

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Thursday, July 4.

"THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE."

The grant of \$750,000 a year for the fast Atlantic service is part of the Intercolonial scheme, though it had previously been proposed by the Canadian Government. Its object is to place a line of steamships on the ocean between some port in the United Kingdom and some port in Canada, with a speed of twenty miles per hour, in the hope that with such a service freight and passenger traffic between Europe and America may in a large measure inure to the benefit of Canada. There have been for many years two lines of steamers on this route, the Allan and the Dominion, but both are slow, and neither have made much money for their owners. The friends of the fast service say, however, that these lines have not been successful because they have been slow, and that for half the year the western termini of the lines have been in the United States. Why they do not come to Montreal in winter is obvious enough, for the St. Lawrence is then frozen over; and why they do not start from Halifax or St. John instead of Portland or Boston is that they could not get freight at paying rates because of the heavy charges by rail to the former ports.

But it is reasonable to expect that boats capable of making a speed of twenty knots per hour can attain that speed on the northern course. The Allan has an experience of some 40 years to go upon, and their records should have great value to the Government in determining the question. We believe the fact to be that no vessel, no matter how fast she may be, can make twenty knots an hour over a large part of the course. There are two difficulties in the way; and, as far as human skill has yet been able to determine, both are insuperable. One is the fog on the Newfoundland Banks, which is probably a consequence of the collision of Gulf Stream and Arctic currents. The other is that relic of icebergs known as the "floaters." It is ice, charged with earth and rock, and carried down to the sea by the parent glacier, and having a specific gravity about the same as that of the ocean, and floating along at the water's level it is imperceptible to the look-out, so that the vessel may run into it without receiving a note of warning. There is an ingenious way known to sailors whereby the village of "floaters" may be indicated, by observing the changes of temperature in the waters along the course, but no observation, however careful, can accurately locate a "floater"; and so a boat must go slow in the presence of such a danger, no matter what her speed may be. These facts we have no doubt are known to Mr. Foster. They must be known to every maritime member of Parliament who takes an interest in ocean navigation; and still better to Mr. Foster, whose business it is in all matters of important policy to get information and advice from the best authorities.

If, then, the facts are as we believe them to be, why should Canada assume an obligation of \$750,000 a year to promote an enterprise which can never realize expectations? And why should the Government of Canada, by a system of bonusing, which it can ill afford, attempt to cripple other steamship lines which for many years have been endeavoring to establish a service on the basis of commercial enterprise?

The man who promises to establish the fast line upon the Government terms is not wholly unknown in Canada. Mr. Huddart figured before the Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, and he is the reputed owner or promoter of the Pacific line of steamers which run between the western termini of the Canadian Pacific Railway and ports in Australia and New Zealand. This is the way in which he is spoken of by the editor of the Investors' Review, whose editor, if we are not mistaken, is also the commercial editor of that high-class Tory journal, the London Standard.

Mr. Huddart, it appears, is the "managing director" of an obscure company, which is said to own two steamers—the Miowera, 3,345 tons gross, and the Warrimoo, 3,320 tons gross—both at one time engaged in the Australian trade with Canada. Mr. Foster described these steamers in the Canadian House of Commons, when urging forward this scheme, as a line of steamers which "runs with regularity—it is a good line and most excellent in all its appointments—and it makes regular and speedy trips between Australasia and Canada, with a constant accretion and accumulation of freight, carried both ways; and what is equally gratifying, a constant and large increase of passenger travel across our continent, going to the Old Country largely." The Canadian Finance Minister was doubtless told this fine story and swallowed the whole. But a look at the trade statistics of this country would have shown him that the country would have shown him that the freight portion of it could not be true, and an inquiry at any shipping agency might have revealed to him the fact that these steamers were not even constantly on the Australian route at all.

Unless we are much misinformed, the Miowera has been engaged this last summer in conveying Cook's tourists to and from Norway, and has not been in the Pacific these many months back. In one of these Norway trips the ship went aground. Still pursuing his investigations, Mr. Foster might have found out that the two ships in question are now, and have for the past two years been, mortgaged to their builders for nearly \$750,000—their full value probably—at 6 per cent. interest. These and such like facts Mr. Foster might have found out had he cared to, but such was plainly not the object of his Government. It had a job on hand, and meant to perpetrate it at all costs.

There is very much more to be said on this ocean subsidy subject, which occupied some time of the attention of Parliament the other night, when a renewal of the proposal for the Atlantic service was made by Mr. Foster. But there is amply sufficient to condemn it in these three facts.

First, that a speed of 20 knots per hour from a Canadian to a British port is not attainable, owing to physical difficulties which no art of man can remove or overcome.

Secondly, that in Canada's financial condition she ought not to assume an additional expenditure of \$750,000 for such an object.

And thirdly, that the project, if carried out, would do a serious wrong to companies already in the business.

A BIG PAPER

Though an increasing number of residents in the country districts now take a daily paper, the overwhelming proportion of the agricultural community find that a good weekly paper meets their wants. Probably no accomplishment of civilized existence has improved so much in the last 20 or 30 years as the weekly paper. In former years, \$2 or more was charged for a 4-page paper. Today, and every Thursday throughout the year the "Western Advertiser" is issued from this office, with 96 columns of live reading packed into sixteen pages, and the yearly price is only \$1. Only by printing and circulating many thousands of copies throughout the Province—and more particularly in the Western section—is it possible to print a paper of such magnitude for the money.

POINTS.

According to the Hamilton Herald, it is the promise of office at the close of the present Parliament which alone keeps kicking Conservative members from deserting Sir Mackenzie Bowell. These men know that they cannot face their constituents and justify their votes, and they will not return for re-election. It is time to decree a change when the business of the country is carried on in this indefensible manner.

Our cousins in the United States have their national holiday today. It will be much more noisy than ours of four days ago. Canadian juveniles expend their energies on fireworks and crackers on the Queen's Birthday, and are contented to picnic on Dominion Day. Over the border, they have fireworks, crackers, and picnics all rolled into one on July 4. It is too much.

Mexico has a Presidential election next year. President Diaz, who has about completed four terms, will be put up for a fifth. When they get a really good executive head in Mexico, they keep him. They have no dread of the effect of third terms, such as is entertained in the United States.

With what thrills of delight does the school pupil see his name in print for the first time!

The man who devises an effective means for overcoming the wild mustard crop will be voted a patriot worthy of substantial recognition at the hands of his countrymen.

The Guelph Herald has been ten years under its present management. It signals the reaching of this milestone by donning a new dress. The Herald is a live journal, and serves its constituency well.

The Parliamentary committee on the criminal code, sitting at Ottawa, has added a clause to make it an indictable offense, punishable by six months' imprisonment, for anyone to secure a ride on a street car by false tickets. With seven and eight tickets for 25 cents, as secured by the agreement with the street railway company of this city recently signed by Mayor Little, there should not be much temptation to break so stringent a law as is now provided.

An article in this week's Christian Guardian, organ of Canadian Methodism, says: "The Presbyterian and Methodist churches in Canada, which have been happily united within themselves by divine providence, are in the best condition, spiritually and practically, for closer affiliation and co-operation."

What will be Joseph Chamberlain's future?

Not a few paragraphs in some of our contemporaries are now credited to "An Exchange." How it would take much more space to credit the journal from which the information is taken, openly and honestly, it is difficult to see.

BRITISH RADICAL DEMAND.

Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Henry Labouchere and other British Radicals are very moderate in their demands in the manifesto issued to influence the coming British elections. They ask that needed reforms shall be effected in the registration and franchise laws, so that one man will have only one vote. This system is in force in Ontario Provincial elections, and has worked admirably. They also demand payment of members of Parliament, and reform in Parliamentary procedure, so that the House of Lords will not be able to engage in willful obstruction of the business of the country. The last-named reform may not be got immediately, but there is no reason why the masses should not insist on the other reforms, and support the party committed to bring them about, even if a revolution in the constitution of the hereditary chamber is somewhat delayed. He is a foolish man who goes on strike against a political party with which he is in the main in accord merely because he cannot have his way immediately with regard to the programme that he deems best for it to maintain. Canon Wilberforce, at a recent gathering in England, told a story about this class of men. He said there was a hen that was sitting on eleven eggs, nine eggs all of them, but she would not be content; she got off those and sat on top of a crate which held a hundred dozen eggs. Of

course, she hatched nothing, and so, as Canon Wilberforce pointed out, it is with those "all or nothing men," who are determined to have their own way, and to defeat their best friends, if not every item of policy their views are not carried out. In Britain it has been learned that effective campaigning against the forces of monopoly, privilege and reaction cannot be undertaken with the "all or nothing man" in command.

MORE REMARKABLE SHOWERS.

The recent sensational happenings in Dorchester township have, according to a telegraphic dispatch, been duplicated in McKean county, Pennsylvania.

There is this difference: While red-hot stones are alleged to have come from the sky in Dorchester, in the Pennsylvania county it was fish that fell. The country was pining and praying for rain to put out the forest fires, when a thunder and rain storm swooped down on them, bringing with it thousands of fish—some of them ten inches long—which were cooked as they fell on the parched earth and among the burning embers of the forest. The explanation is that the fish were caught up in a whirlwind from a neighboring creek and carried up the valley. Such happenings have before now been chronicled. But that theory does not explain the intermittent showers of stones in Dorchester, which, it is asserted, still continue. Here is a field for the scientific investigator.

House and Lobby

Mr. McCarthy Brings Up the Manitoba School Question—Caron Cornered—The Office of Third-Class Clerk Abolished—How Certain Government Officials Had a Good Time in Chicago at the People's Expense—Militia Mismanagement.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)
Ottawa, Ont., July 3.—Mr. McCarthy brought up the Manitoba School question in the House on the orders of the day by asking whether they could expect a remedial bill. He thought that the information should be forthcoming as the session was far advanced.

Mr. Foster thought Mr. McCarthy rather persistent, inasmuch as the answer of Manitoba had only been received yesterday, and was this morning for the first time laid before the members of the council. They could not legislate quite as fast as was implied in the question.

Mr. Brodeur, rising with the post-office inspector's report in his hand, demanded why the other papers in the Loiseleur case were not included in the return. Sir Adolphe had said that they were lost in 1892, but he read a letter from Sir Adolphe, dated Feb. 21, 1892, to Mr. Brodeur, stating that the lost record had been recovered, and promising to lay it on the table. Sir Adolphe Caron explained in a rather shame-faced way that a portion of the papers were still lost, and could not be brought down. He was still of the opinion that the inspector's report should not have been brought down. Finally Mr. Brodeur forced him to say that the other papers would probably be brought down. Mr. Brodeur then stated that the papers were not lost, and seemed to think that the Postmaster-General, having kept back the inspector's report for three years, intended keeping back the other papers for another three years.

In reply to Mr. Martin, Mr. Foster said it was the intention shortly to fill the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, but he declined to say whether Hon. J. C. Patterson was to be the appointee.

On the second reading of the bill amending the Civil Service Act, by providing that temporary writers shall hereafter be employed in lieu of third class clerks, Mr. Laurier moved the six months' hoist, because it represented permanent employment for temporary men who were employed by the Government of the day. The motion was lost and the bill put through.

In committee on the bill chartering the International Railway Company, which proposes to cover Western Ontario with a network of electric railways, Mr. MacLean, of East York, moved a clause fixing the minimum passenger rate on the road at 2 cents a mile.

Mr. Edgar moved in amendment "that the powers hereby conferred by this bill shall be subject to the provisions of any general act that may be hereafter passed by Parliament relating to electric railways."

Mr. Mulock supported Mr. MacLean, while Messrs. Masson and Cockburn opposed him.

Mr. Haggart deemed it inexpedient to apply such a restriction to a particular road. It was a fair subject for general application to all railways. No bill applicable to all railways, in the direction of Mr. Edgar's motion, to electric railway companies that a general law would pass over to which they would be made subject. It had become the fashion to subject the Local Legislatures and come here because they secured larger powers.

In supply, on the item of \$85,000 for the Military College at Kingston, Lieut.-Col. Denison made a strong criticism of the management and an attack on the commandant, Major-General Cameron, who is a brother-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper. He had heard complaints and referred to the Plummer incident of last summer. In his opinion the time had come to change a man thoroughly in touch with the army, and not a retired officer. Since 1889, when General Cameron was appointed, the attendance had diminished, and was now only 54. He therefore moved that the vote be reduced by the sum of \$3,163—the amount of the commandant's salary. This would leave the college without a senior officer could easily act pro tem.

Col. Amyot and Mr. Mulock thought the college was not filling the purpose for which it was established. The Minister of Militia, Dickey said he intended to reorganize the board of visitors of the Military College, and they would be prepared to investigate any charge laid against Gen. Cameron. If he was found unworthy he would be dismissed. He opposed Col. Denison's amendment. Speaking of the militia generally, he regarded the drill and training as essential, and saw no reason

why the whole force should not be drilled every year, though whether it was possible or not he could not say.

Sir Richard Cartwright very emphatically stated that the standard of the college had been lowered, and that Gen. Cameron's appointment was a first-class mistake.

At 1 o'clock, after much discussion, Col. Denison's amendment was defeated by 8 to 23.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, saw no reason why this company should come here at all for incorporation.

Mr. MacLean's two-cent motion was lost and Mr. Edgar's carried. The hour devoted to private bills expired, however, before the bill was reported.

On the motion to go into supply, Mr. Martin drew attention to a return brought down respecting pedlars whose great discredit on the Department of Immigration. Mr. Pearce, one of the Ministers' officers, had warned the department to guard against assisting persons of this class, but notwithstanding this 300 or 400 of them were sent to Calgary. Mr. Martin declared that the return confirmed everything he had charged about these immigrants. He quoted from the report of Mr. Pearce, of the Department of Immigration, which stated that they would never make good settlers; that they were Polacks, and were liars and robbers.

There was not a line to show that any of these people had taken up land or settled in the Northwest. Upon a report that a number of persons in Chicago would make good settlers, Captain Holmes was sent to Chicago to investigate. This was at the time of the World's Fair, and it appeared to be a famous opportunity for a holiday at the public expense, so a brother of the Minister of the Interior and a brother of the Secretary of State, and Mr. McBeth, of the department, all Schomacher, of the department, all spent four or five months in Chicago during the Fair, drawing their salaries and \$4 or \$5 a day for expenses. Mr. Martin considered the incident one which reflected disgrace on the immigration branch of the department.

Mr. Daly, in reply, said that not more than 20 or 40 persons were brought in from Chicago, and of these only three or four were of the class complained of. The person who got into jail only joined the party at Winnipeg. The object of the movement was to settle Germans in the Northwest, and the only sum paid out on their account was between \$200 and \$400. The department should have taken advantage of the opportunity. When they were warned by Mr. Pearce, they selected about twenty of the best families. This matter did not occupy the agent at Chicago more than a few weeks, but they remained there distributing literature and doing good work. Mr. Daly claimed credit for the immigration branch, as shown by the results of the recent police census of the Northwest.

The matter dropped and the House went into supply.

How to Cure All Skin Diseases.
Simply apply "Swayne's Ointment." No internal medicine required. Cures all eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for "Swayne's Ointment." Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Feather beds and hair mattresses renovated. We do all renovating on the premises. First-class work guaranteed. We are manufacturers of first-class mattresses and pillows. Dealer in stoves, spring beds and furniture. JAMES F. HUNT, 933 Richmond street north. Telephone 937.

Hotel Fraser, Port Stanley, Ont., entirely remodeled; now under the management of Mr. Thos. Donley, proprietor Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, Ont. Superbly located on a high bluff overlooking Lake Erie. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Nature has provided every facility towards making this the ideal summer resort of the continent—magnificent beach; delightful drives; splendid fishing and fine boating; weekly hops; Harpers' String Band of London engaged for the season; boat line to Cleveland and Montreal direct; rail to Detroit, St. Thomas and London; only nine miles from St. Thomas. Guests of the hotel will not be annoyed with a public bar. Low rates. Prospectus on application. THOS. DONLEY, proprietor, Fraser Hotel, Port Stanley, 16m 60d

Locomotive engineers and others requiring the finest possible time in a watch will find that C. H. Ward, Jeweler, keeps the best. The most complicated watches repaired satisfactorily. 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple.

Friday Bargain Day.

July 5th.

CHAPMAN'S

PRICES FOR FRIDAY.

Dress Goods Department.

- 1st—One Table of Novelties in Dress Goods. Beautiful assortment of goods ranging in value from 35c to 75c. One cut only of each piece on Friday for 25c.
2nd—5 pieces All-wool Mottled Tweed, regular price 50c, Bargain Day, 25c.
3rd—5 pieces Fancy Broche Lustre, lovely goods, worth 50c, for 35c.
4th—3 pieces Fine Twill Dress Goods, double width, regular price 25c, for 15c.
5th—7 pieces 42-inch Union Cashmere, colored, worth 25c, for 12 1-2c.
6th—3 pieces Black Broche Lustre, worth 25c, for 15c.
7th—9 pieces Pongee Silk, a snap for Friday only, 15c.
8th—4 pieces Double Width Art Drapery, worth 25c, for 15c.
9th—10 pieces Black Lace Dress Goods, worth 15c, for 5c.
10th—20 pieces Dark Challie, worth 20c, for 12 1-2c.
11th—5 pieces White Spot Muslin for curtains, worth 25c, for 15c.
12th—6 pieces Light Colored Lining, double width, worth 10c yard, for 5c.

Staple Department.

- 13th—4 pieces Cream Ceylon Flannel with pink and blue dot, worth 25c for 12 1-2c.
14th—Wide Width Scotch Chambray in gray, pink and blue, worth 10c, for 6 1-2c.
15th—Bleached Sheeting, Plain or Twill, 2 yards wide, worth 25c for 20c.
16th—Bleached Table Damask, wide and very fine quality, worth 75c for 57c.
17th—India Flannel Shirting, silk and wool, worth 50c, for 29c.
18th—Unbleached Sheeting, full yard wide, worth 6 1-2c, for 5c.
19th—White Quilts, very large, with or without fringe, worth \$2, for \$1 69.
20th—Cotton Delaines, wide width, fast colors, worth 12 1-2c, for 8 1-2c.
21st—Best Quality Feather Ticking, worth 25c, for 18c.
22nd—Fine Flannelette Shirting, in checks and stripes, worth 20c, for 12 1-2c.
23rd—Strong Wool Tweed for Boys' Suits and Pants, light and dark colors, worth 38c, for 29c.
24th—Damask Linen Towels, large size, red border, worth 12 1-2c for 10c.
25th—Pink and White Striped Chambray, worth 8c, for 5c.
26th—Bleached Twill Cotton, 36 inches wide, worth 13c, for 10c.
27th—Art Table Covers, 2 1-2 yards long, worth \$1 25, for 98c.

Smallware Department.

- 28th—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c, for 18c.
29th—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, very durable, worth 20c, for 15c.
30th—Boys' Extra Strong Ribbed Cotton Hose, double heel and toe, worth 25c, for 13c.
31st—Ladies' Black and Colored Lisle Gloves, worth 20c pair, Friday for 10c.
32nd—Cream and White Dress Laces, worth 8c yard, Friday for 3c.
33rd—Fancy Colored Shot Silk Parasols, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75.
34th—Ladies' Colored and White Chemisettes, worth 25c, for 19c.
35th—Ladies' White Muslin Blouses, embroidery trimmed, worth \$1 25, for 85c.
36th—Colored Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c, Friday for 15c.
37th—Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs worth 8c, on Friday 7 for 25c.
38th—White Embroidered Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, Friday for 5c.
39th—Colored Garter Elastic, worth 8c yard, Friday for 5c.
40th—Children's Fancy Colored Parasols, worth 25c and 30c, for 20c.
41st—Fancy Folding Fans, worth 40c and 50c, for 25c on Our Bargain Day.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

- 42nd—Men's Fancy Colored Shirts, grand goods, worth \$1, for 50c; snap, for 4 for 25c.
43rd—Men's Heavy Cotton Socks, seamless and ribbed top, worth 12 1-2c, for 4 for 25c.
44th—Men's Elastic Suspenders, good goods, worth 40c, for 25c.
45th—Men's Fine Black Cashmere Socks, worth 35c, for 25c.
46th—Men's Fine Natural Wool Socks, regular price 40c, for 25c.
47th—Men's Reversible Wash Silk Ties, four-in-hand, worth 25c, for 15c.
48th—Men's Fine French Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c, for 37 1-2c.
49th—Men's Fine Cambric Shirts, all sizes, worth 75c, for 60c.
50th—Men's All Wool White Sweaters, worth \$1 25, for 75c.
51st—Men's Extra Quality Unlaundered Shirts, worth 75c, for 48c.

Ready-Made Clothing Department.

- 52nd—Men's Light Weight Summer Suits, worth \$7, for \$5.
53rd—Men's Fine All Wool Suits, worth \$9, for \$6 75.
54th—Men's Fine Colored Worsteds Suits, worth \$12, for \$10.
55th—Men's Unlined Tweed Coats and Vests, worth \$4, for \$2 75.
56th—Men's Black Lustro Coats and Vests, worth \$4 for \$2.
57th—Men's All Wool Pants, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.
58th—Men's Fine All Wool Pants, worth \$2 75, for \$2.
59th—Men's Fawn Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.
60th—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$1 75, for \$1.
61st—Boys' Three Piece Tweed Suits, worth \$4 25, for \$3 25.
62nd—Boys' Summer Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$3.
63rd—Boys' English Worsteds Suits, worth \$3 50, for \$2 85.

Ladies' Suit and Wrapper Department.

- 64th—Ladies' Delaine Wrappers, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75.
65th—50 only Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, for \$1 40.
66th—Ladies' Duck Suits, Silk Vests to match, worth \$4 50, for \$3 75.
67th—Ladies' Cambric Suits, worth \$4, for \$3 25.

Millinery Department.

- 68th—Fancy Bonnets, mixed jet and straw, worth \$1 25, for 75c.
69th—Millinery Ribbons, fine assortment, worth from 35c to 75c, for 25c.
70th—Leghorn Hats, a few slightly damaged, worth \$1 for 25c.
71st—One table of Black and Fancy Straw Hats today 5c.
72nd—White Muslin Embroidery Bonnets, worth from 50c to \$1, for 40c.
73rd—Straw Bonnets, worth \$1, for 50c.
74th—100 Ladies' Tweed Mantles (upstairs) worth \$5, on Friday only \$1 each.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.