4 O'clock Edition
ONE CENT.
Two Editions Daily.

London Advertiser

Baseball Crank
We intend to satisfy the worst this season by giving the latest news from the green diamond.

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 181. LONDON, CANADA, MONDAY, MAY 17, 1897. WHOLE NO. 10,521

Born, Married, Died.

DIED.

HYATT—At the family residence, 290 Egerton street, on May 16, Betty beloved wife of John Hyatt, in her 56th year.

Funeral Tuesday at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will kindly accept this intimation. Please omit flowers.

IMPETT—On May 17, at her father's residence, lot 17, con. 3, London Township, Lavinia, the beloved daughter of Thomas and Sarah Impett, in her 26th year.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 3 o'clock. Service at 2:30. Friends are cordially invited to attend. 21u

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line each insertion.

SEAT AND BOX SALE For the distinguished actress,

Margaret Mather,

will open at the GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Wednesday, 9 a.m.

Sousa's Famous Band, Princess Rink, Queen's Birthday.

Prices 50c, 75, $1. Plan now open at Bell Piano warerooms. Ocean to ocean, gulf to gulf, are the boundary lines of Sousa's wonderful tour which extends from January to July, covers 21,000 miles of travel and includes the playing of 230 concerts in 196 cities, and towns, and embraces a period of 168 days. A magnificent treat for all on May 24th. Secure your seats now at 167 Dundas street. 21c

BASEBALL—WEDNESDAY, MAY 19—London vs. Cuban Giants, colored champions. Admission 25c, boys 10c; grand stand 15c. Ladies free. 21u

SULPHUR SPRINGS—OPEN FOR THE season. Hot baths daily. Dundas street west.

$1 75 TO DETROIT COURT MAGNOLIA excursion via Grand Trunk Railway, Queen's birthday; two full days. 12g wtxtext

B. FAY MILLS, OF NEW YORK—IN Dundas Center Church, May 17, 18, 19. Everybody hear him. 7bg

COME WITH THE CROWD—MAY 24, London Council, No. 75, Chosen Friends, to Detroit via Michigan Central. Two full days. $1 75.

LECTURE—REV. MR. PEDLEY WILL lecture tonight in Chalmers Presbyterian Church on "Grasshoppers and Giants." Silver collection.

ALLAN LINE—SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS for ladies and children traveling alone. Special messengers will meet passengers at Montreal. Call on FRANK B. CLARKE, agent, who will quote you lowest rates to or from the old country.

REV. B. FAY MILLS LECTURES IN Dundas Center Church, Monday, May 17, "The Social Perils"; Tuesday, May 18, "The Way Out;" Wednesday, May 19, "The Christianization of Christians." Tickets 25c. 17i

WE ARE TOO BUSY TO ADVERTISE. Look us up. DAYTON & McCORMICK, 376 Richmond street, upstairs.

Domestics Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

DINING ROOM GIRL WANTED AT Dominion House, corner York and Clarence streets. 21c

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. References required. Apply 241 Queen's avenue. 21c

GENERAL SERVANT—NO LAUNDRY work; references required. MRS. JAMES MAGEE, 164 Albert street. 20tf

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY Mrs. ELLIOTT, 20 Craig street. 20c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—APPLY Mrs. WM. G. COLES, 290 Princess avenue. References required. 19c

GENERAL SERVANT—MRS. J. S. LUNEY, Grand avenue, South London. 19c

RING UP THE OLD RELIABLE Lawyer's Agency, for housekeepers, cooks, house maids and nurse girls. Wanting, ten good general servants for city; also four hotel cooks; dining-room, upstairs and kitchen girls for out of city. 391 Richmond street. Phone 1121

RESPECTABLE GIRLS CAN FIND choice situations in hotels and private houses. Wanted cooks, dining-room, generals, girls for country and summer resorts; also men and boys for farm work. Lots of good places at Un Osborne, 56 Dundas street. Phone 988.

Male Help Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED—AN IDEA—WHO CAN think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & Co., patent attorneys, Washington, D.C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of 1,000 inventions wanted.

Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

WANTED—LEADING SOPRANO FOR city church. Address "Musicus," box 39, Advertiser office, London. 18n

WANTED—TWO BOSS SHINGLE MACHINES; send full particulars. H. W. PETRIE, Toronto, Ont. 5bh

WANTED — GENTS SECOND-HAND clothing; highest cash price paid. A. P. SAINSBURY, 90 King street. Mail orders attended to.

IF YOUR BICYCLE NEEDS CLEANING or repairing take it to HUTCHINSON'S, 651 Dundas street.

Houses, Etc., To Let.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

TO LET—PASTURE FOR HORSES AND cattle within city limits. Apply SHOREBOTHAM'S branch store, corner Wharncliffe and Stanley street. Telephone 566. 20c

WELL-FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room in new house, modern conveniences, in central locality. Address J. R., this office. 20n

GOOD ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board. Apply 634 Talbot. 18n

SUMMER COTTAGE TO RENT AT New Orchard Beach, Port Stanley. Apply J. A. NELLES. 17tf

TO LET—FINE CORNER RESIDENCE, with stable, on Queen's avenue, near Wellington, suitable for a physician; also second door east, all first-class new conveniences. J. F. SANGSTER, 403 Richmond.

TO LET—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE 434 Dufferin avenue; all modern conveniences. Apply 537 Colborne street, or ANDERSON & NELLES, druggists. 14n

TO RENT—457 PICCADILLY STREET, large modern brick cottage. P. WALSH, 119 Dundas street. 10tf

Accountants

M. A. DILLON, ACCOUNTANT, 533 Talbot street. Telephone 163.

Lost and Found.

Advertisements under this heading, one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

LOST—FOUR DOLLARS (TIED IN HANDKERCHIEF), on Dundas street, between Ridout and Clarence streets. Finder rewarded by leaving at Advertiser Office. 20u

Agents Wanted.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

SALESMEN WANTED IN EVERY DISTRICT to handle reliable goods, new season, samples free, salary from the start. For particulars write Luke Bros. Company, Montreal. 2xv

STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND AGENTS wishing a worthy and profitable occupation for the summer can get same by writing us. We have an entirely new thing. Don't promise $10 per day, but more than that per week. Address, J. L. NICHOLS & Co., Wesley building, Toronto. 38tf-dxw

AGENTS WANTED TO REPRESENT the Farmers' and Traders' Life and Accident Assurance Company, Limited. For particulars address the secretary, box 1,254 St. Thomas, Ont. 93tf

Articles For Sale.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

BULL DOG—18 MONTHS OLD—WELL bred; would make good country store watcher. Address "Bull," Advertiser Office. 20c tzt

BATHS, SINKS, PUMPS, WATER-CLOSETS, steam and hot water boilers. SMITSH BRO., 265 Dundas street. z

REFRIGERATOR AND STOVES FOR sale cheap at Keenes furniture store, Masonic Temple, Market Square.

BICYCLES, BICYCLE REPAIRING, best work at moderate prices. D. McKENZIE & Co., 383 Richmond street, up stairs. Phone 1115.

TWO EXECTRIC DYNAMOS FOR NICKEL plating, also several for electric lighting. Prices low. Address H. W. PETRIE, Toronto. 13ub

KEEP YOUR HAIR ON—BOTH OLD and young, for nothing looks worse than a bald head. When it comes first no man need be bald if he will use Cook's Sure Hair Restorer. Call and see what he has done for himself. Pork Shop, corner Hill and Wellington streets. Call and be convinced that he can do what he claims. zxv

A FEW GOOD RANGES, TWO ORGANS and general assortment of furniture at the Ark, Market Square.

FOR SALE—ONE 39 HORSEPOWER automatic "Brown" engine, built by Goldie, McCulloch & Co., Galt. Cylinder 10 inches, stroke 24 inches; can be run at 60 revolutions, or as high as 90 revolutions; also one tubular exhaust feed water heater. The engine can be seen at H. PORTER & Co.'s storage warehouse, Carling street, London, Ont. 6tf-3tf

PIANOS, PIANOS—NEW AND SECOND HAND, also a beautiful assortment of music and musical merchandise, and two good organs cheap. Anderson's Book Store, Nordheimer's Piano Agency, 183 Dundas street.

Real Estate.

First insertion 1c per word. One-half cent each subsequent insertion. No advertisement less than ten words.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on York street, near the car shops. Inquire 654 York street. 21f zwt

SEVERAL GOOD IMPROVED FARMS for sale in counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent and Lambton. Very cheap and on easy terms of payment. Apply to WILLIAM F. BULLEN, London. zw7

FOR SALE HOUSE, 835 DUNDAS street; all modern improvements. Apply on premises. 15m

FOR SALE—NICE CONVENIENT BRICK cottage, with large well stocked garden and grounds, one of the prettiest scneries in the city; must be sold, owner leaving for England. Apply on premises. Inspection invited. JOSEPH KNOWLES, Weston street, London South. 12tf

GOOD BUILDING LOTS IN NORTH END, Central avenue, Wellington street, and near car shops. First buyer will get a bargain. J. F. SANGSTER, 403 Richmond street.

Dressmaking.

MRS. MOORE — CHILDREN'S DRESSMAKING a specialty. Parlors 426 Park avenue, two doors north of Dundas street.

Business Cards.

D. DODD & CO., PRACTICAL BUILDERS, carpenters and joiners; jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. Shop 154 Fullarton street.

EYRES' STEAM DYE WORKS, 221 DUNDAS street—Gentlemen's clothing cleaned, dyed and neatly pressed, ostrich feathers cleaned, dyed and curled equal to new.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 250 South street, London. Telephone 898.

Money to Loan.

SOME MONEY TO LOAN ON MIDDLESEX farm property at 5 and 5½ per cent, and on city property at 5½ and 6 per cent. T. W. SCANDRETT, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London, up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORTGAGES, at 5 per cent; on second mortgages and other security at low rates, at G. W. FRANCIS' loan office, 784 Dundas street, London, Ont.

$100,000 TO LEND ON MORTGAGES and notes. TENNENT, McDONAGH & COTERIDGE, barristers, solicitors, notaries 78 Dundas street, London. Branch offices, Glencoe, Bothwell and Alvinston.

Architects.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers. Members Ont. Ass'n. Architects; members Ont. L. Surveyors' Ass'n.; members Am. Waterworks Ass'n.

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—(formerly with C. C. Haight, New York), Carling Block, Richmond street.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE — ARCHITECTS and Surveyors, 213 Dundas street H. C. McBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE, H.S., C.E

Pawnbrokers.

T. FOX, ORIGINAL PAWNBROKER lends money on diamonds, watches and jewelry; business strictly confidential; highest price paid for cast-off clothing. 393 Clarence street.

TENDERS—RE POWELL, 235 WELLINGTON street, London—Tenders will be received up to 5 p.m., May 19, 1897, by the undersigned, for the stock-in-trade and book debts of Henry Powell, insolvent, consisting of: Boots and shoes, $619 73; book debts, $39 20; total, $658 93. Lists may be had an application to WM. J. CLARKE, 189 Dundas street, solicitor for the assignee. 20u

THE Cameronians are the only battalion of British troops which is entitled to indulge in divine worship with their rifles in their hands.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again

$50,000,000 Indemnity,

And the Annexation of Thessaly to Turkey,

Are the Terms on Which the Porte Will Accede to an Armistice.

Meantime the War Goes on at Various Points.

Reports That King George of Greece Is About to Retire.

Constantinople, May 17.—The Porte has replied officially to the note of the powers, and declines to agree to an armistice until the following conditions are accepted:

The annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of £10,000,000 (Turkish), and the abolition of the capitulations. The Porte proposes that the plenipotentiaries of the powers should meet at Pharsalos to discuss the terms of peace, and declares that if these conditions are declined the Turkish army will continue to advance. The demand for the annexation of Thessaly is based upon the fact that the province was originally ceded to Greece on the advice of the powers, with the object of ending brigandage and Greek incursions in Ottoman territory, the Porte believing at the time that the cession would attain these objects. But the recent incursions of Greek bands and the events immediately preceeding the war, have proved to the contrary. This is the substance of the reply.

The ambassadors met yesterday to consider the Porte's answer, which is regarded as raising an extremely grave issue. It is regarded as quite certain that the powers will not consent to a retrocession of Thessaly. Even Germany is believed to be resolute on this point, because it would involve a violation of the Berlin treaty, and imperil the peace of the Balkans. Altogether the reply of the Porte has caused the greatest surprise.

It appears that during the discussion of the note from the powers by the council of the sultan ministers, news reached the council that 3,000 Greeks had landed at Palona and were marching on Lake Ioannina with the intention of co-operating with other forces from Arta. This created a bad impression among the ministers. The sultan has ordered a distribution of troops at various points along the Salonica railway.

London, May 17.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Constantinople says the Porte's reply to the note of the powers demands in its concluding paragraph an extradition treaty with Greece, and that the ports of Volo and Prevesa be kept open for vessels carrying food supplies to the Turkish troops. Germany is urging the sultan to insist upon the European control of Greek finances as the only means of securing the payment of an indemnity.

A dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says: The Porte's reply to the powers is based upon a note presented by the ministers to the sultan representing that Greece was responsible for compelling Turkey to declare war; that for the last fifteen years Greece has ignored her engagements under the Berlin treaty by omitting to pay indemnity, by seizing and confiscating Vakoups, or religious domains, and, finally, by invading Turkish soil; and that, therefore, the council were of opinion that Greece had no just claim upon him for leniency. Then follow the proposals upon which the council would base a peace. The grand vizier, in submitting the note, assured the sultan that the nation was prepared to shed its last drop of blood in support of such conditions of settlement. The war party threatens to dethrone the sultan if he shows any weakness, but shrewd observers believe that this is only a farce to enable him to pose before Europe as the unwilling victim of his fanatical subjects.

THE FIGHT GOES ON—GREEK SUCCESSES.

Athens, May 17.—A private dispatch from Arta says that the Turkish garrison at Prevesa, is ready to capitulate to the regular forces of Greece.

A correspondent at Kephalosis reports an interview with Gen. Smolenski, whose headquarters are at that point, and close to the hills south of Almyros, a position exceedingly difficult to take by assault. Gen. Smolenski believes that he can hold his own, and is still confident in the pluck of his troops, which has already been shown thrice. He said: "I intend to await the Turkish attack here, and not to retire to Thermopylae unless absolutely compelled to do so." Gen. Smolenski has 10,000 men on his line, extending from Baklari to Port Almyro.

The Times correspondent at Athens says: "Today (Sunday) M. Ralli, the Premier visited the various legations and obtained assurance that the powers would undertake to prevent any offensive action on the part of the Turks provided the Greek forces maintained a strictly defensive attitude. On this understanding he immediately wired the commanders of the three Greek divisions at Domokos, Sourpi and Arta instructing them to abstain from all hostile action unless attacked by the enemy. The only Greek force now on Turkish territory is the band of Epirotic volunteers, led by Botzaris, which landed at Prevesa and advanced along the banks of the Louros. This force will now proceed westward along the coast, where it will be taken off by the Greek fleet. The losses at Gritzoro were the heaviest since the beginning of the war. Seven officers were killed. Requiems were sung today in all the churches, and the Opposition papers accuse the Government of wantonly sanctioning needless bloodshed. I learn that the advance was due to Col. Manos, who desired to regain the Greek army's lost prestige. The Government considered this plan a very hazardous one, but finally consented. The fierceness of the fighting at Griboro requiring reinforcements, he has compelled to abandon the original plan, and probably all have now returned to Arta. The girl standard-bearer of the Botzaris volunteers was in the thick of the hand-to-hand conflict."

An Athens dispatch, dated yesterday, says: "The Greeks have been bombarding Nicopolis, north of the city of Prevesa, and on the peninsula of that name, since early this morning.

A later dispatch says that the fighting, which was expected, has been resumed and that another battle in the vicinity of Prevesa is probable.

The Times correspondent now at Imaret heights, describing the fight in Epirus under Saturday's date says: "Throughout the day Col. Manos was an excellent example, riding under fire with his staff to all the batteries and advanced posts, and to every point where his troops were scaling the heights. The Greeks greatly distinguished themselves by their splendid coolness under hot fire, proving that when well led on in a properly conducted enterprise they are as fine a type of troops as one would wish to see. At the moment I am wiring this, 9 o'clock, Saturday morning, the action is very fierce. The Greeks are still gallantly advancing, and on all sides getting the best of it."

TURKISH VICTORIES.

Constantinople, May 17.—The Turkish commander at Luros telegraphs under Saturday's date, as follows: The outcome of a desperate battle, lasting two days, against a force of 15,000 Greeks, is that the latter have abandoned the positions on the heights they had previously captured, and have withdrawn to the olive groves at Greiminitza.

A dispatch to the Sunday Times from Athens says: In Friday's battle at Philippiada, 650 men were killed and 28 officers were wounded.

Official dispatches received from the commandant at Janina say that a division of the Greek forces, approaching the town by a narrow gorge from the direction of Gremenitza, charged the heights of Griboro and Kokonaria, but suffered heavily, while on the other side the Greeks were driven back upon Paskenpru (Paraskevi).

Athens, May 16. — The Greek army in Epirus has been compelled to fall back upon Arta, but continues to occupy a few positions beyond the bridge. The Greek losses at Griboro were 558 killed and wounded, 33 being officers. It is stated that the Government has ordered the forces in Thessaly and in Epirus to remain strictly on the defensive.

TO CAPTURE DOMOKOS.

Larissa, May 17.—Edhem Pasha's plan for the capture of Domokos are being rapidly perfected. Reinforcements are arriving, and all the Greek positions are carefully watched. General advance began at dawn. A number of Greek deserters who have been captured, say that 25,000 Greeks are behind the fortifications and entrenchments at Domokos, but that the whole organization is rotten and the medical and transport services have completely collapsed. They say that for 36 hours the only ration was a half-loaf of bread to each man, and that the forces are becoming demoralized and are deserting by the wholesale.

The Turkish Government declares there is no truth in the report that 4,000 Macedonian insurgents have captured the pass forming part of the principal line of communication of the Turkish army.

GRECIAN KING TO RETIRE.

Berlin, May 17.—The correspondent of the Staats Zeitung, of New York, has telegraphed to his newspaper, saying that an agent of King George of Greece has purchased Villa Klusemann, at Muhlwang, near Gmunden, upper Austria. The correspondent added that, according to current gossip, King George will eventually retire to his new estate in Austria.

Royal Military College of Canada.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION for Cadetships in the Royal Military College will take place at the Headquarters of the several Military Districts in which candidates reside, in June, 1897. Intending candidates who have matriculated in Arts, within 12 months previous to the Examination, in any Chartered University of the Dominion of Canada, will be exempted from passing the Obligatory or Preliminary Examination.

In addition to the facilities the College offers for an education in Military Subjects, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thoroughly practical, scientific and sound training in all departments which are essential to a high and general modern education.

The Civil Engineering Course is complete and thorough in all branches. Architecture forms a separate subject.

The Course of Physics and Chemistry is such as to lead towards Electrical Engineering, Meteorological Service, and other departments of applied science.

The Obligatory Course of Surveying includes what is laid down as necessary for the profession of Dominion Land Surveyor. The Voluntary Course comprises the higher subjects required for the Degree of Dominion Topographical Surveyor. Hydrographic Surveying is also taught.

Length of Course three years.

Five Commissions in the Imperial Regular Army are at present awarded annually.

Board and instruction, $100 for each term, consisting of ten months' residence.

For further information apply to the Deputy Assistant Adjudant-General of Militia, Ottawa, before 1st June.

Department of Militia and Defense, 1897. 19k

Another Scare.

Three Great Powers Said to be Leagued Against Britain.

Germany, France and Russia Are in the Deal to Force the Evacuation of Egypt and to Make the Transvaal Independent.

Berlin, May 17.—The correspondent, in this city, of the Associated Press, is reliably informed that during the past week a definite understanding was perfected by which the cabinets of Germany, France and Russia will soon reach the solution of the Egypt and Transvaal questions, and this will be done systematically in an anti-British sense.

As soon as the Greco-Turkish trouble is settled the subject will be jointly taken up, unless Great Britain in the meanwhile precipitates matters, in which case she will encounter the united, open hostility of the three continental powers.

The ultimate object of the agreement is to force the evacuation of Egypt and the nullification of the Pretoria convention of 1886, and to put the Transvaal upon a perfectly independent basis.

France, in the settlement of the peace conditions of Greece, will persistently side with Russia and Germany, in spite of the strong current of public opinion to the contrary.

General Cables.

Fiftieth Anniversary of O'Connell's Death Remembered.

Britain's Big Cruiser "The Powerful" to Make a Test Trip to New York and Return.

Australian Newspapers Fined—Great Conflagration in Russia—Oom Paul's Latest Scheme.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

The prohibition plebiscite bill and the report of the penitentiary investigating commission will be brought in in the Dominion House of Commons this week..

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—Seventy houses in the best part of Dorogobush, in the Province of Smolensk, Russia, two churches and the Government's buildings, have been destroyed by fire.

THE RUSSIAN TRAIN DISASTER.

St. Petersburg, May 17.—It is officially announced that 58 persons were killed in the accident to the military train wrecked on Thursday evening between Rockenhof and Eliva, on the Valki-Jurjew line.

AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS FINED.

London, May 17.—According to a dispatch to the Times from Melbourne, all four of the daily newspapers in Sydney have been fined £100 each for contempt of court, consisting in improper comment upon the trial of Frank Butler, the Australian bush murderer, which is now pending.

THE LARGEST CRUISER IN THE WORLD.

London, May 17.—It is reported that the British cruiser Powerful, said to be the largest cruiser in the world, will shortly be sent on a full power run to New York and back, in emulation of the run of the United States cruiser Columbia. The Powerful is a first-class cruiser of 14,200 tons and 25,000 indicated horse-power. She is 500 feet long, has 71 feet beam, and draws 27 feet. She is credited with a speed of 22 knots. She is a sister ship of the Terrible. She can discharge nearly 17,000 pounds or eight tons of metal in a minute. She carries a crew of 840 men.

DANIEL O'CONNELL REMEMBERED.

Rome, May 17.—The 50th anniversary of the death of Daniel O'Connell was observed Saturday by a requim mass celebrated at the Irish College. A draped catafalque bearing the arms of O'Connell and Ireland, and the figure of an angel with a scroll inscribed "Emancipation," were placed near the altar. Cardinals Vaughn and Satolli, several Irish and English bishops and the pupils of the English-speaking colleges at Rome were present. Bishop Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, and now bishop assistant to the pontifical throne, delivered an oration.

On Sunday a bronze medallion, in memory of Daniel O'Connell, was unveiled in the facade of the Plazzo de Asarta, where he died on May 15, 1843. The unveiling was preceded by a solemn mass and procession in the cathedral of Sans Siro, the most ancient Christian foundation in Genoa.

DISEASE AMONG BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

London, May 16.—A majority of the newspapers, led by the Times, are favorable to Lord Dunraven's motion, made in the House of Lords last evening, asking for an inquiry into the stories of contagious diseases among the soldiers of the British army in India and the effect upon the population of India. His lordship adduced a powerful argument, quoting figures from the report made this year by the committee. Lord Roberts, of Kandahar, who was commander-in-chief of the army in India from 1885 to 1893, and who is now commander of the forces in Ireland, strongly urged that immediate steps be taken in the matter, pointing out that in the Chitral expedition 13 per cent of the soldiers were on the sick list from that cause.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, while urging attention to the moral side of the question, admitted the necessity for an inquiry.

The Earl of Onslow, Parliamentary Secretary for the India Office, asked Lord Dunraven not to press the motion, as the Government thought the new measures which would be immediately taken, based upon a draft of the cantonment regulations from the Viceroy of India, the Earl of Elgin, would most likely attain the object desired. The debate will be resumed on Monday.

OOM PAUL'S LATEST.

London, May 17.—It is now said that the Transvaal Government has got a pretext for drawing Germany into the situation. Kruger claims the right of arbitration of the question of the Transvaal's right to pass the aliens immigration law, and will probably suggest Germany as the arbitrator. This appeal, at any rate, gives Emperor William the chance to interfere, to support Kruger's claim for arbitration. If England admits the question to arbitration, it virtually admits the independence of the Transvaal, not only in international affairs, but in foreign affairs as well. Mr. Chamberlain has claimed that the aliens immigration law came under that clause of the London convention applying to foreign relations. The London convention says that all legislation dealing with the foreign affairs of the Transvaal must have British sanction. Kruger claimed that the law had to do with internal affairs only. Then, to avoid hostilities Kruger repealed the law. Then he said that if this law had to do with foreign relations, foreign powers will be interested in it, and he appeals to Germany on a question that, really a domestic one, was made an international one by Mr. Chamberlain. England must do one of two things—either declare war or wait for another generation to grow up and of their own free will hand over the Transvaal to the British Empire.

CABLE NOTES.

Madame de Laume and her daughter have succumbed to the injuries they received at the charity bazar fire at Paris.

Advices received from Trapani, a seaport town of Sicily, are to the effect that an earthquake shock occurred there at 3 p.m. yesterday.

A Paris dispatch says: There are indications of the possibility of serious trouble between France and Morocco, owing to the incursions of Moorish tribesmen into Algerian territory.

Miss Edith Danquart, an American governess, committed suicide at Wiesbaden on Wednesday, by shooting herself through the heart. The motive for her self-destruction is supposed to be the failure of a bank in America in which she kept her savings.

Prince Bismarck has lost twenty pounds in weight during his last illness. Dr. Schweninger, his physician, has ordered him to take the waters at Gastien this summer. The former chancellor received a large torchlight procession of his Hamburg admirers in the open air during the week, though snow was falling at the time.

Financial Trouble.

Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society Embarrassed.

Placed in the Hands of a Receiver—The Assets and Liabilities.

Hamilton, Ont., May 17.—The Hamilton Homestead Loan and Savings Society is in financial difficulty. The late Col. Ion. A. Studdart, who died some few days ago, presumably from heart failure, was organizer and secretary of the society and up to the time of his death no one had any suspicion that the affairs of the society were in other than a prosperous condition. Shortly after his death an accountant was called in to go over the books, preparatory to the appointment of a new secretary, and as a result the affairs of the company will likely be wound up at the close of 1897. The accountants engaged by the society presented a report saying that upon examination the books and securities of the company were found correct. This report showed among the assets first mortgage real estate $126,276 75, but of this account Mr. Keltie, who has just examined the books, cannot find more than $50,000.

It is said the cause of the difficulty has been depreciation of the assets owing to moneys having been paid out to stockholders when the series had not actually earned the amount.

The system was the same used in any loan and building society. One dollar per month was paid in on every share for eight years, or $96 in all, and at the end of this time the shareholders drew out $200 per share, the accumulated profits, fines, interest, etc., made for this. The first ten series paid all right, but since then it appears the matured stock has been paid out of the new issue, and many of the shareholders, having perfect confidence in the secretary of the society, left their matured stock in the company to allow their profits to accumulated. The collapse was probably caused by bad management on the part of Secretary Studdart, as he had a system of calculating, which was all his own, but which was not understood by others. The majority of the shareholders are wage-earners, and people of a class who can ill afford to lose their small savings, and it looks at present as though they would not receive above twenty cents on the dollar.

The officers and directors of the society are: J. E. O'Reilly, president; A. Pain, vice-president; Miss Ethel O'Reilly, treasurer; Charles Armstrong, W. J. Kerr, Thos. Lewis, Hudson Southam, and Byron Richardson.

A meeting of the shareholders of the defunct society was held Saturday evening to hear a statement of the affairs of the society from the directors, a summary of which has been given above. The mortgages held by the company are all considered first-class securities, and a representative of the People's Loan Company, of London, offered to take these securities over at once at their value. The feeling of the meeting was, however, that the better way to do was to appoint a receiver, and have the affairs of the society wound up by the court and the assets distributed pro rata among the shareholders. Mr. C. S. Scott, assignee, was chosen receiver to wind up the concern at once.

Public Offices.

The Rush for Government Jobs and Its Cause.

Why Is Civil Service More Attractive Than Ordinary Employments?

Toronto Globe.

It is said that the Liberal Government at Ottawa has been bombarded in the last few months by applications for Government positions exceeding in number all the positions in all the departments put together. The situation indicated by this assertion is too serious to be the subject of partisan gibes. If it be said that it displays a ravenous hunger for office on the part of the friends of the Liberal Government, the crushing retort is that after eighteen years of a system which was to provide abundant and diversified employment for Canadians, a vast army of these Canadians are doing so badly as to be eager to take refuge in the civil service, while hundreds of thousands have left to swell the army of Canadians employed in the United States. In other words, the Conservative party has succeeded in making both the civil service and the United States more attractive than the ordinary occupations of men in the country that was to have been filled up and made prosperous and self-sustaining by the National Policy.

Nor would it be at all difficult to trace a connection between this extraordinary desire for office and the practice of protection. For eighteen years we have been giving practical assent to the doctrine that the industries of Canada cannot live without State aid. A general has grown up, watching deputation after deputation going to Ottawa to urge that it would be ruined if state aid were retised or withdrawn. Was that spectacle calculated to encourage the spirit of self-reliance? Was it not calculated rather to foster the growth of paternalism, of the notion that the state was an indulgent father, whose purse was always open to the son who was unable to make his own way in life? Our neighbors have had a still longer experience of the protective system, and also of the devouring thirst for office and for Government aid of all kinds. President Cleveland said that a belief seemed to have grown up that the Government ought to support the people instead of the people supporting the Government. Mr. Morton, who was Secretary of Agriculture under Cleveland, says in an article in the Forum:

"It never was surmised in the earlier days of this republic that those who by sobriety, industry and frugality had acquired property must at last suffer a penalty, in the taxation of that property to create artificial means of employing and compensating those who had been indolent, improvident and intemperate. The founders never anywhere indicate that it is a duty of the state to provide remunerative occupation for the citizen. That vagary found expression in the statutes of France, and experimentation with it brought on revolution and a new empire. It cannot be tried in this country without similar results. The tendency to depend upon Government for favors—from the distribution of prize-package gratuities in the form of printed books and a-cent-a-packet garden seeds, to the disbursement of millions of dollars upon harbors and rivers, the waters of which are never shadowed by a sail nor vexed by a paddle-wheel—has been growing enormously in recent years."

While there is much truth in Mr. Morton's remarks, it is not fair to refer to the applicants for office as indolent, improvident and intemperate. We should be disposed to classify them as: (1) Those who have an exaggerated idea of the honors and emoluments of a Government position, and (2) those who are unfortunate enough not to have found scope for their talents and energy in some more promising field. From either point of view the situation is a somewhat melancholy one. Here is the North American Continent, yielding in abundance almost everything that is necessary for the comfort and independence of its inhabitants, yet its strong-armed, intelligent men in hundreds of thousands are found, not tilling its soil, developing its resources, building up its industries, but imploring governments to give them the opportunity to earn a living for themselves and their families. We do not like to blame the victims of this condition of affairs. We cannot, as Burke said, frame an indictment against a whole people. There is something wrong in the system which bears these fruits. The rush for office is to a great extent a phase of the tendency which causes the migration from country to town. It is in some measure due to universal human instincts, but it is certainly fostered by our laws and political institutions. We help to build up the towns at the expense of the country by state aid in the form of protection; we increase the cost of the civil service and so make it more attractive, while at the same time we add to the burdens of the private citizen. What is required is a policy that shall help to send men away from the crowded cities to the farms and the mines, from the civil service and shop-keeping to the productive industries of the country. It is well to teach the doctrine of self-reliance, but it is necessary also that self-reliance shall be encouraged by our laws and political institutions.

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