntary schools will be presented. However, the modest programme of the Government will not insure it an entirely quiet time. The recent South African policy has caused a division among its followers, which will come in evidence early in the session. The malcontents intend to raise a discussion on the policy of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, either on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, or on a motion to reappoint the select committee on the Jameson raid. The Liberals intend to make the latter inquiry completely thorough and searching. Henry Labouchere, in truth, revives the question of the implication of high parties in England by declaring that Sir John Willoughby had asserted that he only obeyed strict instructions from his higher quarters in the raid.

REGARDING INDIA.
Tidings that organized subscriptions under high ecclesiastical and official auspices, are starting in various towns of India for the relief of the distress in India are not received well here. Despite the recent assurances from distinguished authorities that the Russians and the English now love each other like brothers, this island is still saturated with a profound suspicion of the Muscovite. It would take very little to reproduce the scare of Russian designs on India, which so thrilled England twelve years ago next April. Independent of Russia there are continual quaking signs in India, trivial in detail, but unpleasant in the aggregate, that something has gone wrong under the surface. Ever since that mysterious smearing of trees, though no one can tell what it is. Isolated assassinations of British officers have always happened, but they have been very frequent lately, and it is noted, too, that the Sepoy troops, though right enough in camp, have taken on a novel attitude of truculence with the civil police in the streets. It may all mean nothing, but with the big strain of famine added, there is enough to warrant for some nervousness. Probably the subscriptions themselves are innocent enough, but Russian papers of the Novoye Vremya type, which have broken out drafts from India, supposed to be going home, have gradually been stopped at the Cape, and a number of them have been sent on to Natal. There is now at Cape Town and in camp at Wynburg five infantry battalions, two horse artillery battalions, and a large force of garrison artillery. In Natal, which a year ago was denuded of troops, there are two regiments cavalry, two detachments of field artillery, one of horse artillery, and one battalion of infantry. The Transvaal Government is restless and concerned under this increase of British preparations, which are ostensibly based on the necessity of meeting the contingencies of Rhodesia.

THE LIBERAL PROGRAMME.
The general committee of the National Liberal Federation will meet at Liverpool on Dec. 17, to discuss a memo. on reforms in the constitution of the federation. This is a simple way of announcing that entire reorganization of the party is to be considered, and a radical change made in its internal management. No question will be raised at the meeting regarding the leadership. All the local Liberal associations throughout the country, tacitly or by resolution have accepted Sir William Vernon Harcourt as leader. This fact has already enormously strengthened his control of the party, besides contributing to the unifying of the party forces. The general committee of the federation, instead of being appointed through official influence, is to be an elected body. The executive is to be selected by delegates from the Liberal associations throughout the country. As to the programme, all that can at present be divulged is that home rule, church disestablishment and Upper House reforms remain the leading planks. The party leaders are to be entrusted with greater control of party movements.

THE BRITISH FORCE AT CAPE TOWN.
The English Government has raised the number of men in arms at Cape Town from 2,000 to 5,000 men. The ordinary force at the Cape was a battalion of infantry and a detachment of artillery. Since the Boer trouble broke out drafts from India, supposed to be going home, have gradually been stopped at the Cape, and a number of them have been sent on to Natal. There is now at Cape Town and in camp at Wynburg five infantry battalions, two horse artillery battalions, and a large force of garrison artillery. In Natal, which a year ago was denuded of troops, there are two regiments cavalry, two detachments of field artillery, one of horse artillery, and one battalion of infantry. The Transvaal Government is restless and concerned under this increase of British preparations, which are ostensibly based on the necessity of meeting the contingencies of Rhodesia.

THE IRISH PARTIES.
The Healyites have started a fund in opposition to the Nationalist subscription initiated by Mr. Dillon under the resolution of the National convention of September. No great prospects existed for the Nationalist fund from the outset, and the Healy appeal for command of a separate fund will effectively diminish what chance there was of getting the necessary aid from the Irish people. Mr. Healy cannot expect any substantial response to his appeal, but he can injure the Nationalist fund. And he has. When the party meets at the opening of Parliament, Mr. Dillon will insist upon completely abandoning their opposition or withdrawing. Failing reasonable submission to the majority, the Healyites will be formally expelled.

IN THE EAST.
The Eastern question in its present aspect is a financial issue. The greater portion of the Ottoman debt, amounting to \$60,000,000, is held by French syndicates, and there has been strong support from Paris for proposals for floating a fresh loan of \$60,000,000, based upon illusory measures of internal reform administered by European agents. Russia has vetoed this plan, but the French Government is now endeavoring to revise the scheme by presenting an alternative with a few modifications. The Sultan is anxious to go to Constantinople, wherever it is possible, and is willing to insure every week a new set of promises, which he has no intention of redeeming. The Czar seems inclined to hasten Turkish bankruptcy in order to facilitate the final absorption of the Sultan's dominions as a Russian dependency. English journals magnify the importance of the surface indications that the dual alliance has been weakened by these financial disagreements. It is probable that some com-

THE RUSSELL SCANDAL.
The chief attraction afforded the sensation-loving public by the connection during the past week was in the suit brought by Earl Russell against his mother-in-law, an engineer, a groom, and a valet, for criminal libel. The newspapers published columns daily

promises will be adopted. Certainly Mr. Hancock is not prepared to forget Egypt and throw himself headlong into an English alliance, which would be a disaster to Russia. Another correspondent, writing on this subject, says: "In the Egyptian matter it is asserted that Russia has maintained, in spite of M. Hanotaux's reference to the support of France's ally in that controversy. What is apparently true is that Russia tells the French now, as she has done before, that she is full of sympathy, but that there is no good in trying to effect the impossible. The Triple Alliance, she says, votes solidly with England in the majority, and short of war there is no way of getting around that fact."

SIR EDWIN CLARK'S LATEST.
Sir Edwin Clark, Q.C., formerly Solicitor-General, whose recent candid utterances on the Venezuelan dispute produced the effect of a red rag on John Bull, is again in hot water by complimenting the Marquis of Salisbury on his courage in withdrawing Great Britain's "protestations of claims." This is considered to be a nasty dig at Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., the Attorney-General, who drew up the British protestations, and brought upon Sir Edwin an indignant remonstrance from Sir Richard. Sir Edwin, incidentally, expressed his distrust in the efficacy of a permanent court of arbitration.

A BROWNING CELEBRATION.
Exercises in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the marriage of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning have been arranged for Dec. 12 at the Robert Browning Hall social settlement in Walworth, South London. The date is that of the anniversary of Robert Browning's death, the absence from the city of which his presence was desired having made it impracticable to hold the exercises on the wedding anniversary. There will also be a commemorative service in the church in which the Brownings were married, which will take the form of a service fully choral. A service will be preached by the Dean of Canterbury. Several members of the royal family as well as a large number of distinguished personages are expected to be present.

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.
The proposed expedition next year against Khartoum will, it is said, number 25,000 men, of which 35,000 will be Egyptian troops and 7,000 British troops, including batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery and probably a Highland regiment and an Indian brigade with cavalry amounting to 20,000 men, all to be available for an attack upon Omdurman, the fortified Dervish base near Khartoum, where fresh fighting is expected. The Dervishes there are reported to number at least 50,000 fighting men, and the forts are defended by 70 Krupp guns.

CABLE NOTES.
Frederick C. St. Louis, the African hunter and explorer, intends to take a sporting trip to the Rocky Mountains.
Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, will preside at the annual smoking concert of the War Office to be held at St. James' Restaurant on Dec. 2.
Ellen Terry has entirely recovered from the attack of inflammation of the eyes from which she has from time to time suffered great inconvenience.
Robert Jackson, now grown old and stout, still retaining his fund of good nature, is giving a scientific display of boxing at the Hammer Smith Theater of Varieties. His performance is received with great enthusiasm. His sparring partner is William Slavin.
The Queen has sent a blue woollen hood and a pink and cream quilt, "V. R. I." made by herself, to the meeting of the Fragonard House of the county needlework meeting, of which Princess Beatrice is president. The Princess gave several home-made articles, which were distributed to the poor.

Promises and undressed cloth are apt to shrink.
HER SUFFERING CEASED.
Mrs. R. P. Riches, of 119 Major Street, Toronto, cured of Neuralgia by Mack's Rheumatic Pills.
Neuralgia sufferers will hail with delight a remedy that not only relieves but cures. Mrs. Riches was a great sufferer, and gladly gives her testimony for the benefit of others. She says: "I was greatly troubled for years with facial neuralgia that seemed to bid defiance to all remedies. Mack's Rheumatic Pills were recommended, and I used them with the result of a cure."
"Cough Cures" Stops Coughing. Pills Quick. 10c, all druggists.