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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Eng. M.

London, Monday, Aug. 3.

Wonders will never cease. There are
more Johnsons than Smiths in Chi-
cago.

The Montreal Gazette berates Mr.
Laurier for not jumping in next week
to uproot the tariff. Seeing that the
Gazette is a high tax organ, one
wonders at its anxiety for so much
trouble in this matter of the part of the
new Government at Ottawa.

Tomorrow the nomination for the
seat in South Essex, rendered vacant
by the acceptance of the office of Pro-
vincial Secretary by Hon. W. D.
Balfour, takes place in Kingsville.
There is every indication that the new
Minister will be re-elected by accla-
mation.

Mr. George Wrigley, who has been
editor of the Canada Farmers' Sun
since its inception, has been compelled
to retire from its editorial manage-
ment because of failing eyesight. Mr.
Wrigley is a trenchant writer, and
while he has been chief newspaper ex-
ponent of Patron principles he has
wielded a vigorous pen. His many
friends in and outside the profession
will regret to hear that for a time he
will be retired from active duty. It is to
be hoped not for long, and that a
needed rest will soon re-establish his
health and energies.

A successor to Mr. SatoM, as dele-
gate to the United States, seems to
have been chosen in the person of
Father Martineau. Mr. SatoM was
practically a sort of handy court of
arbitration for the United States
Catholics. Having large powers, he was
able to save many direct appeals to
Rome, and stood as a sort of buffer
between the arrogance of high ec-
clesiastics and the working clergy and
laity; for human nature is much the
same in personages of every denomi-
nation. It is said that Canada is like-
ly to come under the domain of the
new delegate. There is a general dis-
like among the working clergy and
laity of the Roman Catholic Church
in Canada that such should be the
case.

Some discussion has recently arisen
as to the methods which have hitherto
been pursued with regard to Do-
minion Government advertising. That
the business of the taxpayers has not
been properly managed in this matter,
as in many others, has been conclu-
sively proved. But the fact that mis-
takes were made, and money wasted
by those charged with advertising the
wants of the various departments of
the public service, does not suggest to
any experienced man that such adver-
tising, as a whole, is to be condemned.
This is an age of publicity, and as all
Governments are largely business con-
cerns, it would be just as reasonable
to suggest that a Government should
never advertise, as to hold that adver-
tising in ordinary business is a mistake.
What the public will demand is that
the advertisements shall be printed
in journals of standing and of ac-
knowledgeed circulation, and that waste-
fulness shall not be encouraged.

Very many of the Royal Templars
have reached the conclusion that Mr.
W. W. Buchanan's usefulness is gone,
and consequently accept his rumored
retirement with composure. From time
to time, in the Hamilton paper which
he has controlled, Mr. Buchanan has
been in the habit of attacking various
individual Liberals and Liberal or-
ganizations, and in this way many
citizens of London have been assailed.
If we are to judge from the numerous
mis-statements and unwarranted in-
sultations printed in this Hamilton
sheet with regard to men and affairs
in this city, but very little attention
need be paid to these wholesale tirades.
The Cobourg World asserts that Mr.
Buchanan, in his recent attitude to-
wards those whom he cannot control,
for his own purposes, has shown how
very mischievous and "irritating little
velocities" can at times prove. There
is no division of society free from
them. They crop up in politics, in
churches, Sunday schools, church
choirs, benevolent societies and in
every walk of life. These pests are
never actuated by really good mo-
tives, but by jealousy, ambition, self-
seeking, or more frequently envy. It
is more satisfactory when they at-
tempt to assert themselves and thus
lay their conspiracy open to destruc-
tion, as in the present case (the at-
tempt to injure Hon. George. W.
Roe). But as a rule they prefer to
work in the dark and apply the tactics
of the midnight assassin and cut-
throat, though in the end their fate is
the same.

Chicago is the greatest bicycle cen-

Cable Gossip

Salisbury Slept While the Lords Discussed
the Land Bill—Cabinet Changes Coming.

Wolsley in Bad Odor—Rhodesian News Far From
Rosy—Queen Victoria a Record-Breaker—Inter-
esting Discoveries in Cairo.

London, Aug. 2.—The first Saturday
sitting of the House of Commons oc-
curred yesterday, which heralds the
close of the session, and it is expected
that Parliament will be prorogued on
Saturday, Aug. 15. The amount of
work which Mr. A. J. Balfour, the
Government leader in the House, pro-
poses to dispose of during the coming
fortnight is immense, and it is very
doubtful whether the catalogue of bills
can be pushed through. The Commons
did brisk work during the past week,
but there are some measures still
pending which are looked upon as
certain to meet with considerable op-
position. A measure dealing with
auto-motor cars passed its committee
stage on Thursday, and is expected to
become a law during the present ses-
sion. It permits auto-motors to run
on English highways at a speed not ex-
ceeding fourteen miles an hour.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.
The Chronicle says: "Unless the Gov-
ernment has given categorical pledges
to the Irishmen to return for their
support, what is to save them from a
great betrayal? If a landlord major-
ity refuses to allow Mr. Balfour to de-
stroy the landlord amendments, the
Irish will be caught in a cleft stick,
and it will be too late to defeat the
Bill. A single night must finish the
debate, and the Government forces
will joyfully unite to give the land-
lords their triumph."

SALISBURY SLEPT.
A big assembly of noble dames lis-
tened to the debate in the House of
Lords on the Irish Land Bill, includ-
ing the Marquess of Salisbury and
the Duchess of Cadogan, mayor of
London, Arran and Ribblesdale. The
Marquess of Salisbury displayed
his personal interest in the Irish
measure by slumbering heavily, while
Lord Lansdowne moved his second
reading. Once the Premier's head in-
clined to rest on the Duke of Devon-
shire's shoulder, and the latter hastily
arose and stroled to the bar of the
House until the Marquis awoke.

LANSDOWNE'S COMPARISON.
The bill is said now to be practically
certain of getting through the Lords.
The Marquess of Lansdowne, in pro-
posing it, felicitously likened himself
to a tame elephant who was employ-
ed luring his wilder fellows into cap-
tivity. This most aptly describes the
situation. No lander, whether Irish
or English, likes the bill, but the
Government is committed to it, and if
it is thrown out there is a moral cer-
tainty that some other bill still less
to their liking will have to be passed
later on. Hence, though there may be
lots of curious talk, it is not prob-
able that there will be much practical
obstruction.

CABINET CHANGES COMING.
After Mr. Chamberlain and Sir
Michael Hicks-Beach simultaneously
spoke up for Mr. Balfour, and dis-
claimed all desire to take his place
as leader in the House of Commons,
there was some pause in the club and
lobby criticism of Mr. Balfour's man-
agement of Government bills. The
Conservatives concluded that Mr. Bal-
four might be tolerated for another
session, and might improve by keep-
ing. Now there are signs of an
adverse current against his leader-
ship setting in again. But for his re-
lationship to Lord Salisbury and the
strength of the Cecil family influence,
Mr. Balfour would be obliged to seek
the leisure of the Upper House. There
are now, even within the Carlton
Club, yearnings and talkings over a
reformed Cabinet, in which the two
Balfours—Arthur and Gerald—would
have no working part, and the Duke
of Devonshire would have the lead-
ing role, with Lord Salisbury still
Foreign Secretary. There are certain
to be important Cabinet changes dur-
ing the recess.

LORD WOLSELEY IN BAD ODOR.
Military officers now in England
who have served in India declare
there is no ground for General Lord
Wolsley's remarks in regard to the
native troops of that country. The
Indian troops, they declare, are an
admirable fighting force, and in
every way to the soldiers of Russia
or any other country. It is the con-
sensus of opinion in military circles
that the commander-in-chief was
animated in making his statement by
a feeling of jealousy towards Gen-
eral Lord Roberts, whose high opin-
ion of the Indian soldiery is based
upon experience. Field Marshal Lord
Wolsley's action has caused indig-
nant protest upon all sides, and has
placed him in evil odor.

LABBY WILL BE THERE.
The Government has decided that
the Parliamentary committee which
will inquire into the administration
of the British South Africa Company
and the circumstances attending the
raid into the Transvaal is to be com-
posed of eight "Unionists," four Lib-
erals, and an Irish Nationalist, and
it is expected in spite of denials, that
the Secretary of State for the Colo-
nies Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, will pre-
side over the deliberations of the com-
mittee. The Government after a vain
resistance has consented that Mr.
Henry Labouchere shall sit on the
committee. His presence insures the
fullest light being shed on the origin
of the raid. Sir Vernon Harcourt, the
Liberal leader of the House of Com-
mons, will also be a member.

RHODESIAN NEWS IS NOT ROSY.
The news from Rhodesia is far from
rosy. Sir Frederick Carrington's
forces seem capable of little more
than holding their own. In fact, some
of the recent fights look very much
like reverses. The insurgent natives
have profited by the previous defeats
inflicted upon them, and they now
decline to rush into the open and
fight the Maxim rapid fire
guns, which during recent encounters
have been almost useless.
An official dispatch from Rhodesia
states that Capt. White, with 250 men,
a seven pounder and two Maxims,
had gone to the relief of the Hartley
laager and the latest news from the
column was that Capt. White had tak-

en up a position on the top of a Kop-
je, which he was defending, and ask-
ed for food and ammunition. Thus
it appears that the strong force is
only able to hold its own, owing to
the altered tactics of the enemy. Sir
Frederick Carrington admits that he
needs more troops, but he is unable
to feed or transport them, owing to
the prevalence of the rinderpest. The
latest telegrams from Rhodesia report
increasing numbers of cattle and sheep
dying among the friendly, who are
supplying the insurgents with cart-
ridges and food. The authorities have
abandoned the idea of driving the in-
surgents out of the Matopopo hills, de-
ciding instead to build a chain of
forts around them and starve the en-
emy, twenty forts having been al-
ready commenced. These will be
maintained after the revolt is quelled
as a refuge for settlers in the event
of another outbreak. In addition, a
permanent police force of 1,000 men
is to be enrolled.

Mr. Poultney Bigelow arrived in
England from Cape Town on Satur-
day. He has been an opportunist
for inquiring into the situation in the
Transvaal and talked with President
Kruger and others on both sides. He
thinks the trouble between the Boers
and the Uitlanders is sure to come,
and says that the methods of the
Boer Government are bad. He adds
that Russia's police spies are every-
where, and that letters are opened,
etc.

THE RAIDERS.
Englishmen deserve all the compli-
ments showered upon them by the
French press for the vigorous impar-
tiality with which the Jameson trial
has been conducted. The defendants
were convicted and sentenced for
manifest breaches of the law, and no
heed was paid to their connections.
The law has been vindicated, and the
prisoners are now in Holloway Jail;
but except for a few hours they were
not compelled to suffer the degrada-
tion of prison dress, and discipline.

The Queen was merciful, ordering
them out of Wormwood Scrubs, and
enabling them to hire a caterer. No
sooner are the lawbreakers in jail
than a hundred members of Parlia-
ment join in an appeal to the crown
for the commutation of the sentence,
with a view of protecting Jameson
and his companions from the ignom-
iny of eating prison fare and wearing
convict dress. Hard-headed journal-
ists like the Scotsman, go even further,
and plead for their unconditional re-
lease, even if the Boers are offended
by the remission of the sentence. This
is done in spite of the fact that the
Lord Chief Justice's charge exposed
the guilt of the leaders and revealed
their betrayal of the Sovereign's
confidence. It is probable that they
will not serve out their full term of
imprisonment, but the moral effect of
their conviction is enormous. More
than the \$150,000 which their prosecu-
tion has cost the state it is currently
reported that Dr. Jameson desired to
plead guilty and accept the sentence
on the mercy of the court, but that he
was deterred by unwillingness to pre-
judice the case of his associates.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES.
Several most important discoveries
have just been made in Cairo bear-
ing upon the history of the Christian
Church in the first two centuries of
the era. Among them is a manu-
script from the fifth century, which is
a Coptic translation of three or
four original Gnostic writings of the second
century. Its value consists not only
in the fact that it hands down old
Gnostic writings that have hitherto
been unknown even by name, but
above all, in the circumstance that
one of them was known to Irenaeus
and epitomized by him without any
statement of the source from which
he had derived it. The discovery of
this manuscript enables us for the
first time to test the accounts of the
Gnostic system as given by the
church fathers in the light of the
original manuscripts. It contains
three independent treatises, entitled
"The Gospel According to Mary," or
"The Apocryphon of John"; second,
"The Wisdom of Jesus known to the
third," "The Practice of Peter," "The
Gospel of Mary" is the document
used by Irenaeus, and consists main-
ly of the revelation of John. "The
Wisdom of Jesus known to the third,"
consists of questions addressed to Him by His
disciples and His answers. "The Prac-
tice of Peter" is a narrative of one of
Peter's miracles of healing.

A WEAK POINT.
The result of the naval maneuvers
just concluded has given a shock to
Englishmen who insist that Great
Britain's naval bulwark was impen-
etrable. The idea of the maneuvers
was that a foreign fleet was trying to
reach Lough Swilly and that a British
fleet, which was much stronger and
faster, had to prevent it.

The foreign fleet met off Torbay,
and the British fleet was spread from
Land's End to Cape Close, but the
foreign fleet did not try to pass up
the Irish Sea, and went around the
west coast of Ireland and succeeded
in reaching Lough Swilly unmolested.
There was a complete reversal of
what was generally expected, and it
helped to prove that the landing of an
invading force in Great Britain is
quite possible, even though a greatly
superior naval force would be trying
to bar the way.

THE COLOR LINE.
The color question has suddenly come
into prominence in France by the
recall of Gen. Dodds, the hero of the
Dahomey campaign, from his post of
brigadier-general in Indo-China, and
it is believed this step is due to his
being a mulatto, having been born in
Senegal of a Senegalese mother. It
appears that the French colonial ex-
pansion in the Ministry of the colonies against
mulattoes, who, it is claimed, are ob-
taining too many posts in the col-
onial service, and it is difficult to de-
ny that the feeling in France, which
before the colonial expansion placed
Frenchmen in close touch with the
natives, was very tolerant to them,
has recently veered.

Mr. Grenville-Beauche, the mulatto
deputy from Guadeloupe, intends to
bring the matter into the arena of
politics by questioning the colonial

Ministry on the subject. This will be
the first time that the color question
has been introduced into the Chamber
of Deputies.
The recent career of Gen. Dodds is
interesting. His able conduct of the
Dahomey campaign earned the Gov-
ernment, who feared he would become
a popular idol, a sort of second Boul-
anger. Therefore he was kept in the
background, and was not given com-
mand of the Madagascar expedition,
for which he was well fitted, but was
packed off into Indo-China, and is
now recalled and exhibited to the
public as a colored man.

QUEEN VICTORIA A RECORD-
BREAKER.

Though Lord Bray's suggestion to
make Sept. 23 a bank holiday in order
to celebrate the fact that Queen Vic-
toria's reign will then have lasted
longer than that of any other English
sovereign, has been declared by the
Marquess of Salisbury to be inconve-
nient and impracticable this year, it is
generally understood that the accom-
plishment of the 60 years' reign next
year will be the occasion for a national
celebration similar to the jubilee.

GRAND NAVAL REVIEW.
Emperor William will hold this fall
the grandest naval maneuvers yet es-
sayed by the German navy. The fleet
will consist of 63 ships, inclusive of 64
torpedo boats. Prince Henry of Prus-
sia, contrary to expectations, will not
have an important command.

SHADOWING SOCIALISTS.

The Berlin police have found a new
way to look after the dreaded Social-
ists. Policemen in citizens' clothes are
sent to all places of public resort fre-
quented by malcontents and the lower
classes generally. They are allowed
a certain sum to pay for drinks and
food, and are expected to keep their
eyes open and make arrests for sedi-
tious utterances. A new police order provides for the
arrest of persons who after 11 o'clock
at night play the piano or sing with
open windows. The regulation is now in
force in the suburbs, and if found ap-
plicable will be introduced in the
capital.

ORGANIZING A BIG STRIKE.

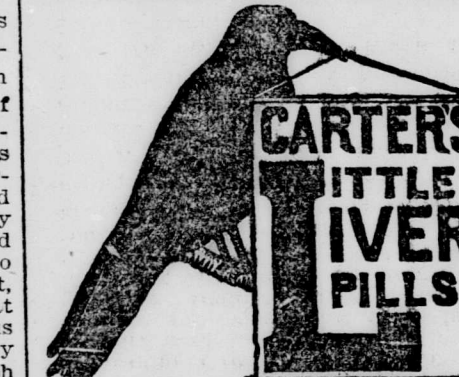
The leaders of the great London
dock strike of 1889 are organizing an-
other of equal magnitude. Tom Mann,
Ben Tillett and J. H. Wilson, M.P.,
are working to get the various
Thames unions to federate and strike
simultaneously. It has long been
publicly known that the sixpence rise,
the "dockers' banner," supposed to
have been conceded by the dock com-
panies, was a delusion. The dock-
ers are really worse off than ever.
Strike combination agents are actively
cavassing the men at Deptford, Bel-
gian and German ports to help the
Thames strikers. The dock companies
have refused all the men's demands.

Sparks From the Wire.

Mrs. C. E. Poulin, wife of the man-
ager of the Hudson Bay Company's
store at Vernon, B. C., died from the
effects of a dose of carbolic acid, tak-
en in mistake.

The Sunday Detroit Free Press
states that Esther Mote, aged 15, from
Lambeth, Middlesex, who has been
visiting her brother in that city, was
on Saturday the victim of a fatal as-
sault by an unknown fiend, who has
been at large for several months. Es-
ther Mote is the sixth who has lately
suffered in a similar way.

Mrs. Wm. Roberts, 42 Ulster street,
Toronto, and her three children, were
nearly fatally poisoned Friday even-
ing by eating ordinary chicken, ac-
companied by beer. Monday, the
8-year-old girl, is in a precarious con-
dition, but the others are better.



**CARTER'S
LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS**

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these
Little Pills.

'They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,
Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per-
fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drow-
ziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue,
Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They
Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose.
Small Price.

PETHICK & McDONALD

Have Removed to 136 Dundas Street,
Opposite Market Lane.

Alpaca and Linen Coats, \$1 each.
Men's Cotton Pants, 40c pair.
Men's Tweed Pants, \$1 and \$1 25 pair.
Men's Serge Suits, \$5 50.
A big range of Summer Ties, 10c each.

PETHICK & McDONALD

136 Dundas Street,
Opposite Market Lane.

Telephone 909.

THE COLOR LINE.

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JOHN H. CHAPMAN & CO.

August finds us briskly following up the
biggest selling season in our history. Thanks
to our patrons, this month we will say farewell
to many odd and end remnants that are none
the worse because there are only a few yards
left. The last yard cost us just as much
as the first, but we are going to sacrifice them
all the same. They must go in the next few
days. Sharp is the word.

Organdie Muslins

Only a few ends left, about 150 yards in
all, fast colors, neat patterns, was 15c, selling
for 8½c.

Striped DIMITIES

Pink, heliotrope, buttercup and black, was
12½c, now 10c.

American DIMITIES

Very dainty patterns, a few ends left, fast
colors and very serviceable, worth 20c and
25c, your choice for 12½c.

Surah Finish

Printed Satines, 32 inches wide, new designs,
fine finish and very serviceable, worth 17c,
now going at 10c.

Pink Scotch Chambray, worth 25c, for
12½c.

Blue Scotch Chambray, worth 20c and
25c, for 12½c.

Fine Corded Chambray, blue, pink, car-
dinal, black and navy, worth 20c, for 12½c.

Crinkle Chambray

Fast colors, in navy, black, pink and helio-
trophe, stripes and floral patterns, was 18c,
now only 12½c.

Dotted Swiss Muslins

Worth 10c, selling for 7½c; worth 12½c, sell-
ing for 10c; worth 18c, selling for 12½c; worth
20c selling for 15c; worth 25c, selling for
20c; worth 38c, selling for 25c.

Cottons and Sheetings

At prices lower than ever before.
Bleached Sheeting, plain or twill, 2 yards
wide, for 20c per yard.

Unbleached Sheeting, plain, 2 yards
wide, at 15c and 18c.

Unbleached Twill Sheeting, 2 yards
wide, 20c and 25c.

36-inch Bleached Cotton, worth 8c,
for 6½c.

36-inch Bleached Cotton, worth 10c,
for 8½c.

36-inch Fine Bleached Cotton, worth
12½c, for 10c.

See our 36-inch Unbleached Sheeting at
5c, 6½c, 7½c, 8c.

Heads of families would do well to visit
this store this week. Many useful articles can
be picked up at money-saving prices.

CHAPMAN'S
PHONE 791

HAMS, BACON,
LONG CLEARS.

CHEAP.

THE CANADIAN PACKING CO.

Store, 445 Richmond St.