

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the brain and nerves.

The Free Press,
LONDON, ONT.

Friday, July 3, 1896.

J. K. CLARE, General Manager.
W. SWAISLAND, Secretary-Treasurer.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Those who think it extraordinary that over 250 ballots cast in this city should have been improperly marked and therefore rejected, have but to look elsewhere to find an even greater illustration of electoral carelessness. For instance, in St. John city and county, over 500 ballots were rejected because of some error by the voters, and in St. John city 375 ballots were rejected. In many of the close constituencies, observes the Montreal Gazette, the number of spoiled ballots is more than sufficient to change the result. Perhaps, however, nothing is lost to the country in consequence. The man who cannot make a cross in a circle to signify for whom he votes, is not likely to be able to form much of an idea as to the political situation, or which party is right and which wrong.

The following were some of the reasons urged upon the electors of New Westminster, B. C., for supporting the Liberal candidate:—

Vote for Morrison and larger appropriations for the Fraser River.
Vote for Morrison and Government assistance for a bridge across the Fraser at Westminster.

The Liberals went to the country pledged against such appropriations. The chief fault found with the Conservatives was that they were spending too much money for these improvements. The Liberals pledged themselves to stop such appropriations, stop building and repairs, and begin an era of economy upon a revenue tariff basis. In other words, to collect only sufficient revenue to meet the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government. Either the Liberal leaders were deluding their candidates in British Columbia or the latter were deluding the people with false promises, when they promised "larger appropriations."

Montreal Gazette:—The Conservatives always said that Mr. Laurier had a separate policy for every locality in the Dominion, but they did not expect him to acknowledge it over his own hand. He was asked by a telegram from Vancouver if he was in favor of restricting Chinese immigration, and replied as follows:—

Montreal, May 25, 1895.
J. C. McLagan, Vancouver, B. C.:—Chinese immigration restriction not a question in the East. Views of the Liberals in the West will prevail with me.
WILFRID LAURIER.

At this rate legislation will very soon be reduced to a penny-in-the-slot business.

But when did Mr. Laurier learn that Chinese immigration was "not a question in the East?"

"Recreation" for July is an unusually good number, containing many excellent papers "devoted to everything that the name implies."

Mexico is on a silver basis and her artisans and laboring men generally are suffering the consequences. There is more silver in a Mexican dollar than in an American dollar, but the American dollar will be taken at its face value in Mexico, because there is a gold dollar behind it. In that country \$1.84 is required to buy a gold dollar, while 54 cents of American silver will buy a Mexican dollar. That is the testimony of an American resident of Mexico writing to the Syracuse Post. It tells the story of what might be expected in the United States if the free-silver party should win.

We are satisfied that Mr. Laurier's first desire is to form a business Administration, and to govern this country on business principles.—Globe.

Unfortunately, Mr. Laurier is "not a business man"—as he himself says—and may find the task difficult.

The Ottawa Free Press gives the "Tory" party more credit for power to sustain industries than it ever claimed for itself. "That victory," it says, "seems a perfect godsend to certain establishments who have long wanted to close down, and dare not as long as the Tories were in power." If the "Tory" Government had enough influence over manufacturing industries to preserve them in operation against the judgment and interests of their proprietors, it was not a bad Government for the wage-earners. The Ottawa Free Press' admission is valuable.

A Grit organ referring to the reported invitation to Mr. Edward Blake to return to Canada as a member of the Laurier Administration, says "Canada needs his services, and she never needed them more than at the present time." It says little for the legislative talent of British origin awaiting Mr. Laurier's call to say that the ten or dozen leading men in the Grit party who had fought the battle in adversity for the past eighteen years should be deemed of no account in the time of victory and preferment; and that it is not only necessary to rob the Ontario Government of its head, but the British Commons of its

tail, to eke out the Governmental roster at Ottawa.

Mr. Laurier, in the hour of triumph, looks for strength not to the hard fighters in the toll-stained, battle-worn ranks, but to "bloomin' outsiders" and shirkers in former trials.

It must be a source of gladness to men like Cartwright, Patterson, Mills, M. C. Cameron, Lister, Mulock, McMullen, McMillan, et al., to be told that the man who left them in the lurch in 1891 "was never more needed than at the present time," when they have won the field! We can almost hear, in fancy, the welkin ringing with their shouts of rejoicing at the mention of Blake's recall to office under Laurier.

Regarding Government appointments, after defeat at the polls, it is quite within the rule for the outgoing party to fill such vacancies as occurred before the general elections, and while they might have done so without question. Any objection to this privilege is not well founded. It is not the intention of the Tupper Government, however, to attempt to make any other appointments, such for instance as filling the Senatorial place vacated by the death of Senator Reid.

A Montreal Grit paper properly exclaims against the spreading of "false and evil reports" concerning the state of business, which may injure the country, as well as the Liberal party. There is no need to exaggerate any statement of the kind for political effect. Let us be well content if the truth is not bad enough without any trimmings. But we might remind our Grit contemporaries that its leaders have in years past themselves set the ignoble example which it now condemns. It was a Grit Cabinet Minister who said, in 1876, that Manitoba was a land "cursed by an arctic climate and the lack of communications," which statement of Canadian disadvantages was copied in flaming letters into the immigration literature of the United States. A second Grit Cabinet Minister made a speech upon the absurdity of attempting to gain immigrants for the North-west until the vast stretches of farm land in the South-western States had been filled up; and that speech was seized upon by Kansas immigration agents as the best argument they could use among the peasantry of Europe. An ex-Grit Cabinet Minister wrote an article in the London Economist denouncing Canadian interests and discouraging British investment in them. And we might multiply cases of the kind. All we desire is the truth concerning the business situation, and we fear there is more truth than poetry in the statements already made of industrial timidity as a consequence of the Grit triumph, and promised Grit tariff-tinkering.

The leading Liberal organ semi-officially announces that "the tariff will not be revised during the short summer session of Parliament, but will remain unaltered until the early part of next year." The childlike simplicity here displayed would be amusing were the matter in question not fraught with grave danger to the country's prosperity. It is unquestionable that the Canadian tariff must be moulded largely with reference to the action of the United States Government. Of what use, then, to treat with an outgoing administration there on the basis of low tariff, in face of a Presidential election in November, with the certain prospect of a high tariff administration being in power at Washington next March?

It has been stated that the nail factory of this city, so far from being adversely affected by the victory in Quebec, will forthwith enlarge its operations. This does not accord with the reasons given by the Montreal Herald for closing down the iron mills in that city. It says:—

"This year there is an additional reason for closing down on account of the output of the nail factories being controlled by the Nail Association. This association embraces all the nail factories and mills in the country, which regulate the output in each case. Each factory under its agreement with the association can manufacture up to its allotted quantity and no more. The mills closed have now reached their limit and cannot, under penalty, manufacture more goods until authorized by the association."

This is new light on the nail subject. And so the nail factories are all in horrid combine, are they? The output of each branch being regulated at the head office, is it? And the limit of production has been now reached? And yet the citizens of London are bamboozled with a tale of an extension of operations by the factory here! A roorbach, evidently, to offset the industrial setback experienced on so many hands since the victory in Quebec.

It is said at Montreal that Mr. Laurier's friends make no secret of their intention to dislodge the local Conservative Government at the elections next year. For the present their hands are pretty full at Ottawa. But it may be looked for that every resource of the Dominion will be subordinated and strained to the attempt of the Mercier gang to regain control at Quebec. The men who boozed the Provincial treasury there in 1893 to aid the Laurier campaign of 1891 have claims upon the Quebec majority in Parliament, which cannot safely be ignored. As Le Monde says: "The new Prime Minister will come to power with a majority due entirely to the French-Canadians and Catholics. This majority is going to govern and to impose upon him its will." So dominated in his actions, Mr. Laurier may well exclaim, once more, as he did last January at Chicoutimi, "Thank God, there are no Orangemen with us, the Liberals!" He will have a clear field, and an untrammelled

hand, to give the Mercier gang their will, as regards Dominion help in Provincial elections, as well as in Dominion affairs generally.

There seems to be a misunderstanding in regard to the part taken by the Quebec clergy in the late election. Many suppose they threw their whole weight in favor of the Government. The New York Tribune says:—"The hierarchy issued orders to the people to vote for Conservatives." Nothing could be farther from the truth. The Bishop's mandement contained the following passage in regard to the only point that is relevant in the matter under discussion:—

"In thus speaking to you, our dearly-beloved brethren, our intention is not to side with any of the political parties now fighting in the political arena. On the contrary, we wish to reserve our liberty. But the Manitoba school question being before all a religious question, intimately bound to the dearest interests of the Catholic faith in this country, to the natural rights of parents, as also to the respect due to the constitution of the country and to the British Crown, we cannot consider ourselves traitors to the sacred cause of which we are the defenders if we did not use our authority to assure its success."

"Please remark, our dearly-beloved brethren, that a Catholic is not permitted, let him be a journalist, elector, candidate or member, to have two lines of conduct in a religious point of view, one for private life and one for public life, and to trample under his feet in the exercise of duties not social obligations imposed on him by his title of a submitted son of the church. Therefore, all Catholics should only vote for candidates who will faithfully and solemnly engage themselves to vote in Parliament in favor of the legislation giving to the Catholics of Manitoba the school laws which were recognized to them by the Privy Council of England. This grave duty imposes itself on all good Catholics, and you would not be justifiable in this here your spiritual guides nor before God Himself to set aside this obligation."

The Bishops did not give orders to the people to vote for Conservatives. The only injunction was to vote for candidates pledged to remedial legislation. The Laurier candidates, whether good Catholics or not, took this pledge as a means of securing the French-Canadian vote for a French-Canadian Premier. L'Electeur, Mr. Laurier's newspaper organ in Quebec, said:—

"Let this fact be well remarked:—All the Liberal candidates have pledged themselves in writing to vote in favor of a Remedial Bill such as is demanded by our Bishops. No Conservative candidate has yet taken this solemn engagement."

Here, then, we have the true explanation of the slump in Quebec, which has put the French for the time being in control of the entire Dominion. In face of these pledges, on the part of Mr. Laurier's following, he must proceed forthwith to enact a more drastic remedial measure than that proposed by the Tupper Administration. In fact, that is the first question to which he will be required to address himself, and for which the tariff and other issues must wait.

Mr. Laurier and his friends have a thorny path to tread, and the end is not yet.

An American View.

Discussing the Dominion elections, the Cleveland Leader remarks:—"The Government was routed more emphatically in Catholic Quebec than in Protestant Ontario. This shows that there were cross currents of great strength at work. Home rule was involved. Quebec wants freedom from the dictation of the more populous Ontario. Moreover, the Liberals have been least friendly to imperialist schemes. They have leaned toward reciprocity with the United States, a lower tariff and less consideration of the British Empire in the affairs of Canada. In that way they were on the side of Catholic and French Quebec. Imperialism, the kind, which has been the battle cry of the Conservatives in many a victory, is not popular in Quebec."

It appears that race feeling and local spirit have prevailed over religion in Quebec, while in Ontario the cause of non-sectarian schools has been put above everything else. The Conservatives have lost both ways, and the Liberals have gained. The effect will be new complication and outbursts of religious and political feeling, that may almost tear the Dominion asunder.

Under too much pressure from Ottawa Manitoba might have tried to secede or even to join the United States. Without that pressure the colony will now be loyal, but what will Quebec do when the Catholics of the North-west are denied of their school, supported by public taxation? Will not the unrest of the French be greatly increased? Is not annexation sentiment sure to grow rapidly? Quebec, indeed, to have voted against Separate schools for Manitoba, but it is quite certain that Conservative imperialism and hostility to any movement, doctrine or race, which was not favorable to going great lengths for the British Empire, was at the bottom of the vote in the St. Lawrence provinces.

Beyond doubt a blow has been struck at the connection between Canada and England. Annexation has gained.

QUEBEC'S DEMANDS.

That Quebec intends to demand the lion's share as soon as Mr. Laurier secures power is more clearly shown every day by the tone of the French-Canadian press. As the Presse points out, Mr. Laurier will have his hands full in satisfying the hunger and thirst of his needy followers.

"We maintain that we have the right to the greatest part of the patronage," says l'Evenement. "Mr. Laurier will doubtless not forget that he is in power simply by the compact vote of the Province of Quebec. It is his province, the French province of the Dominion, that has given the majority of 30 to 35 votes upon which he must rely to accomplish the great things that he so often and so solemnly promised during the campaign. The Province of Quebec, therefore, has the right to show itself somewhat exacting, and to demand, as far as patronage is concerned, the portion that it is entitled to, according to its population, its influence, and the position it now occupies in the council of the nation."

\$ and c.—Cents saved to dollars grow. You can save both by buying our Teas.—India Tea Co., 436 Richmond St., next to Free Press.

DEAD EGYPTIAN CITIES.

Interesting Facts of Interest to the Students of Ancient Life.

London Times.

They are dead absolutely, not shrunk to villages like Memphis and Thebes, but as utterly lifeless as the desert which embraces them now. The sown land on whose outermost fringe they lay has shrunk within its ancient limits, and left their streets and squares and roofless houses to be lost under drifts of sand.

The fact of their entire isolation and one further fact that make the mounds round the edges of the Fayum singularly worth exploring, even as sites go in the basin of the Nile. They have not, indeed, to show the remains of great cities which had a more than local fame, but of little centres of life in the richest province of Greek and Roman Egypt—small brick towns perched on slight eminences above those broad arable fields and marshes, stocked with cattle, which the papyrus tax receipts show to have yielded so much to the imperial revenue. Trade of a sort passed through them, when the merchants were travelling between the home capital Arsinoe—Crocodiopolis, and the Oases, and also they came in time to be something of health resorts; for when it was June in the Nile Valley, and the river had become low and foul, the great sheet of Lake Moeris lay broad as ever in the view of these towns, and the winds of the Libyan desert came across its cool waters. Therefore, although their walls are but of mud-brick, and they have at best a small temple apiece built of any material more sumptuous, they stood far above the rank of mere villages and would be worth exploring even were not each perfectly preserved under the sand as to be a small Pompeii.

But there is a further count in their favor—briefly, that more than all other sites of Egypt, these yield papyrus. The famous water-plant was, it seems, dirt cheap in the Fayum, as in the Delta; but, whereas in the climate of the latter and under its salt soils the papyrus product quickly decays, the Fayum desert lies almost within the rainless area. In the streets and houses on its mounds every rubbish-heap, every lumber-rod, has conserved its course of waste paper intact, and there is hope of lighting now and again on a little library or record office, or at least on the torn remains of some of the rolls they contained once, not thought worthy to be taken when the town was abandoned. These remains also to be added the chance of finding in the tombs a papyrus intact between the knees of the dead or serving for his pillow, or even broken up and gummed to form a papier mache coffin. But so roughly have the cemeteries been plundered in antiquity, and so often do the graves lie in damp salt strata, that experience has shown the towns themselves to be the happier hunting-grounds.

The native dealers of Cairo and Medinet el Fayum have long known the safe and easy sources of spoil, and have worked for the benefit of European museums unregarded and with no obligation to keep or publish records. Mr. Petrie alone, who has explored any part of the Fayum desert with a scientific object, but his efforts were confined to that corner where the Bahri tomb breaks through from the Nile valley. The topography of all the rest of the circle remained unknown, and the miscellaneous collections of Fayum papyrus in Cairo, Vienna, Berlin and London have lost their interest and value from the uncertainty as to exactly where or how they had been found. It has been reserved to the English society, the Egypt Exploration Fund, to obtain the first precise scientific facts about these papyrus hoards and the first additions to our scanty knowledge of the map of the ancient Fayum.

In December last the representatives of the society, D. G. Hogarth and B. P. Grenfell, having obtained the concession of a long strip of the northern desert fringe, went down into the Fayum and settled on the two largest mounds east of the lake, called by the natives Kurn el Khat and Kurn el Qail, i. e. "Mound of Murder." To this region the desert routes from the north, whether from Nitria or Alexandria or Memphis, must have converged on their way to Arsinoe or the Lesser Oases, and it was not long before the excavators discovered from the papyrus documents which were unearthed in the second mound that they were, in fact, on the site of Bacchias, a town set by Ptolemy (as Bacchis) on the desert road from Alexandria, and conjecturally placed hitherto by topographers in all localities but this. In like manner the first-named mound, was determined to be Karanis, a name read more often on Fayum papyrus than any other, except Arsinoe, the chief of the city which lies at Dimeh, but, owing to the absence of any record of the pre-eminence of those papyrus, never until now identified with any particular site. Karanis showed abundant evidence of the plundering which had produced these papyrus, and it yielded far less to the explorers this winter than Bacchis; but from its tombs came rather unexpectedly certain large fragments, found lying loose in the sand, of which one is in Latin, the rarest of all scripts on papyrus, and these contain portions of Greek literary prose texts, not yet identified with any known author. Furthermore, there were many scraps of Homer, and such were found also at Bacchis, but these last were exceptions to the rule of non-literary documents prevailing on that site. By way of compensation, however, the diggers of Kurn el Qail were rewarded with two fragments of peculiar importance. The first contains a large part of a rescript of an emperor, probably Commodus, addressed apparently to all provinces and cities of his empire. This text is beautifully penned by a local scribe with very deficient knowledge of Greek orthography. The second (also second century) purports to be a letter written by the Emperor Hadrian to a friend on the subject of his own approaching death. The fragment seems to be a schoolboy's copy of some once well-known text. Palaeographers rather than the general public, will welcome the intelligence that a great many documents and fragments of documents have been found, dated to the first century B. C., a period of which hardly any papyrus exist. The most part were found in a chamber of the temple of the local god of Bacchis, discovered and dug out this year, and among them are two little complete papyrus letters addressed to the god, whereof one seems to contain the prayer of some love-lorn maiden fearful that her beloved one may slip through her hands and depart from the city. Less pleasing, but always of great interest to the student of ancient life, are the masses of legal documents, memoranda, letters and the like which these two towns have yielded. So many were found in one spot at Kurn el Qail that it appears probable that the situation of the local record office, or at least of the outpourings of its official waste-paper baskets, was chanced upon.

"Tis Very Midsummer Madness."

Kargo of Kotton Koolness.



50 cases of the latest cotton conceits have just been unpacked. Our buyer purchased them as he was about to sail for Europe. They're here now—with many a salt sea breeze still lurking in their crinkley folds. Such cotton buying was never seen in London before; such cotton selling passes the wildest fancies of a frugal housewife's dreams.

New Cottons.

Jacobs Plisse. Crinkled comfort! You would hardly think cotton could be woven so airy. There are 40,996 yards in all, though some of it is gone already. 28 in. wide—greens, blues, fawns, blacks and whites, crushed strawberry **8c**

Lat-Ohou Pongee. The stuff is just as dainty as the name is odd. 83 pieces of it came, containing 3,084 yards; 30 in. wide—in checks, stripes, plaids, broads, figured and plain, neat Dresden patterns, yellows, reds, blues, greys and greens **8c**

American Gingham. Gingham excellence! It deserves a more toney name than Gingham, but what's in a name! It's double warped and the colors are guaranteed fast. 220 different patterns; 28 in. wide, checks and stripes in light and dark shades, pink, blue, fawn and brown, cheap at 15c **9c**

American Pique. Choice and chic are these American Piques. Pique is always dainty and smart—an ideal summer dress stuff. But this isn't ordinary pique. It's yarn dyed, not printed; 28 in. wide, in linen and white effects, with navy, cardinal and black stripes and checks **9c**

La Belle Crepon. Covered with crispy crinkles like the "wrinkled skins on scalded cream." French weavers' wit surpassed itself when the laughing looms giggled out these conceits. Elegant colorings play in stripes over the dainty ground work—9 different patterns in blue and white, and black and white, 32 in. wide. Comfort is cheap when this crepon costs 20c **12½c**

Blouse Silks.

Figured Silks. Down come the prices on silk to keep pace with her plain looking sisters, the cottons. Elegant figured designs, some flower patterns, in dark shades, 27 in. wide—never sold for less than 25c **15c**

Silk Crepon. Crepon effects are demanded in everything. We have them in shot silk. When the light gets playing with it, its colorings are as pretty as an evening sunset. All the plain shades, 22 in. wide—it was good value when we got 60c a yd. for it **25c**

Kingsmill's..

128½ Dundas St.

180 Carling St.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.