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# London Advertiser

The news, reliable news, can be found in every edition of the "Advertiser."

VOL. XXXIII., NO. 15. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1895. WHOLE NO. 12347.

## Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading two cents per word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

GREAT MAMMOTH CAVE LECTURE and concert in King Street Methodist Church, 8 p.m., Monday. Lecture by the eloquent Rev. Dr. Gifford; Organist Moxon, assisted by an able quartet and others, will furnish the music. Admission, 15 cents. b

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—TUESDAY, Nov. 12—First appearance here of Frederick Bancroft, prince of magicians, in his dazzling spectacular production of magic. Two car loads of positively the most magnificent scenery and furniture ever exhibited in America. Bewildering feats of magic, superb scenery, grand tableaux, fascinating specialty artists, elaborate costumes, wonderful illusions. Prices—First two rows circle, $1; balance lower floor, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Monday. 45k

"GO TO THE MAMMOTH CAVE"—Lecture by the eloquent Rev. Dr. Gifford, in King street Methodist Church, Monday, 8 p.m. Admission to lecture and concert, 15 cents. 46u

ST. JAMES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Managers' "At Home," Tuesday, Nov. 12. Supper 6:30 to 8:30. Tickets, 25 cents. 46c

PIANO RECITAL BY MISSES H. PATERSON (A. L. C. M.), J. Steele (A. L. C. M.), assisted by Misses Eva Buck (elocutionist), Maud Ferguson (vocalist), and Mr. Barron, in Knights of Pythias Hall, Wednesday evening, 13th Nov. Admission, 25c. 45k

MUSICAL LOVERS AND STUDENTS, don't fail to hear the recital of piano, song and elocution, Knights of Pythias Hall, Wednesday evening, 13th. It will be very interesting to those studying the above subects. Admission 25c. 43tf

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND sketches by Mlle. Vanden Broeck, Art Club studio, 436½ Richmond street, Nov. 12, 13; open from 10 to 6. 45k

FLOWER SHOW AND PROMENADE concert in aid of associated charities organization of city in City Hall, Wednesday evening, Thursday and Friday afternoon and evening, Nov. 13, 14, 15. Special attractions to children Saturday afternoon. Admission 15 cents, 43g

HAZEN—CELEBRATED SLATE-WRITER, clairvoyant; sealed messages answered instantly; my mediumship is of practical value to all who are perplexed in business' law, love, luck, lost articles, marriage or family troubles. I never ask a solitary question. Nothing paid in advance or unless you are perfectly satisfied. Hours 9 to 9. 307 Dundas street.

PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—476 Richmond street, open afternoons and evenings. Classes as follows—Gentlemen, Monday evenings; ladies, Tuesday evenings; children, Saturday afternoons. DAYTON & MCCORMICK.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard, at his residence, 345 Princess avenue. A thorough system of teaching the modern glide waltz and all fashionable dances guaranteed. Lessons given any hour.

## Meetings.

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

LONDON LODGE, 383, I. A. M., MEETS Tuesday, Nov. 12, in Cullis' Hall, Wellington street. 47u

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' Mutual Benefit Society, of Western Ontario—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at the office of the society, London, Ont., on Saturday next, Nov. 16th, at 3 p.m. Nomination of officers for ensuing year. All members are requested to attend. W. L. UNDERWOOD, President; ALF. ROBINSON, Secretary. 47c zwv

REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Meteor Bicycle Club tonight, 8 o'clock. b

BUILDERS' LABORERS WILL MEET IN Edge block, corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, Wednesday evening, 13th inst., at 7:30 o'clock. W. BURLEIG, recording secretary. 47u

## Domestics Wanted.

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

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEMAID; references required. Apply to Mrs. GARTSHORE, "Beechwood," Ridout street, south. 47c

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT—Apply promptly to Mrs. JOHN BOWMAN, 563 Dundas street. 46c

WANTED—A GOOD CAPABLE WOMAN for general work; also a tidy young girl for light housework. Apply 355 Princess avenue. 46c

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—References required. 181 Dufferin avenue. 45c

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED at Ross House. 42tf

WANTED AT ONCE—GOOD GENERAL cooks, housemaids and girls for hotels, in and out of city; also girls for country, at Armstrong's Intelligence Office, 56 Dundas street. 'Phone 386.

NOTICE—GOOD GENERALS, HOTEL and private house cooks on hand to fill good places; also girls to go out of the city. Ring up the old reliable Dwyer's Intelligence Office, 591 Richmond street. Phone 1,121.

## Male Help Wanted.

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

BOY WANTED—AT GEO. BAYLEY'S paper box factory, 80 Dundas street. 47u

THREE GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED at once. New York Clothes Cleaning Company, 291 Wellington street.

AGENTS WANTED—$20 PER WEEK—Apply to GEO. MARSHALL & CO., tea importers, 258 Dundas street.

## Female Help Wanted.

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

THREE OR FOUR GOOD PAPER BOX makers wanted at once. Bayley's box factory, 80 Dundas street. 46u

## Agents Wanted.

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

AGENTS CAN EARN $125 PER MONTH selling our guaranteed Canadian Grown Nursery Stock. We offer exclusive territory. New hardy specialties. Outfits free. Salary weekly and personal assistance. Write for terms. E. O. GRAHAM, Nurseryman, Toronto. zxt

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OF GOOD address to place building and loan stock. Men of experience preferred. Salary and commission. Address "Birkbeck," 169 Dundas street, London, Ont. 19tf

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT BUSINESS for the Home Life Association of Canada—assessment system. Good remuneration. Apply L. W. BURKE, Superintendent, No. 5 Masonic Temple. 2tf

## Musical Instruction.

MRS. NOBLE, TEACHER OF PIANO organ and harmony; terms moderate Residence, 526 King street. zxv

MR. HALL HAS RESUMED PIANO lessons at his residence, 28 Stanley street.

CHARLES E. WHEELER, ORGANIST of St. Andrew's Church, late of Conservatory of Music, Leipsic, Germany, instructs in organ, piano, singing and harmony. 518 Richmond street.

## Houses, Etc., To Let.

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

TO LET—ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED and heated; modern conveniences; with or without board. Apply 424 Park avenue. 45c

TO LET—246 PICCADILLY STREET, seven doors east of Richmond—Nine rooms; rent moderate. Apply 148 Fullarton street. 47n

$5 50 RENTS GOOD COTTAGE, NO. 885 Dufferin avenue. See it. 47u

TO LET—294 PRINCESS AVENUE—FURNACE and all modern conveniences, newly painted and papered, rent moderate. Apply J. R. SHUTTLEWORTH. 45tf

TO LET—COTTAGE, CORNER RIDOUT and Craig streets, South London; rent $13. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 42tf

615 DUNDAS STREET—REFITTED FOR fine boarding house; 10 large bedrooms, 16 rooms in all, and 2 fine cellars; rent low. Apply Lilley's Livery. 27tf

TO LET—RESIDENCE, 484 TALBOT street, corner Dufferin avenue, 10 rooms, modern conveniences. Apply FRASER & FRASER. 42tf

TWO LARGE WELL FURNISHED rooms to let 421 Ridout street. 39tf

OFFICE TO LET—DOUBLE ROOM WITH vault, first floor Albion Building; also front room on first floor; immediate possession. Apply T. H. CARLING, at the brewery. 33 f

TO LET—HOUSE—126 KENT STREET—Ten rooms; modern conveniences. Apply GEORGE C. GUNN, barrister. 74tf

## Articles For Sale.

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE, cheap. Apply to GEORGE WALTERS' store, 746 Dundas street. 46c

PONY FOR SALE—QUIET AND SOUND—Will be sold cheap. Apply 637 Elias street. 35tf

FOR SALE—ELECTRO PLATING PLANT—Steam power, dynamo, etc., all complete; a bargain. E. FITZALLEN, corner Market and Talbot. 27tf

LUMBER—WHOLESALE ONLY—CAR or cargo lots; Spicer's extra British Columbia red cedar shingles; pine and Ontario cedar shingles; pine, hemlock, hardwood, cedar, lumber, posts, piles, etc. D. FERGUSON, Manf. Agent, London, Ont.

## Lost and Found.

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

LOST—PURSE CONTAINING MONEY and railroad ticket, between Dundas and G. T. station. Finder rewarded by leaving at this office. 46u

## Wanted.

Advertisements under this heading one cent a word each insertion. No advertisement less than 10 words.

ROOM WANTED—IN CENTRAL LOCALITY. Apply, stating terms, with or without board, to Box 267 City P.O. 46c

MONEY WANTED—WE HAVE A NUMBER of applications for first-class loans on first mortgages. THOMAS & BUCHNER, barristers, etc., 83 Dundas street. 45n bw

## Real Estate For Sale.

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

FOR SALE—COTTAGE ON LICHFIELD street, in first-class repair; city and soft water; will sell cheap. Apply 559 Adelaide street. 45bu

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—630 YORK street. Apply 654 York street. 23tf

FOR SALE—A BIG LIST OF FARMS, market gardens and dwellings of all descriptions and prices to suit all. Money to loan on monthly installment plan. J. F. SANGSTER, over C. P. R. ticket office.

## Board and Lodging.

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

WANTED—BY ELDERLY CLERGYMAN and wife, board and three unfurnished rooms, modern conveniences, north of Dundas, private table preferred. Apply 616 Richmond street. 46u

## Brokers.

JOHN WRIGHT—STOCK BROKER, Richmond street, London. ywt

## Architects.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Duffield Block. H. C. MCBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT—Has removed his office to 180 Dundas street, east of Richmond.

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

## Artists.

PAINTING ON PHOTOGRAPHS—CABINET size, finely executed, from $1 each. Lessons for the same given at a moderate price. MISS FLORA WHITE, 36 Alma street.

MRS. LAURA DOUGLAS RECEIVES pupils in oil and pastel painting at 243½ Dundas street, upstairs.

## Educational.

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR boys and girls. Public school course Music thoroughly taught. Reopens Monday, Aug. 26. MRS. BASKERVILLE, 144 Mill street.

## Very Attractive Sale

—OF—

Fine House Furnishing Goods, Belfast Linens, Manchester Quilts, Fine Lace Curtains, etc.

THE SUBSCRIBER has the pleasure to announce a sale of fine imported furnishing goods to be held at my rooms, **242 Dundas Street**, on

**Wednesday and Thursday Afternoon and Evening, Nov. 13 and 14.**

These goods are brought to this city by Mr. O'Brien, who is well and favorably known in connection with sales of Turkish rugs, and as a guarantee to the quality of the goods those who patronize the sale may depend on getting reliable articles, as he only handles the best class produced. The consignment consists of Belfast linen table cloths (all sizes), tray and 5-o'clock cloths, napkins, fine hemstitched towels, huck towels, linen damask, lawn diapers, huckaback linen sheeting, pillow linen, doylies, and other articles from the looms of Belfast; Manchester white toilet, Marceille, Waldeck, Victoria satin finished and Royal Evans quilts, fancy and white honeycomb and handwoven quilts; colored ultimas, beehive and Orient bedspreads, fine Nottingham curtains and many other useful furnishing goods. On view Tuesday. Sale at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock each day.

47u J. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

# Chinese Rebels.

**Armed With Russian Rifles They Defy the Imperial Forces.**

Growing Evidences of Anarchy in Turkey.

**French and Italian Fleets Ordered to the Levant.**

**Commercial Activity in Japan—Movement to Prohibit Importation of Canadian Sheep—Government Taking Action in Re the Shipbuilders' Strike.**

SNOW STORM IN BRITAIN.

London, Nov. 11.—A severe snow storm is raging today over Scotland, the northern part of England, and Ireland. Telegraphic communication and railroad traffic are seriously interfered with.

THE MURDERERS OF LENZ.

Constantinople, Nov. 11.—Eleven Kurds, charged with the murder of Frank G. Lenz, of Pittsburg, Pa., who started to ride around the world on a bicycle and disappeared in Armenia, have been arrested and taken to Erzeroum, in order to be tried there in the presence of the British consul, in the absence of an American consul, their arrest being to certain degree due to the search which Mr. William A. Sachsiebin made for the missing rider, who represented a New York publication.

BAD NEWS FROM TURKEY.

Constantinople, Nov. 11.—The news from the provinces today is decidedly bad. Advices from Sivsa tell of the massacres and pillage of Armenian villiages in that province and the need of military reinforcements is being strongly felt. Shakir Pasha has gone to Khnouss in order to arrests the Kurds' movements. A rising of the Druses is reported from Damascus, in Syria, and all the redifs of the army corps stationed at Damascus and Erzingjan are being mobilized. News of like importance comes from other points, and everything tends to confirm the statement that anarchy prevails throughout Asiatic Turkey.

SHUTTING OUT SHEEP.

London, Nov. 11.—Stronger pressure than ever is being brought to bear on the Government to prohibit the free importation of American and Canadian sheep on the ground of the rapid spread of scab. Interested agricultural organs assert that 1,550 Canadian sheep that were offered for sale in London on Tuesday were not allowed to enter the market, the inspectors sending the lot to Deptford to be slaughtered. At the same time 1,130 sheep from the United States were allowed to escape, though recently four cargoes from America that were landed at Liverpool were found to be infected. The meaning of these statements is obvious.

A FRENCH FLEET FOR THE LEVANT.

Paris, Nov. 11.—At a Cabinet Council held at the Elysee Palace on Saturday, M. Berthelot, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, read the dispatches from Constantinople, showing that the powers are in complete agreement as to the course to be pursued. In addition, M. Berthelot announced that the annual cruise of a division of the French Mediterranean fleet to the Levant will be held a month earlier than usual, in view of the situation of affairs in Turkey. The division, therefore, will start immediately for the Levant.

London, Nov. 11.—Dispatches received tonight state that both the French and Italian Mediterranean fleets have been ordered to proceed at once to Turkish waters.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

London, Nov. 11.—Special dispatches received here from Shanghai say that the rebel Dungans in the northwest of China are mostly armed with rifles of Russian manufacture. It is added that their leader, maintaining iron discipline among his followers, accords foreigners benevolent protection. He has sent a sort of ultimatum to the Imperial Government, announcing his intention to advance upon Pekin should the answer prove unfavorable.

The rebels are now said to number over 60,000 men, and the imperial forces are reported to be utterly incapable of resistance and to be committing excesses in the territory under their control. Whole towns and villages are said to have been subjected to rapine and the fields in their neighborhood are said to be littered with the corpses of men, women and children.

IN JAPAN.

Tokio, Oct. 25 (via Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 10.—Great commercial activity prevails in Japan. The large sums expended in the provinces on account of the war, the wages earned by the land transport coolies, and the unexpected good crop of rice have produced such prosperity that a sudden and marked appreciation in prices has taken place in almost every class of commodities. The railways are doing an immense business.

Kirisfi Yama, a volcanic mountain in Kagoshima, the southern province of Japan, recently broke into violent eruption. Two men and one woman were killed.

The conference to discuss the restoration of Liao Tung peninsula opened in Pekin on Oct. 17. The Japanese plenipotentiary demanded, first, an indemnity of 30,000,000 taels; second, that the Chinese Government should pledge itself not to cede the peninsula to any other nation; third, that Talin Talung and Takus should be declared open ports.

THE BIG STRIKE—GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE.

London, Nov. 11.—The first instance of English Government intervention in a labor dispute is the appointment of Mr. Gerald Balfour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to use his influence to settle the trouble between the Belfast and Clyde ship-builders and their employes. The Government has always hitherto held aloof in labor disputes, but it now claims the right to intervene in view of the delay that may possibly arise in existing contracts. Under Government pressure the employers will be compelled to either submit to arbitration or accept the terms of the men. The Conservative press, notably the St. James Gazette, sides with the employes, holding that the Belfast strike is simply a movement for a return to the old wages that were reduced under the assent of the men while times were bad.

CABLE NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone is constantly receiving offers from publishers in New York, Boston and Chicago for works on sacred subjects. He declines all these offers, as they are outside his own plans, which he is determined to follow.

The baby son of the Princess Adolphus of Teck, who is the daughter of the Duke of Westminster, has lost an eye from ophthalmia. The other eye is affected, but hopes are entertained it may be saved.

It is said that Princess Maud of Wales, who is betrothed to Prince Karl, second son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, is an expert milkmaid and a good butter-maker. She learned in the model dairy at her father's, Sandringham House.

Mrs. Langtry means to build a theater in the west end of London. An agent is now seeking a site for the building.

The winnings of the turf of the horses owned by the Prince of Wales amounted to £7,870 during the past season. This is better than the Prince has ever done at racing before. His betting gains were also large.

# Fear No Foe.

Significant Speech by Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

**Britain Is Equal in War or Commerce**

To Any Competition in the Far East.

**The Powers Working Together in Constantinople.**

**The Turkish Situation Unsatisfactory—An Important Deliverance—The Speech Criticised.**

London, Nov. 11.—Following the Lord Mayor's show Saturday was the annual banquet, given as usual at the Guild Hall. The scene was a brilliant one. The Cabinet Ministers came in official uniform, and the judges wore their scarlet gowns, wigs and square black caps. Conspicuous among the guests were the Lord Chancellor, the Recorder, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord James of Hereford, the Chancellor of the Exchequor, the president of the Board of Trade and the president of the Board of Agriculture. The Marquis of Salisbury was among the last to arrive.

A marked feature of the Lord Mayor's banquet is the Premier's speech, when the policy of the Government is generally outlined. Lord Salisbury began his address by saying that when he last spoke in London it was just after the general election at which the electors had expressed their opinion of the subject of home rule, and he spoke after a still more decisive expression of opinion given concerning that measure. The electorate had spoken in terms which could not be mistaken, and all could rest assured that no dismemberment of the empire would be countenanced. The position of the members of the House of Lords had also been more exactly defined.

The only passage which could be construed as aggressive was his allusions to the east. Evidently referring to the recent reports in regard to Russia, the Premier said:

"We can equal any proposal that may be made as regards war or commerce in that direction, and we may look with equanimity upon any person who thinks he can exclude us from that fertile region."

Turning to the discussion of the Armenian question, Lord Salisbury asserted that the present Government had added nothing to the demands of the three powers made in May, and which were accepted by the Sultan. These reforms, if carried out, would give the Armenians every safeguard that the nation could desire. "But, will they be carried out?" he asked. "If the Sultan has not himself determined to give them justice, no constitution which can be devised will give them this. I must confess that the news from Constantinople indicates that the Sultan is not inclined to carry out these reforms. More than this I cannot say at present, but in case the Sultan refuses we may point out to him the fact that the powers 50 years ago determined as a safeguard of the peace of Europe that the integrity of the Ottoman Empire should be preserved, and as far as I know the powers are of the same opinion still.

"All throughout these negotiations I have been impressed with the profound desire of the powers, and even with those generally regarded as among the most restless powers, to act together with a common aim looking towards the peace of the world, and I am hopeful that this unanimity of action may in time lessen the heavy burdens of an armed peace which now press upon our industries."

A FULLER REPORT.

A later report gives additional details of the great speech. Referring to the alarming reports from the East Lord Salisbury said:

"Depend upon it, whatever may happen in that region, be it in the way of war or the way of commerce, we are equal to any competition that may be opposed to us, and may look with absolute equanimity on the action of any persons who think to exclude us from that fertile or commercial region, or who imagine that if we are excluded they can best us in the markets of the world. (Cheers.) I should be sorry if we felt undue sensitiveness in the matter."

Continuing, he said that there is another part of the world where matters are not so peaceful as he hoped they are in the far East. He recalled the action in May last of the British, French and Russian ambassadors at Constantinople, and declared that it was designed to protect the Armenians, whose terrible and deplorable sufferings had moved the feelings of the British nation to their base. The demands made on Turkey by the three powers had been substantially accepted by the Sultan. He had seen somewhere under a great name the assertion that the Sultan had won a great victory over the British. It could not be called a victory, Lord Salisbury declared, because he had given the British all they wanted. There had been an impression abroad that he himself had added a demand to those made in May, requiring something in the nature of an international commission. That was a great mistake. He had never added to the demands. He did offer as substitute demands, as a simpler way of attaining the same end, that, if it was preferred, the present Mohammedan machinery should continue and be supervised by a mixed commission. The demands of the embassies were substantially that a proportional number of Christian employes should be added to the executive of the provinces containing a large number of Armenians. He did not contend that his proposal was the better. The Sultan preferred the other proposal, and this naturally fell to the ground.

The reason that he preferred to be rid of his proposal to substitute Christian for Moslem officers was his great horror of the powers appearing in these cases as partisans of one religion rather than of another. That would be exceedingly dangerous. He remarked that the Queen of Great Britain rules over more Mohammedans than the Sultan, and that the British Government would have been neglecting its duty if it allowed itself to appear as a religious partisan in governing so vast an empire.

Continuing, Lord Salisbury said: "I should have been glad if our proposals could have divested the negotiations of any appearance of partiality, and could have assured our Moslem fellow subjects, who are among the most loyal and orderly subjects of the Queen, that they may rely on the Imperial Government being absolutely impartial. With regard to the result of the negotiations, if the reforms are carried into effect they would give the Armenians every prospect that a nation could desire—prosperity, peace, justice, and safety to life and property. But will they be carried out?

"If the Sultan can be persuaded to give justice to the Armenians it will not signify what the exact nature of the undertaking may be. If he will not heartily resolve to do justice to them the most ingenious constitution that can be framed will not avail to protect or assist the Armenians. Only through the Sultan can any real, permanent blessings be conferred on his subjects.

"What if the Sultan is not persuaded? I am bound to say that the news reaching us from Constantinople does not give much cheerfulness in that respect. You will readily understand that I can only speak briefly on such a matter. It would be dangerous to express the opinions that are on my lips less they injure the cause of peace and good order, which, above all things, I have at heart. But supposing the Sultan will not give these reforms, what is to follow?

"The first answer I should give is that above all treaties, all combinations of the powers, in the nature of things is Providence. God, if you please to put it so, has determined that persistent and constant mis-government must lead the government which follows it to its doom, and while I readily admit that it is quite possible that the Sultan, if he likes, can govern with justice and can be persuaded, he is not exempt any more than any other potentate from the law that injustice will bring the highest one on earth to ruin. It is not only the necessary action of the law of which I speak on which we may rely. There is the authority of the great powers.

"Turkey is in the remarkable position that she has now stood for half a century mainly because the powers resolved that for the peace of Christendom it was necessary that she should stand. The danger is that if the Ottoman Empire falls it would not be merely a danger that would threaten its territory. It would be the danger that the fire there lit would spread to other nations, involving all that is most powerful and civilized in Europe in a dangerous conflict.

Lord Salisbury deprecated indulging in the illusion that some single power would escape the treaty and try to settle the question in its own manner. He believed that the powers were never more disposed than now to stand together by the European system they had themselves devised. Danger existed that the Sultan should imagine that under pressure of necessity the adhesion of the powers was such that no abuses in the Ottoman Empire would ever receive punishment. That was a great delusion. Lord Salisbury declared he believed that the powers were thoroughly resolved to co-operate in everything concerning Turkey. How they would act was not for him to prophesy. He did not know what contingencies might arise, but no man would say that it was impossible for them to arise. They might become weary of the cry of suffering that goes up in their ears and find other substitutes for that which does not fulfill the hopes entertained 40 years ago. There was therefore nothing in the concert of the powers to console those who would perpetuate misgovernment, or to silence the voice of those who would impress on the Ottoman rulers as the one burning necessity of the hour, that they give the common blessing of good government to those under them.

In conclusion Lord Salisbury said: "Throughout the negotiations nothing was impressed more strongly upon my mind than the disposition of the powers to act together, and their profound sense of the appalling danger any separation of their action might produce. Those among them who are popularly reputed to be restless have vied with the others in their anxiety to conduct the difficulty to a favorable issue, and have conducted themselves in a manner that should better bring all the powers into line, moved by the common ambition and noble aim of preserving the peace of Christendom.

"This is a very cheering symptom. I hope it may be the foundation of a system of action that will last for many years to come, and that in this sense of necessary co-operation, imposed by the dangers and exigencies of our time, we shall find a solution of some of the formidable problems that oppress us, and shall in due time be able to put a stop to that condition of armed peace which presses now on the industries of the world.'

Upon the conclusion of his speech the Prime Minister was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering.

The other speeches of the evening were unimportant. The Marquis of Lansdowne responded for the army and navy, the Spanish ambassador for the "Foreign Ministers," and Lord Russel for the judges.

COMMENT ON SALISBURY'S SPEECH.

Business closed here Saturday and on the continent as well with everybody's thoughts turned toward the Guildhall, where by a dramatic chance Lord Salisbury made a speech in the very middle of a more critical financial and political situation than any that the old world has experienced since 1878. It can hardly be said that Salisbury was reassuring. He spoke on foreign affairs at an exceptional length, but with a Gladstonian indirectness quite like his customary manner. The only clean-cut thing was his terse defiance to Russia on Chinese matters. His phrase that England was equal alike to any question of war or commerce was received with roars of acclamation. His long and colorless disquisition on the Turkish embroglio was listened to in eager silence. The feeling of his speech at the close was that matters at Constantinople must be even more complexed than has been supposed. The Guildhall party broke up with the impression that nothing had been said to arrest the panic in the city on Monday or to alter the general conviction that England is on the verge of war. Apparently it is regarded by the Premier as injudicious to refer to alliances, but the word is going round tonight that Austria and Italy are solidly with England, and German assistance is not despaired of.

The Morning Post says: It is difficult to discern that Lord Salisbury considers that the period of the Sultan's probation has expired. The patience and trust of the signers of the treaty of Berlin are exhausted. The Ottoman Empire may continue, but the doom of its present Government has been sealed by the folly of the Sultan and his servants.

The Daily News (Liberal) cordially approves of the speech. "His words," it says, "will help to alleviate the panic that on Saturday agitated the money markets of the continent He evidently does not believe that there is danger of war, but the future is uncertain. The days of the Turk in Europe are numbered. On the question of how the Ottoman dynasty will fall and what will replace it Lord Salisbury does not enlighten us."

The Times says Lord Salisbury showed the world that the six powers are resolved to act together in all that concerns the Ottoman Empire. In that lies the import of the speech to the Turk."

Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables this comment on Lord Salisbury's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet: "The natural inference from this speech would be that England and Russia are not likely to come into conflict in connection with China, and that Lord Salisbury is straining every effort to promote harmony of action among the powers at Constantinople, and is warning the Sultan that submission to the will of Europe is his only hope of saving his worm-eaten throne. The naval preparations of England and France for strenghening their fleets in Turkish waters point to the same conclusion. Lord Salisbury's speech tends to minimize rather than to increase the European alarm."

Mr. Blakely Hall cables: "Lord Salisbury spoke under an evident sense of the responsibility on him, and his manner showed more than his words that his message was not one of encouragement. His reference to the far east was brief, but ominous. He hoped peace had now been secured, but trusted that whatever took place there it would not be viewed with unnecessary disturbance and alarm. Whatever might happen in that region, be it in the way of war or commerce, he believed Great Britain would be equal to any competition. Regarding the more imminent crisis in Turkey he was explicit on some points. The most hopeful passages are those in which the Premier confirms the statement that the great powers are in full accord with regard to dealing with the first phases in any emergencies. He was also emphatic in maintaining the necessity of preserving the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. He practically declared that any other policy would spread a conflagration throughout Europe, but he declined to prophesy what the powers would do in certain imminent contingencies. Most of Lord Salisbury's hearers interpreted his word to mean that the present Ottoman Government is doomed, and his speech, as a whole, is regarded as a depressingly pessimistic utterance. Many described it as the gloomiest public address ever delivered by a British Prime Minister.

The papers in Paris regard Lord Salisbury's speech favorably The Journal des Debats says that in view of the reports of the dispatch of squadrons to the Levant and the holding of a European conference on the Turkish question the British Prime Minister's declarations are just what are wanted to reassure the Republic. It shows that there is no conflict of the interests of the powers. The Temps says the collective action in regard to Turkey is the only possible line of conduct. Lord Salisbury's language on this subject reassures Europe regarding the reports that there are dissensions among the powers.

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