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JOHN CAMERON, Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Friday, July 12.

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

COLLAPSE POSTPONED.

The proceedings in the Dominion Parliament, last night, show that the collapse of the Bowell Ministry has been postponed.

In Quebec, the Oulmet-Caron ring will assert that they have had their way, and that they have the written pledge of every Minister that they will do the bidding of the Quebec members.

In Ontario, we will have the statement that the Oulmet-Caron end of the patent combination has capitulated, and that Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in shirking the question for another six months, and putting the kickers off with promises which he knows that he cannot implement, has proved himself to be a great statesman.

When all is said and done, however, the fact remains that the majority of the Ministry have dealt with the question of the Manitoba schools, and with the rights of the minority, in a most unstatesmanlike manner.

How would British statesmen regard such shuffling and blundering? Suppose Mr. Balfour, leader of the British House of Commons, and Mr. Chamberlain, to announce to the country that a given line of policy had been mapped out for the Government, and that it meant to abide by it, and to carry it out in the next session. Suppose that they were to go up and down England for months enunciating it, and at the same time attempted to carry two bye-elections by its aid. And then imagine Lord Salisbury permitting that line of conduct to be pursued without a protest in any one of his public addresses. After this, imagine Lord Salisbury going to Parliament and saying, by implication, that his colleagues had lied when they stated the Government policy, and that it was never intended to carry it out.

If such a state of affairs were possible in Great Britain, and the high-minded statesmen of that country were to tolerate it for a day, we would have an exact counterpart of what has taken place at Ottawa with regard to the remedial order.

This remedial order, it will be remembered, was issued as soon as the judgment of the Privy Council was received. The original intention was to hurry on the general elections, and to let each section of the country put its own construction upon the demand. By this means it was hoped that in Quebec the order would be held to mean the compelling of Manitoba to change her school law, while in Ontario it would be argued that it was only a recommendation. The early holding of the general elections would also have enabled the men in power to avoid being exposed in the bye-elections.

This programme was proceeded with. It will be remembered, for a week or two. The voters' lists were hurried as they never were before, and the printing of many of them was farmed out to favored printers in order that they might be completed in time for use last spring. But after a few weeks it was found that the feeling in the country was so strong against the Government that high tax candidates everywhere urged delay. The Quebec contingent also became suspicious of the bona fides of the Administration, and clamored for another session in order to prove them. For nearly two months the internal dissension proceeded. Parliament was not called together till a date never before reached except after a general election had been held. The discomfited Ministers feared to take the leap either way, so gloomy were the prospects. Finally another session was resolved on, and the utter incapacity and indecision of the men in power demonstrated. The bye-elections took place on the eve of the session, and as was expected, the Liberals, with the assistance of Conservative believers in trade freedom, carried the

two constituencies which they contested by sweeping majorities. Even the seat held by the late Sir John Thompson, and for which his brother-in-law sought election, with the family prestige and influence at his back, went against the men in power. Mr. Oulmet and Sir Adolphe Caron championed the Conservative policy in one constituency, and Sir Hibbert Tupper in the other. They pledged the Administration to an enforcement of the remedial order to the letter in the event of the Manitoba Legislature declining to alter its school law so as to re-establish separate schools. This pledge was made again and again by the Quebec Ministers in the months preceding the assembling of Parliament, and the remedial order was sent to Manitoba. Not till it was returned from that Province, with the almost unanimous refusal of the Legislature to act upon it, did it dawn upon the majority of the Ottawa Cabinet that it had made a huge mistake, and that it could not lawfully enforce its demand.

It was an exhibition of flagrant incompetency to delay action for five years, and then issue an order on Manitoba that could not be enforced by any law of the land. The remedial order, as the reply from the Manitoba Legislature points out, went beyond the British Privy Council judgment in its demand that a condition of affairs should be re-established in the Northwest Province which no one having any knowledge of the Province or its wants would for a moment counsel as wise. In thus going beyond the British Privy Council decision, and in adopting an untenable attitude, the men in power at Ottawa rendered a refusal of their demands the only course open to a self-respecting people.

The Cabinet at Ottawa has not now honestly faced the situation, or it would acknowledge its foolish conduct, withdraw its ill-conceived remedial order, and apologise to the Manitoba representatives for causing them so much trouble. Then it should accept Manitoba's suggestion that before further action is taken it should cause an independent investigation to be made into the question—it need not take a great deal of time—and when it is accomplished enter into friendly negotiations with the Province with the view of having justice done to every section of the community. After its miserable attempt at bulldozing the Manitobans to assume an untenable attitude towards their educational system, there appears to be no other way out of the difficulty, whether Parliament is called upon to deal with it six months hence or a year from now.

POINTS.

The cat came back.

Caron and Oulmet, we all along strongly suspected, had a string attached to their resignations.

It is now suspected that the coolness between the two sections of the Ottawa Ministry so chilled the atmosphere this week as to cause the unusual July frost.

A contemporary expresses great annoyance because we warned Lord Aberdeen to be careful lest, when fist-cuffs were added to wordy warfare in the Cabinet squabbles, he might not get a black eye, as one of the high tax leaders did in a recent encounter. When the warring factions in the Cabinet get down to billingsgate and threatenings, even the Governor-General, if around, might find it difficult to avoid injury.

The Toronto World (Conservative) asserts that the Dominion Government is going forward to "almost certain defeat in Ontario." Ditto in every other Province. A Cabinet divided against itself—held together temporarily by the greed of office only—cannot stand. The electors will settle that.

A correspondent, writing from England, says that the drought in the old land has been almost as great as in Canada. The crops, including hay and wheat, will generally be short. This will increase the demand from other countries, including Canada.

The announcement that Sir Hector Langevin was ready to take his job proved a powerful magnet in drawing the disgruntled Oulmet back to his seat. Langevin craves for rehabilitation.

Fear of the coming general election had more to do with the collapse of the strike at Ottawa than anything else. The participants knew that an election would result in the overthrow of the party now in power, and they resolved to hold on to the leaves and fishes as long as possible.

It seems to be about as safe to travel on water as on land. Last year only one in 2,708,333 persons on steam vessels was drowned.

POLLING BEGINS TOMORROW.

Tomorrow the first of the British elections take place. On Monday polling will be held for the sixty odd constituencies embraced in the British metropolis and its suburbs. The House of Commons contains 670 members, distributed geographically as follows:

England.....465
Ireland.....103
Scotland.....72
Wales.....30

The parties were represented in the last House as follows:
Conservatives.....267
Liberals.....267
Nationalists.....81
Liberal-Unionists.....55

By the action of Mr. Chamberlain, the Liberal "Unionists" are now blotted out. They have been delivered over to the Conservatives, with whom they have acted since 1885, though up

The Cabinet Shakeup.

Mr. Foster's Explanation of the Crisis—The Chasm Bridged Over for the Time Being—Only a "Misunderstanding"—Characteristic Speeches by the Liberal Leader and D'Alton McCarthy—The Conservative Member for Bagot Calls the Ministry "A Pack of Cowards"—The Premier Speaks—The Government's Majority Cut Down From 56 to 35.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, July 11.—The railway committee sat last night and passed the Trans-Canadian Railway charter, which empowers G. E. Church, R. D. Martin, of London, England, and Senator Clewom, of Ottawa, to construct a railway from Quebec across the continent to the Pacific Ocean, in an almost straight line from Quebec to Lake Winnipeg, and thence via the Yellow Head Pass, with a branch from near Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay, and a spur from Quebec to Montreal. This last was struck out. The capital stock of the company was increased from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000.

A TIMELY DOSE.

The Banking and Commerce committee this morning passed the Foresters' Insurance Bill by 27 to 18. In the course of the discussion Mr. Cochrane (Conservative member for East Northumberland) called out to Dr. Borden (Liberal): "What do you know about insurance?" to which Dr. Borden replied: "I know as much about it as you know about skim milk." The reference being to the charge that Cochrane some years ago delivered skimmed milk to a cheese factory with whom he had a contract. Cochrane fell into a rage and went up to Dr. Borden and shook his fist at him, and threatened to "kick him" for saying it, and called him names. Dr. Borden, who is a big Maritime member, merely laughed at Cochrane, who was in a state of great excitement.

"THE CATS CAME BACK."

Sir Adolphe Caron and Mr. Oulmet entered the House when it opened this afternoon, and were greeted with cheers by the Ministerialists, while derisive laughter and cries of "The cats came back" echoed from the Opposition benches.

A message was received from his Excellency, transmitting the reply of Manitoba to the remedial order.

On the orders of the day Mr. Girouard asked if the negotiations with Manitoba proposed would, if unsuccessful on the line of the remedial order, preclude or postpone the legislation announced.

Mr. Foster—No, they will not.

FOSTER EXPLAINS.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier asked for an explanation of the Cabinet crisis. Hon. Mr. Foster—Some of our colleagues thought it useless to enter into negotiations with Manitoba, and that remedial legislation should be introduced at once. On such an important question we held that no such legislation should be introduced. Mr. Angers adhered to the view that legislation should be introduced this session, and his resignation has been pressed and accepted. The divergence with Messrs. Oulmet and Caron was a matter of detail, and not of principle, and they had patriotically been able to see this, and have concluded that in the statement of Monday last remedial legislation was pledged and would be carried out in perfect good faith; they have accepted this and returned to Parliament with the rest of the Cabinet.

Mr. Caron read his statement. He said: "I believe my refusal to assist my colleagues on the lines laid down would retard remedial legislation, and I accept the pledge of the leader of the House."

When Mr. Caron sat down there were cries of "Next!" and laughter from the Opposition.

Mr. Oulmet, who looked very sulky indeed, as if he had swallowed nasty medicine, spoke next. His statement was in French, to much the same effect. In rising to congratulate the Government on the restoration of peace and order on the treasury benches and the return of the recalcitrant ones, Hon. Wilfrid Laurier said that the situation reminded him of the story told of the "cats coming back." Today there was an exhibition of a small family of kittens coming back to the Premier. Only a few days ago they had started upon what they represented to be a crusade for a holy cause, but after three days' experience in the cold they had

RETURNED TO THE CREAM. The House and the country, after being kept three days in suspense, were now told that after all it was only a slight misunderstanding. The policy of the Government had been laid down by the Minister of Finance on Monday last, when it was stated that at the next session of Parliament, to be called not later than the 3rd of January—if in the meantime Manitoba had not been brought to terms—there would be some legislation introduced to give satisfaction to the minority. This he understood was binding upon the Government, and if he had been a member of

it now they have professed independence of that party.

IT ALWAYS PAYS.

It pays to advertise in a live newspaper all the year around. It pays just as well in summer as it does in winter. That ancient and very foolish superstition that advertisers could afford to keep out of print during the hot months has been effectually exploded. The public consumes food, wears out clothes, shoes and hats, and purchases furniture and all the necessities of life in summer as well as in winter. Indeed, the number of people who are shrewd enough to see that it is often profitable to wait for summer bargains is constantly increasing. The merchant who attracts these customers by reasonable and interesting announcements of what he has to sell will make money whether the weather is hot or cool, dry or rainy.—New York Morning Advertiser.

Friday Bargain Day.

July 12th.

Every Friday is Bargain Day. We give a few items below; many more will be offered. After a successful season we are disposed to offer unusual bargains. Prices for Bargain day only. Shop early.

CHAPMAN'S

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

- 1st—One table Wash Goods—novelties in Dress Goods at half price. Goods that were 25c for 12½c, 38c goods for 19c, and 40c goods for 20c. See our west center windows, this is a snap and undoubtedly will be cleared out early.
- 2nd—One table assorted Dress Goods in special patterns, these are fine goods and new, some were 75c yard, others 50c; Friday you get your choice for 25c yard.
- 3rd—One lot remnants of Curtain Goods, in Swiss and spot muslins, Friday at half price.
- 4th—20 pairs Lace Curtains, sample pairs, slightly soiled, Friday you get your choice 25 per cent less than regular price.
- 5th—17 pieces Black Lace Dress Goods, regular price 15c, for 5c.
- 6th—4 pieces China Silk, in black and navy, flowered patterns, regular price 43c, for 25c.
- 7th—20 pieces Natural Pongee Silk, worth 40c yard, for 19c.
- 8th—5 pieces Tweed Mix Dress Goods, double width, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 9th—3 pieces Black and Navy Estamine Serge, guaranteed fast dye, on Friday for 30c.
- 10th—5 pieces Heavy Twill Dress Goods, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 11th—10 pieces 40-inch All-Wool Crepons, nice range of colors, worth 45c, for 25c.

STAPLE DEPARTMENT.

- 12th—French Muslins, pink, blue and white, worth 25c, for 12½c.
- 13th—Crinkle Chambrays, fine assortment, worth 20c, for 10c.
- 14th—Scotch Chambrays, blue, pink and bluette, worth 25c for 15c.
- 15th—Scotch Gingham and Muslins, fine patterns, worth 12½c, for 6½c.
- 16th—Cotton Challies, floral effects, wide and fine, worth 12½c, for 6½c.
- 17th—Brocade Steens, in cream, pink and strawberry, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 18th—Twill Sheeting, bleached, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 19th—Fine Bleached Sheeting, plain or twill, 2½ yards wide, worth 35c, for 28c.
- 20th—White Quilts, large size, with or without fringe, worth \$2 25, for \$1 69.
- 21st—Linen toweling, 27 inches wide, all linen, worth 13c, for 10c.
- 22nd—Ceylon Flannel, cream with colored spots, worth 25c, for 12½c.
- 23rd—Turkish Toweling, unbleached, 28 inches wide, worth 20c, for 15c.
- 24th—Strong Tweed for boys' wear, worth 38c, for 29c.
- 25th—Table Cloths, 2½ yards long, plain and with colored border, worth \$1 25, for \$1.

SMALLWARE DEPARTMENT.

- 26th—Ladies' Black Silk Taffeta Gloves, worth 35c, for 18c.
- 27th—Children's Light Fancy Lisle Gloves, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 28th—Ladies' All-Wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toes, summer weights, worth 50c, for 35c.
- 29th—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Maco Cotton Hose, 4 fold, spliced knee, heel and toe, worth 40c, for 28c.
- 30th—Boys' Ribbed Cotton Hose, fast black, spliced knee, heel and toes, worth 25c, for 16c.
- 31st—Ladies' Italian Silk and Lisle Hose, worth 85c and \$1, your choice for 50c.
- 32nd—Children's Straw Sailor Hats, worth 25c, Friday for 15c.
- 33rd—Colored and Black Silk Windsor Ties, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 34th—Cream, White, Beure and Two Toned Point Laces, worth 20c and 25c, choice for 10c.
- 35th—Fancy Figured Millinery Ribbons, worth 15c yard, Friday for 10c.
- 36th—Ladies' Colored Waists, pleated fronts, large sleeves, worth \$1 50, for \$1.
- 37th—White Cambric, all over insertion, worth 40c and 50c yard, Friday for 28c.
- 38th—Large Bath Sponges, worth 15c, for 8c.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS DEPARTMENT.

- 39th—Men's Extra Heavy Unlaundered Shirts, cuff or bands, worth 75c, for 48c.
- 40th—Men's Fancy English Oxford Shirts, worth 85c and \$1, Bargain Day 50c.
- 41st—Boys' and Men's Shaker Flannel Shirts, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 42nd—Men's Seamless Socks, ribbed top, worth 12½c, Bargain Day 4 for 25c.
- 43rd—Men's Fine Silk Ties, the new knot, worth 25c, Friday 2 for 25c.
- 44th—Men's White All-Wool Sweaters, worth \$1 25, for 75c.
- 45th—Men's 4-Ply Linen Collars, worth 15c and 20c, Friday 5c.
- 46th—Boys' Black Sateen Shirts, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 47th—Boys' Straw Hats, worth 40c, 50c and 75c, your choice 25c.
- 48th—Special Sale of Men's Straw Hats, worth 10c for 5c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

- 49th—Men's Fine Light Tweed Suits, worth \$7, Friday for \$4 50.
- 50th—Men's All-Wool Tailor-Made Suits, worth \$9, for \$6 50.
- 51st—Men's Fine Worsteds Suits, worth \$12, Friday \$9.
- 52nd—Men's Fine Summer Pants, worth \$2, Friday \$1 50.
- 53rd—Men's All-Wool Fine Pants, worth \$2 75, for \$1 75.
- 54th—Men's Extra Fine Tweed Pants, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 55th—Men's Unlined Tweed Coats and Vests, worth \$4, for \$2 50.
- 56th—Men's Black Luster Coats and Vests, worth \$3 50, for \$2 25.
- 57th—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$2, for \$1.
- 58th—Boys' 3-Piece Tweed Suits, worth \$4 75, for \$4.
- 59th—Boys' English Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$3.
- 60th—Children's Serge Blouse Suits, worth \$1 50, for \$1 10.
- 61st—Boys' English Tweed Pants, worth 85c, for 60c.

LADIES' SUIT AND WRAPPER DEPARTMENT.

- 62nd—31 Ladies' Print Wrappers, worth \$1 75, for \$1 40.
- 63rd—Ladies' Delaine Wrappers, lace trimmed, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75.
- 64th—Fine Sateen Wrappers, best sateen, handsomely trimmed with lace, worth \$3 50, for \$2 50.
- 65th—4 only, All-Wool Challie House Gowns, worth \$4 50, for \$2 75.
- 66th—Children's Dresses, worth \$1 for 50c, a snap; one hundred Ladies' Cloth Mantles, only \$1 each; some worth \$5, some \$6, some \$7.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street