

## House and Lobby

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.  
(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)  
By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

**JOHN CAMERON,**  
Pres't and Managing Director.

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

**London, Saturday, April 20.**

## EDITORIAL POINTS.

One would think from the agitation perpetually in progress in Great Britain that nearly everybody over there was desirous of marrying his deceased wife's sister.

The trade policy now comes once more to the front as the principal issue.

The friends of Francis Parkman, the historian—whose fascinating works on the early French, English and Indian history of North America should be read by every Canadian—propose to erect a memorial in his honor in Boston. Mr. Henry L. Higginson, 44 State street, Boston, will receive subscriptions.

## UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Upper Canada College affairs are at a crisis. The expenses of the institution are greater than its income. Then the hard times of the last year or two have made the difficulty of making both ends meet still greater.

We observe a disposition to make a scapegoat of Principal Dickson.

The causes of the trouble are general and permanent. There was a time when U. C. College was the handiest and most efficient school preparatory to the university. But that day has passed. Excellent collegiate institutes now dot the Province.

Were U. C. College suddenly to sink into the ground the education of the youth of Ontario would go on just as before.

It was a mistake of the Provincial Legislature to erect the new U. C. buildings, thereby throwing good money after bad.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND  
JINGOISM.

Some unusually silly attempts have been made to arouse a jingo spirit in Canada in connection with the Convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies to be held in Boston in July. We have received the following letter from Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., of Boston, the president and founder of the organization, and it is with pleasure that we give it prominence;

"Dear Sir,—The idea of the historic pilgrimages in connection with the convention in Boston of the Christian Endeavor Societies next July, has been misunderstood in some sections of Canada, and violent letters have been received at the headquarters of the United Society, denouncing these pilgrimages as an 'insult' to Canadians, 'a sin and a shame,' 'a flingo programme,' etc. Nothing could be further from the thoughts of the programme committee than the arousing of sectional animosities, and nothing of the sort need be anticipated. These gatherings on historic spots in Boston and vicinity will be for the purpose largely of emphasizing the idea of good citizenship and nationalism."

zennism and patriotism, ideas as valuable for the Canadian youth as for those of the United States. As a Canadian writer expresses it, in speaking of this very subject, 'Bunker Hill would be an appropriate place in which to bury the hatchet and all the language of national hate.' There is a great field of discussion which we ought to open up, and it might well characterize this convention; namely, International Christian politics and our international duties.' These thoughts will doubtless dominate the day, and whatever is said will be on the broadest plane of good citizenship and the highest plane of patriotism. That this is so is shown by the fact that English and Canadian speakers, as well as speakers from the United States, will address the assembled throngs on these historic spots, and it is believed that these meetings will do much to cement the ties of Christian fraternity between the inhabitants of the two great divisions of North America, as well as to arouse in all the spirit of intensest patriotism. Yours sincerely,

"FRANCIS E. CLARK,"

## THE HEROINE OF THE ELBE

The presence of Miss Anna Boeker, the only lady saved from the Elbe, at the bazar on behalf of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society created quite a sensation, and the German stall, at which she assisted, was always surrounded by a dense crowd. The Duchess of Fife, who opened the bazar, presented Miss Boeker with a dainty little gold watch and chain, subscribed for her a full-length portrait, which she was obviously delighted, although the kind words of her Royal Highness and the interested gaze of several hundred spectators naturally made her rather nervous.—London Figaro.

**Extraordinary Charge Against a Cabinet Minister—Accused of Collecting \$25,000 for the Passage of a Railway Bill—Investigation Probable—Deficit for the Year So Far Over \$5,000,000 and Still Increasing—Brilliant Address by the Liberal Leader—Double-Faced Policy of the Men in Power on the Manitoba School Question—Speeches by Mr. Foster, Sir R. Cartwright, Sir C. H. Tupper, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Belly.**

[Specially Telegraphed by Our Own Representative.]

OTTAWA, April 19.—The feature of today's sitting of the House of Commons was a speech by the Liberal leader of the extraordinary condition of affairs in the country and in the Cabinet. Expecting that the Parliamentary leaders would talk, the galleries were crowded, and the floor of the House was graced by Lady Aberdeen and her sister-in-law, Lady Tweedmouth, while in the Speaker's gallery were Madame Laurier, Lady Caron, Mrs. Foster and other notables.

Mr. Bennett, of Simcoe, a glib-tongued man of law, moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne. As was expected of him, Mr. Bennett took a decidedly optimistic view of the condition of affairs, and generally agreed with the speech compiled by his leaders. He admitted the deficit, but excused it and the hard times by pointing out that the war had been almost wonderful depression in other parts of the world. He rejoiced over the victory of our wing of his party in Hamilton, but omitted all reference to the great Liberal triumphs in Vercheres and Antigonish. Then came a declaration on the Manitoba school case, the conclusion of which was that the government had made a mistake in the matter, but had not intended to be settled by Manitoba.

Mr. Belly, the robust French-speaking member for Chicoutimi, lauded the Government because it had done what his predecessors said it had not done, and promised to support it because it had told Manitoba that it must re-establish the separate schools, or have them set up by the Dominion Government. Herein he emphasized the two-facedness of the Government's policy.

Hon. Mr. Laurier followed. He was warmly applauded by his followers, and even some of the public were so carried away by the excitement of the moment as to break the rules of the House by applauding from the galleries. The Liberal leader strongly complained of the late date at which Parliament had been called together. The excuse put into his Excellency's mouth was, that Mr. Laurier had been the victim of a hoax. The real reason for breaking through the British usage was to be found in the quarrelling, squabbling and fighting which has been proceeding in the cabinet. One has been provoked a session and another a dissolution, and both feared the people. The bye-election showed dissatisfaction that the Government had not shown more wisdom. In Haldimand, the Liberals took no part in the fight. It was a family quarrel of the Government opposite to the other common opponents. The Liberals have triumphed.

Mr. Laurier pointed out that in Quebec West Mr. McGreevey, the defeated candidate, was supported by the men in power, and that on the great trade issue Mr. Dobbell had the Liberal support because he adopted Liberal principles. (He might have added that in Antigonish Sir C. H. Tupper repudiated Mr. Dobbell.) Mr. Laurier congratulated the Government on the health of Mr. Dobbell, and said that he was so improved that it had once more adapted him as an associate. Mr. McGreevey, the defeated Government candidate, seems to have been a man of the same type as Mr. Foster and his associates which they cannot shake. It is only the other side that he was imprisoned for fraud, but he was at the instance of the Government, and as a being once more clasped to the bosom of the Conservative leader. Mr. Laurier made a humorous reference to Sir H. H. Thompson, the "days' strike" man, and gave it as an instance of the dissensions that exist. "The Cabinet," said Mr. Laurier, "is like a ship, whose spring wire is the cable of the cable, and that the bottom bolts with nephelic gas."

After a graceful reference to the death of Sir John Thompson, Mr. Laurier passed on to speak of the failure of the Finance Minister to keep expenditures within income. This was, he said, no new experience. From the days of the extravagant boasting and unwise booming of Sir Charles Tupper to the present time, the Government had characterized its Government taxation and Government expenditure, and the people had been oppressed in a scandalous manner. Mr. Laurier said he cordially approved of the confederation of the Dominion with Canada, but thought that to ward off what might prove a grave danger in the future the British Government should be first asked to settle the claims of the Dominion Government to the shores of the island.

Taking up the Manitoba school question, Mr. Laurier said it would have been easier to settle if the Dominion Government had been more conciliatory and less dictatorial towards Manitoba's Government. Mr. Laurier pointed out that, taking the two speeches heard that afternoon as a sample, the Conservatives had one policy in Ontario and another in Quebec. What, then, is the meaning of the Manitoba school question? Mr. Laurier said he was glad to advise the advisers of his Excellency as to how they should settle this question. He said when called upon by the Premier to rise and speak, he did so, but it would be presumptuous in him to rush in where the angels on the opposite benches fear to tread. This side of the House has nothing on its saddle. The Administration must honestly state where it is at, and explain which of the two explanations of its policy is the correct one. In conclusion, Mr. Laurier congratulated Mr. Foster on his preference to the leadership.

Mr. Foster was a trifle nervous when he rose to reply in the capacity of actual leader of the House, but the ap

House of his friends warmed him up. He gave the following reasons for the extraordinary delay in calling Parliament—(1) the death of Sir John Thompson, which disorganized the Government; (2) the Manitoba school case was unsettled; (3) the Government was not ready to call. There has only now been partly negotiated. "Mr. Laurier says there has been fighting in the Cabinet?"—(Hear, hear) "I am not sure." "Is that so?" "So far as I am concerned," explained Mr. Foster, apologetically, "I have escaped uninjured. This break caused me to leave the Cabinet as it was. Mr. Foster had many excuses. The Republics had fallen, it was difficult to cut down the tariff, and there had been fewer purchases of goods owing to the enforced economy incident to trade difficulty and depression in Canada. As to the tariff, Mr. Foster had no objection. Mr. Laurier favored confederation. He assured the House that it was probable the French shore difficulty would be settled by the time the Government met. The Newfoundland Legislature.

Mr. Foster spoke on the Manitoba school question. He said the remedial order undoubtedly had two sides, according as a man viewed it. It should be settled without political strife, and Hon. Mr. Sifton's conduct in coming to Ontario to discuss it was to be deprecated. It was an outrage to political decency. Manitoba should do the work required, not the Dominion. In conclusion, Mr. Foster eloquently referred to the death of Sir John Thompson.

Mr. Foster was followed by Sir Richard Cartwright, who said if the Finance Minister is prolific in nothing else he is prolific in making excuses. He pointed out that the Government never intended to meet Parliament, but had been compelled to do so because certain persons-ages had issued their mandates that a session must be held and legislation passed, or they would know the reason why. The gentleman opposite said that their calling "Did it" and "Did it not" was a little like the "Did it" asked Sir Richard, "prevent the country from ambulating up and down the country on an electioneering tour in the Jamaica car and discussing the car's contents?" Sir Richard made many witty sallies with regard to the Minister in the Cabinet. There were shouts of "Yes" when he referred to the Tupper row and the alleged Outmet-Haggart row.

Turning to the admitted depression—which he said would not so long pass away unless there was reform in the management of public affairs—Sir Richard pointed out that to influence the bye-elections the Finance Minister had caused to be inserted in the official gazette a statement that there was a surplus of £708,000 for the first nine months of the year, whereas the deficit is really £5,016,000. He said he was not responsible for the return. It was a deputy's work. Sir Richard said that the statement was the most misleading and unworthy article, he had ever read in any newspaper indulged in. It was never resorted to before now. Sir Richard next pointed out that the total public debt has been increased £5,000,000 in the last six months, and urged the Finance Minister to make a clean breast of it and begin to pay off the long-delayed efforts to meet the deficit and to take grave dangers that beset the country.

Sir C. H. Tupper did not do himself justice in his speech. He told a monkey story to prove that much that had been written in the press regarding his kick was unreliable. It was not only Conservative papers, but the Liberal press as well that published unreliable reports, he alleged. Good-naturedly he rallied at Sir Richard Cartwright, proposing the deficit, and argued that depression was less in Canada than in England. The House was amused to hear from Sir John A. Macdonald that a remedial order was not dictatorial and that the matter should not now be discussed. Down in Antigonish, where the Conservatives feasted, Sir Charles argued that the Manitoba question was the one great issue, and that the order of the Government was a command. At 10:40 the House adjourned till 10:55. Hon. David Mills will resume the debate.

Mr. McLellan will introduce a bill providing for second-class return tickets on railways. He will also promote a bill providing for the stamping of all cheese exported for sale, whether produced in Canada or the States. Hon. D. Mills will ask for all correspondence between the Government and the British law officers with regard to the bill for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker of the Senate.

There is considerable excitement in Parliamentary circles over the following statement, which appears in L'Electeur, Quebec: "I may tell you for certain that a Federal Minister has accepted payment of a sum of \$25,000 to secure the passage last session of a railway incorporation bill. This Minister will be impeached during the early days of the session, and the history of the whole transaction will be placed before the public. This modest 'rake-off' has been shed by another Minister. The Government is making extraordinary efforts to hush the matter up. High personages have been informed of the matter, but they will not consent to make themselves accomplices of the fraud by keeping silence." I hear there will be a Parliamentary inquiry as to this matter.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Williams' Electric Oil is earache. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this Oil as a family remedy is enhanced not only by the fact that it is admirably adapted not only to the above ailment, but also to all hurts and disorders of the bowels, and affections of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

Scientists predict that in a century's time there will be no disease that is not curable.

RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier instantly relieve and speedily cure torturing, burning, itching and scaly humors where other methods fail.

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## From 7 to 10 O'Clock.

# CHAPMAN'S

GLOVES—Ladies' Gray Suede Gloves, worth 75c, **Tonight 50c**

GLOVES—Ladies' Fawn and Cream Undressed Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth \$1, **Tonight 75c**

GLOVES—Children's Tan Kid Gloves, worth 50c, **Tonight 38c**

GLOVES—Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, laced, all sizes, **Tonight 25c**

PARASOLS—Ladies' Silk Gloria Parasols, black and colored handles, worth \$1 25, **Tonight 90c**

PARASOLS—Ladies' Fancy Handled Silk Gloria Parasols, with steel rods, worth \$3, **Tonight \$2 25**

PARASOLS—Ladies' Silk Gloria Parasols, worth 85c, **Tonight 65c**

BLOUSES—Ladies' Colored Cambric Blouses, with frilled or laundered collars and cuffs, large sleeves, worth \$1 25, **Tonight 90c**

CORSET COVERS—Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers, embroidery trimmed, worth 45c, **Tonight 32c**

HOSE—Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, Canadian make, worth 18c, **Tonight 12½c**

HOSE—Ladies' All-Wool Black Cashmere Hose, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**

HOSE—Ladies' Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 45c, **Tonight 35c**

GLOVES—Ladies' Black Silk Gloves, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**

HATS—Men's Fine Black Fedora Hats, silk trimmed, latest styles, worth \$1 50, **Tonight \$1**

HATS—Youths' Fine Black Fedora Hats, worth \$1, **Tonight 75c**

HATS—Boys' Fedora Hats, black, blue and brown, worth 75c, **Tonight 50c**

COLLARS—Men's Heavy Four-Ply Linen Collars, **Tonight 2 for 25c**

SHIRTS—Men's Fine French Cambric Shirts, worth 75c, **Tonight 62 1/2c**

SOCKS—Men's Fine Black Cashmere Socks, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**

SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, worth 75c, **Tonight 62½c**

SUITS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$70, **Tonight \$8 25**

SUITS—Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$6, **Tonight \$4 25**

SUITS—Men's Black Worsteds Suits, worth \$15, **Tonight \$12**

SUITS—Men's Colored Worsteds Suits, worth \$12 50, **Tonight \$9 75**

PANTS—Men's Fine Black Worsted Pants, worth \$4, **Tonight \$2 75**

PANTS—Men's Heavy All-Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75, **Tonight \$2**

SUITS—Boys' Blouse Suits, worth \$1 75, **Tonight \$1 25**

SUITS—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$2, **Tonight \$1 49**

SUITS—Boys' Blouse Suits, gold trimmed, worth \$2, **Tonight \$1 50**

SUITS—Boys' Fine Suits, nobby goods, worth \$3, **Tonight \$2 25**

SERGES—3 pieces French Foulie Serge, black, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**

CLOTH—8 pieces Mervellieux Cloth, French goods, worth 65c, **Tonight 50c**

TRIMMING—Black Jet Pendants and piece Trimmings, **Tonight 25c**

CREPONS—3 pieces Black Crepons, worth 50c, **Tonight 40c**

TWEED—6 pieces All-Wool Tweed Dress Goods, new patterns, worth 60c, **Tonight 50c**

CREPONS—10 pieces All-Wool Crepons, 40 inches wide, worth 45c, **Tonight 30c**

LUSTER—3 pieces Black Broche Luster, worth 45c, **Tonight 30c**

MUSLIN—4 pieces White Coin Spot Muslin, worth 25c, **Tonight 20c**

SILK—10 pieces Pongee Silk, worth 25c, **Tonight 15c**

CHALLIE—20 pieces Wool Challie, worth 25c, **Tonight 15c**

FLANNEL—Twill Navy Flannel, worth 18c, **Tonight 10c**

LINEN—Bleached Table Linen, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**

SHIRTINGS—Angola Shirtings, unshrinkable, worth 30c, **Tonight 19c**

COTTON—36 inch Soft Finish Bleached Cotton, worth 8 1-2c, **Tonight 6½c**

LONG CLOTH—English Long Cloth, slightly soiled, 36 and 38 inches wide, worth 10c, **Tonight 5c**

CHAMBRAYS—In Blue, Pink and Gray, worth 20c, **Tonight 5c**

TWEED—Strong Wool Tweed, worth 35c, **Tonight 25c**

TABLING—Red and White Tabling, 58 inches wide, worth 38c, **Tonight 27c**

TABLE COVERS—Jute Table Covers, 1 1-2 yards square, worth \$1, **Tonight 75c**

FLANNELETTE—Plain, Striped and Figured Flannelette, **Tonight 5c**

We are showing a beautiful assortment of Pale Pink and Blue Chambrays and Zephyr Gingham materials, in plain, striped and checked—12½c, 14c and 20c. You are asked to inspect tonight.

# CHAPMAN'S.

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