

The Advertiser

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THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

(EARLY MORNING AND EVENING EDITIONS.)
Daily, by mail, per year (8 to 16 pages).....\$4 00
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IN LONDON:
Morning Edition, 55 per annum; Evening Edition, 10c per week, delivered.

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LONDON, CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON,

Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Wednesday, July 3.

A CAMP STILL DIVIDED.

Mr. Foster, leader in the Dominion House of Commons, did not give the members much information when last night he made his promised statement with regard to the state of public business. He admitted, however, that so far the Administration has not really made up its mind with regard to the Manitoba school question. His explanation is that a finding has not been arrived at because Manitoba's written refusal to comply with the remedial order to re-establish separate schools exactly as they existed prior to 1890 had not arrived in Ottawa till this week. But Manitoba's refusal was made public early last month, and long before that Mr. Oulmet, a member of the Dominion Government, announced the policy of the Administration as that of determination to compel the people of Manitoba to obey the remedial order. Either Mr. Foster or Mr. Oulmet has been drawing the long bow.

To a consistent, straightforward Government, it would have been easy to say whether or not the false step was now to be retraced which was taken when it was resolved to compel Manitoba to do that which the British Privy Council announced was unnecessary. It seems, however, that the internal fightings are still in progress in the high tax camp, and that irresolution continues to characterize the policy of the men in power.

THE ELECTIONS IN BRITAIN.

The end of the present Imperial Parliament will come with Saturday, and on Monday next the House of Commons will be dissolved. In about two weeks from that time, the elections, though they are not yet all held on one day, will be over. From the business man's point of view, as well as from that of the holiday-maker—who is an important element in British public life at this season—a short and sharp campaign will be decidedly welcome. They take their politics, like everything else, rather seriously in Great Britain, and it is just as well that a contest, which in any country on this continent would rage for many weeks, can be comfortably disposed of in less than a month.

There are many speculations as to the probable result, but it is not easy to prophesy. Though the Liberals were defeated in the House on a "snap" vote, and chose to go out of power because of that defeat, it must not be forgotten that beyond the defection of Mr. Redmond and his eight Irish followers, on purely selfish grounds, but five of a Liberal loss was chronicled since Mr. Gladstone came into power three years ago. As bye-elections go in Britain, this is not a showing that clearly indicates the defeat of the Liberals at the polls, as some prophesy, though they would have been in much better position to hold office till they had passed the various measures embraced in the Newcastle programme if their small majority had remained intact.

The prophets who look for the triumph of Lord Salisbury in the coming elections do so not because they think that his programme, or lack of programme, commends itself to the British public, but because only on comparatively rare occasions, in recent years, have the electors re-elected a retiring Government. They apparently believe in the policy of frequently changing men in control. On the rejection of Earl Russell's Reform Bill in 1866, through the secession of the Adullamites under Mr. Lowe, the Liberals resigned, and Lord Derby became Premier. In 1868 he resigned on account of ill-health, and Mr. Disraeli became Conservative leader. He went to the country, and was beaten by the Liberals, who had Mr. Gladstone as Premier for the first time. In 1874, it was the turn of the Conservatives to win, and they remained in power till 1880, when the Liberals again had the majority. The next election took place in 1885, when Mr. Gladstone resigned, after being beaten, as Lord Rosebery's Government recently was, on a minor point. Lord Salisbury formed his first Administration, and held office until January, 1886, when the new Parliament, elected in December, 1885, met, and made it evident that it was not Conservative, when he promptly resigned. Then came a brief turn to the Liberals, but when the country was appealed to in the same year it returned a Parliament that again put the reins of power in the hands of the Conservatives, who held office until 1892, when the Liberals took office, and held it till last week.

Thus it will be seen that the electors of Great Britain have practically kept changing the political complexion of their Government at every recurring general election, rarely retaining a Government in office for more than one term. They may follow their accustomed

bent in the elections which take place this month, but he is a rash man who, in the present state of British public affairs, will prognosticate on the probable majority that will be registered either way.

POINTS.

A resident of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., now visiting this city, asserts that it will take in the neighborhood of a million dollars to put the new Canadian canal there in proper condition. This is the canal that has cost an enormous sum over and above the estimates, and for the speedy completion of which \$90,000 was paid many months ago. But it is not open for traffic yet!

The annual report of "Queen's" University, Kingston, has been issued. An interesting table gives the number of students in the different Faculties for the last three years. For 1892-93 it was 444; for 1893-94 it was 475; for 1894-95 it was 556. "Queen's" has done wonders. It is an object lesson on the force of personality to consider what Principal Grant has been able to do with "Queen's" since he took hold of her affairs. That "Queen's" may continue and extend her triumphs is a wish in which all friends of education can afford to join.

Mr. Chamberlain, in joining the Salisbury Government, has had to swallow progressive principles which he held dear in early life. The acceptance by the Birmingham politician of a post under Salisbury is an odd proceeding viewed in the light of public opinion expressed by Mr. Chamberlain eight years ago. "Lord Salisbury," said Mr. Chamberlain at that time, "constitutes himself the spokesman of the class to which he himself belongs, who toll not, neither do they spin, whose fortunes, as in his case, have originated in grants made long ago for such services as courtiers render kings, and have since grown and increased while their owners slept, by the levy of an unearned share on all that other men have done by toil and labor to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the country of which they form a part."

That bright religious weekly, the Chicago Interior, commenting on the statistical evidence that the average wealth of the United States is about \$1,100, says: "That is not a wise preaching which loses sociology in sociology, which sinks the life to come in the life that now is. Were it possible by a mere wave of the hand to redistribute the entire wealth of the world so that each man would have an equal portion, those who now possess what every man would then have are not so much contented and blessed that all the world needs to envy them. The average wealth of citizens of the United States is about \$1,100. But is the \$1,100 man of today so supremely blessed that bestowing \$1,100 upon each inhabitant would insure the millennium? 'The kingdom of heaven' does not consist of \$1,100, but of a new heart and of a heavenly hope."

Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, the most interesting living editorial personage in the United States, in a recent address laid down a number of rules for young journalists to live up to, and we are pleased to notice to how large an extent they conform with the "Advertiser's" own theory and practice. Says Patriarch Dana:

1. Get the news, all the news, and nothing but the news.
2. Copy nothing from another publication without perfect credit.
3. Never print an interview without the knowledge and consent of the party interviewed.
4. Never print a paid advertisement as news matter. Let every advertisement appear as an advertisement.
5. Never attack the weak or the defenseless, either by argument, by invective, or by ridicule, unless there is some absolute public necessity for so doing.
6. Fight for your opinions, but do not believe that they contain the whole truth or the only truth.
7. Support your party, if you have one. But not think all the good men are in it and all the bad ones outside of it.
8. Above all, know and believe that humanity is advancing; that there is progress in human life and human affairs; and that, as sure as God lives, the future will be greater and better than the present or the past.

He might have added the following as rule—

9. Print no anonymous letters.

The Dundas Banner thinks Alexander Mackenzie, William Lyon Mackenzie and D'Arcy McGee should also have statues erected in their honor, either at the public expense or by private subscription.

The Century for July is a notable number. It is splendidly illustrated. Among the notable articles, Mrs. Burton Harrison tells of "American Rural Festivals," ranging lightly from "Comus" at Stockbridge to May Day in Central Park; Rev. Arthur Lawrence tells of Bryant and the Berkshire Hills; there is a life of Grant translated from the Japanese with eleven wonderful Japanese pictures; Mr. Gosse contributes some recollections of R. L. Stevenson; and Mr. James E. Keeler describes the process of photographing the planets.

EXTRAVAGANT AND INEFFICIENT

The majority in the Dominion House of Commons, at the bidding of Mr. Foster, last night refused to repeal the expensive, vexatious and wholly inequitable Franchise Act. In this, they do not represent the opinion of the electors, who are thoroughly sick of the operations of the measure, and who regard the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended on its operation as wasted. The Provincial lists, with a one man one vote provision, and any other amendment that Parliament might deem necessary, would suit the electors admirably.

Before the elections take place, the Dominion lists will be antiquated, and will not provide for a proper vote of the really qualified electors. The foreign and graveyard votes, in past elections, have really decided the elections in many constituencies, and the ensuing election is not likely to be any exception to the rule.

And the taxpayer must pay the piper!

HE WHO RUNS MAY READ.
In August, 1894, the Wilson Tariff Bill, reducing the tariff duties (in the United

House and Lobby

Parliament May Adjourn Next Week—Vague Hints by Minister Foster Regarding Remedial Legislation—Heavy Cost of Tinkering With the Imperfect Voters' List—The Government Dare Not Let Go Its Hold on the Fraudulent Franchise Act—Special Cabinet Meeting Called

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)
Ottawa, Ont., July 2.—Several of the Liberal members took strong objection to the motion of Mr. Foster in the House this afternoon to take Wednesday for Government business, the effect of which was to choke off public measures now before the House. There were many public bills of great importance on the order paper which had been introduced by private members which the Finance Minister now proposed to slaughter. Among those who took very strong grounds in this direction was Dalton McCarthy. Mr. Foster in the course of his reply said: "There are some bills which have been spoken of by honorable gentlemen since this motion was made. The Government will look at these and see whether there are any which it will be possible for them to take up this session. With reference to some that may be possible, with reference to others it may not be possible to have legislation this year. Some of these, however, may embody principles of so much importance that the Government may take them up with the view of thoroughly looking into them and seeing what legislation may be advisable another session when we come back again to Parliament. So far as the business of the House is concerned, I think it is all up on the order paper. If anything else is to go upon the order paper it will be something not very important, but which may come up by way of incident and with reference to which it may be found necessary to have some legislation incidentally. This I say in order to show the House what is about the state of business so far as the Government is concerned. I make one reservation, and that is with reference to remedial legislation. We have been blamed for not doing so near the end of the session and having no legislation or announcement with reference to that. It was scarcely possible that we could have reached it. The papers from the Manitoba Legislature and Government came into our hands only this morning. They will be taken up, and the Government will be able, I think, in a very short time to intimate to the House what course it proposes with reference to that subject. With that single limitation, what I have stated holds good. We are through fully two-thirds of the main estimates, and the most contentious portions of these have been voted, judging by the discussions which have arisen in former years. I have no doubt, looking at the state of the bills, many of which will not cause lengthy discussion, that it is quite possible for the House to get through with the business on the order paper and be ready for adjournment. I should think, early next week—all this subject to the proviso I mentioned a minute ago."

Mr. Montague moved the second reading of the bill respecting the voters' lists of 1895, the object being to postpone further revision of the electoral lists of 1895 upon which the next general elections will be held.

Mr. Laurier pointed out that although nearly \$150,000 had been spent in preparing the electoral lists for the general elections this spring, the elections did not take place for reasons best known to the Government, and now when they were held they would be held on lists a year old.

Mr. Mulock moved in amendment that it was desirable that the Government should introduce a bill providing for repeal of the Electoral Franchise Act.

Mr. McCarthy drew the attention of the House to the enormous expenditure of public money necessitated by the present Franchise Act, and pointed out that sooner or later it would have to be repealed. He saw no reason why the Dominion lists should not be prepared at the same time as the Provincial and municipal lists.

Mr. Laurier supported Mr. Mulock's amendment and thought the Provincial lists would prove ample for Dominion purposes, thus effecting a great saving of money to the country.

Mr. Mulock's amendment was lost on a division, the vote standing 32 to 39. In committee Mr. Montague moved an amendment to permit revising officers to create an additional sub-division in sub-divisions which contained more than 300 voters. The amendment was adopted and the bill reported.

The balance of the sitting was spent in committee of supply, and the House adjourned at midnight.

CABINET MEETING CALLED.

A special meeting of the Cabinet has been called for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to consider whether a remedial law will be proposed to Parliament or not. Mr. McCarthy has given Mr. Foster notice that he will, on going into supply, move an amendment repealing Bishop Graves' assumption that the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was influenced from Rome. The vote on it will be interesting, and may come on tomorrow.

CARRON SURRENDERS.

Sir Adolphe Caron surrendered today and brought down the postoffice inspection

States) became a law. Immediately factories opened. Idle men were set at work, wages increased, mills were crowded to the utmost capacity to supply orders. In the schedules including iron and woolen goods the reductions were greatest. In iron the average reduction was 37 per cent and in woolens 50 per cent. Yet in iron and woolen factories is the greatest increase in activity to be noted, and in these two branches are the advances in wages most general. The lesson is very plain: It does not require a Solomon or a Newton to discover it. It is simply this: High tariff leads to low wages; low tariff is accompanied by high wages. The proof is overwhelming.—Utica Observer.

Canadians will find much to interest them in Outing for July. Notable features of an interesting and finely illustrated number are: "Two Weeks with Newfoundland Salmon," "Acadian Rambles," "The Lake Yacht Racing Association," and "The Cruise of Two."

Robert S. Peabody, the well-known Boston architect, will contribute a series of papers to The Atlantic Monthly (Boston) during the summer months. The title of the series is "An Architect's Vacation," the first number of which treats of rural England.

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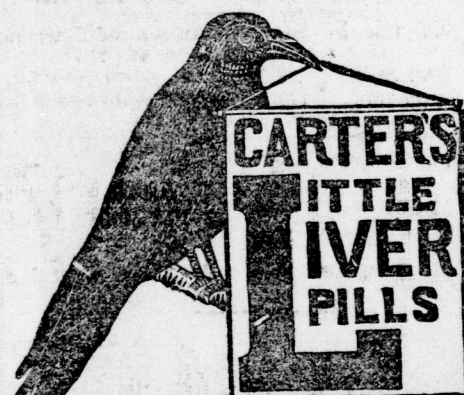
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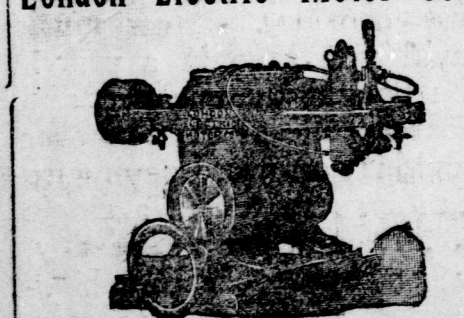
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