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JOHN CAMERON,
Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Friday, June 28.

ARE MINISTERS IRRESPONSIBLE?

When the remedial order was issued it was understood by the Spectator that that order was simply the transmission to the Legislature of Manitoba of the decision of the British Privy Council; that that order was the matter so far as the Government was concerned; and that if the question came up in the House all members, including Ministers, were to vote as they saw fit.—Hamilton Spectator.

If this was the understanding of the Spectator, it certainly was not the understanding of the Ministers at Ottawa. One section of them went down into Antigonish, N. S., and another went into Vercheres, Que., where by-elections were fought, and in each of those constituencies the electors were told that the remedial order was not what the Spectator says it understood the demand on Manitoba to be. It was asserted that it was a mandate, and that the Dominion Government would compel Manitoba to carry it out, whether that Province consented or refused to obey it. Only when it was found that the electors would not accept the "remedial order" as an atonement for their many shortcomings was there any doubt expressed as to the meaning of the remedial order, to get away from which the Ministers are now so anxious. Whether a mandate, or only a document to temporarily mislead the constituencies where by-elections had to be fought, it is now admitted that the remedial order was a costly blunder, which cannot be got away from by claiming that Ministers should be irresponsible, and that they should have no united policy.

DANGERS OF EUROPE.

The name of General Turr has perhaps never been printed five times in the newspapers of America, and yet he is a man of some position in Europe, and has on some questions very sensible views. He is a Hungarian, and the promoter of the Corinth Canal, and to a Greek paper he has been telling what he thinks on European military expenditure. Of Bismarck, he says Germany and the Hohenzollerns owe him much. His courage has been crowned with success. He has used and misused in their turn all political parties, all nations, all statesmen, and even all sovereigns. But his achievements have cost Europe more than \$250,000,000,000, even if account is taken of only the last 25 years of peace, organized by him with a view to guarantee the interests of Germany. Yet with all this squandering of resources to maintain a state of armed terrorism, no ruler has had the courage to go to war. The armies, the fortifications, the fleets, the arms, still exist as a formidable mass; and a six months' war would cost at least \$8,000,000,000. "When a million of men shall have been massacred in the frightful collision of peoples and races, each man killed will cost \$31,000. That is what Bismarck will have cost Europe." And all this while, in the opinion of General Turr, Europe is in peril of an invasion from Asia, whence all the great invasions of the world's history have come.

THE GALLOWES.

Some one suggests that in order to keep down the craving after the sight of a murderer hanging the Government should provide a central place to which all criminals should be taken for execution. Why should there be such anxiety on the part of men to see a murderer meet his doom? Why should any one desire to witness so saddening a spectacle? That the craving exists in every community we know. On one occasion when a scoundrel was lashed in the jail yard of this city, the sheriff was deluged with letters from reputable citizens, earnestly pressing for passes to enter the jail and witness the revolting spectacle. To combat this spirit, it is not necessary to drag a criminal from one end of the Province to another. It is only for the authorities to enforce the law by keeping out every spectator whose vocation does not call him to be in attendance. There is no need for a change in the law making executions private, and if a jail yard is sufficiently open to enable the curious to overlook the gallows, then the murderer can expiate his crime wholly within the jail building. The gallows should be retained as a terror to evil doers, not as a spectacular entertainment for the morbid.

FREE TODAY.

The city public schools close for the holidays today, and during the two hottest months of the year teachers and scholars will be free. No one who has

had anything to do with the rearing of children will object to the summer recess. A parent who has striven to properly rear five or six bustling boys and girls knows how exacting is the task. How much more difficult and nerve-trying is the work of the teacher with 40 or 50 urchins, of all sorts and conditions of home training and mental and moral development, under her training? After many days of daily striving to bend the twig in the way that is best suited to its proper growth, and under the pressure of necessary examinations undertaken at a season of the year when listlessness even in grown persons is an excusable fault, the annual holiday must indeed be welcome to the jaded teacher.

Let no one grudge this useful public servant the relaxation that comes from a well-earned change. It is profitable for both teacher and pupil.

POINTS.

Lord Salisbury goes to the bat. But will he score?

Ten years ago the trade of Canada with Australia was \$502,000. Last year, with bonused steamships, it only amounted to \$322,000. The high tax policy is a failure all round.

The price of wheat has gone down a good many cents per bushel since the "scarcity boom" ran it up from the miserable price which it has brought for years past. But it is of small moment, as not one farmer in one hundred has wheat to sell. The average farmer was compelled to market his crop last fall when prices ruled low.

Lord Beaconsfield called Lord Salisbury "a great master of gibes and flouts and sneers."

Who would not be a school-boy today?

The Japs ought to be cleanly. In Japan a hot bath can be obtained for a cent.

In all probability the McCarthyites will hold the balance of power in the new British Parliament.

The usual bonus given by the Dominion to subsidized railways is \$3,200 per mile. How is it that the Tobique Valley Railway in New Brunswick, 28 miles in length, got \$132,400 subsidy, or \$5,155 per mile?—Halifax, N.S., Chronicle.

It seems that for some jobs the money of the public is handed out with a lavishness that would lead some people to imagine that dollars grew upon trees, and could be had for the shaking down.

Lord Rosebery is only 48. If he could realize his desire to be a member of the popular chamber, instead of the hereditary chamber of privileged ones, he might have a long and successful political career. Mr. Gladstone had reached his 55th year before he was called to the Prime Minister's seat.

United States journals are getting ready to claim that Mr. Chamberlain's preference to a place in the Salisbury Ministry is owing to the fact that he has an American wife. But some people hold that Chamberlain's political lackliding dates from this alleged favorable matrimonial venture.

The British Conservatives were anxious to have the Liberals dissolve the House, rather than place upon the new Administration the responsibility of obtaining the supplies needed to carry on the Government pending an appeal to the electors. Salisbury is not inclined to show his hand too extensively. The Liberals have taken the best means to make him show it.

TEACHING OF AGRICULTURE.

The wisdom of giving instruction in agriculture has often been discussed in this Province, and two text books have been prepared with the object of making the attempt practicable. The first of these books was written 30 odd years ago by the late Dr. Ryerson, and it had little or no value. The second was written by the principal and a former professor of the Agricultural College, and it is no great improvement on Dr. Ryerson's book.

Last year an invitation was given to public school teachers to take a short course at the college on dairying, and the teachers themselves made a ready response. If only they are qualified to give instruction, there should be no trouble in starting agricultural classes in the rural schools, even without text books. In England the subject is also engaging attention, and a few days ago a bill was introduced and given its second reading to provide instruction in the elementary schools in agriculture and horticulture, by means of school gardens and museums. The bill proposed that school boards and managers might provide

school gardens, allotments of land, workshops, tools and appliances, in order to carry out the purposes aimed at. Mr. Asquith, the Minister of Education, expressed his hearty sympathy with the measure if they could secure teaching of the kind required, and upon his advice the bill was given its second reading, and referred to the standing committee on trade, so that the practical side of the question might be carefully considered. No doubt much good might result if there were teachers to teach; and we fear that there are not many who could do so even in rural Ontario.

CAPITAL WHEELING.

According to the London (Ont.) "Advertiser," three out of the five Presbyterian ministers of London ride bicycles. A good many beginners in Ottawa would be interested in an answer to the query whether the bicycles ever ride the ministers.—Ottawa Journal.

TIME FOR A CHANGE.

High taxation makes men wear old boots instead of buying new ones. High taxes add months to the term of existence allotted to a good suit of clothes in good times. The tax collector gets the money which would otherwise go to the shoemaker, the tailor, the painter, the paperhanger, and other laborers, skilled and unskilled.—Toronto Telegram.

RICH, INDEED!

The Canadian National Policy will make Australian farmers rich. The Birtle, Manitoba, Eye Witness says: "The butter market is becoming very badly demoralized, only creamery make being marketable. For the best, the price has dropped to 14 cents. The British Columbia trade, which was largely supplied from Manitoba, has been monopolized by the Australians, who are assisted by a Government

House and Lobby

The Crisis at Ottawa Unrelieved—Mr. Ouimet Poses as Champion for Contractor St. Louis—The Minister of Public Works Unwittingly Lays Down Good Free Trade Doctrine—How Constituencies Are Bribed by the Government—The French Treaty With Canada.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)
Ottawa, June 27.—The political situation has not materially changed during the week. The crisis is just as real, but opinion having been freely expressed there is now a lull waiting for some word of what the Cabinet intend to do. The reply of Manitoba to the remedial order has not been received, and, of course, until the official document is received it cannot be laid before the Cabinet, so that the decision must be delayed until the document arrives. As everyone knows, the Government have been discussing their course, and are being drawn either way by the different parties; the Ministerialists from Quebec and from Ontario. Disaster threatens them either way, if they do anything, and safety does not lie even in inaction.

Mr. Lariviere, member for Provencher, received a telegram from Winnipeg this morning stating that the remedial order had been mailed to the Government today, and would reach Ottawa on Saturday.

In the public accounts committee this morning the investigation into the Soo Canal contract was continued by Messrs. Davies and Gibson, Mr. Lester being sick. Mr. Hugh Ryan was again on the stand, and the examination of Engineer Crawford began.

A telegram was received today stating that the reply to the remedial order left Winnipeg this morning.

Mr. Foster, replying to a question, said that the amount guaranteed by Mr. Ogilvie on account of the Exchange Bank was \$100,000, no portion of which had been paid by Mr. Ogilvie. The amount remaining unpaid, exclusive of interest, is \$33,625. The correspondence had been placed in the hands of the Minister of Justice, but it was only fair to state on Mr. Ogilvie's behalf that he entered an objection to the payment of money on account of a question connected with the general distribution of the receipts.

Mr. Edgar asked what was being done to meet the three commissioners appointed by the United States Congress to confer with a similar number on behalf of Great Britain or Canada on the subject of the waterways from the Great Lakes to the ocean. Mr. Haggart replied that it was difficult to get commissioners to act, as the United States representatives were to act without pay, but Canada would appoint three commissioners also without pay, two of them from the department, and one associated with them.

Mr. McMullen inquired why the civil suit against St. Louis was to be postponed until Oct. 15. Sir E. B. Herbert Tupper stated that it was to allow the judges to keep his other engagements, and was not done at the request of the crown.

bonus of 5 cents on each pound exported." That indicates the effect very clearly. The Eye Witness, however, being an N. P. supporter, fails to say that both ends, the Canadian Government having subsidized a line of steamers to bring it into Canada. Let cause as well as effect be named.—Canada Farmer's Sun.

ECHOES OF THE ASSEMBLY.
London gave the commissioners to the General Assembly a very hearty welcome. The city is unrivaled for its magnificent array of maple trees, as well as for the number of comfortable homes within its borders. Owing to the wealth of foliage everywhere, the streets were comparatively cool, notwithstanding the high temperature which ruled during the sessions of the court.—Canada Presbyterian.

SHAKESPEARE AS A PROPHET.
More and more of "Africa's desert sands" and of "Africa's burning shore" are turning out to be well-watered pasture lands, as the adventurers who explore them take the place of the rhymer who formerly put them in verse. From Lake Ngami the trackers have sent back word that the lands beyond the Kalahari are magnificent, healthy, fertile and abundantly supplied with water, and are more attractive than those of the Transvaal or the Orange Free State.

Often, indeed, was Shakespeare right, and even when he touched upon Africa. How could he foreshadow the explorations and the discoveries of rich gold mines that have been made there within the past few years? With prophetic wit he must have been endowed when he put into the mouth of the boastful Pistol these words:

"I speak of Africa and golden joys."
Yet the immortal William never heard of Mashonaland or Rhodesia, and not in all his plays is there a character like Premier Cecil Rhodes, of Kimberley, the "Diamond King" of South Africa.—New York Sun.

Before the item passed, Mr. Ouimet candidly laid down good free trade doctrine in answer to a question why they had abandoned dredging the harbor of Port Arthur, and commenced at Kamistiquia, a place chosen by Mr. Macdonnell for improvements. "Because," replied Mr. Ouimet, "the trade has moved in that direction, and we cannot control the natural movement of trade."

Whereas Sir Richard Cartwright smiled, and Mr. Davies said, "Hear, hear," the item was passed.

Experience has taught the Opposition to watch closely the estimates for public works, something wholly neglected by them in Sir Hector Langevin's time. When, therefore, the item was called of \$20,000 for the Halifax drill shed, Sir Richard Cartwright wanted to know why such a small vote was taken when the total expenditure was \$200,000. He suspected that there was a political object to keep this work dangling over several elections. It was a business-like proposition, and the people of Halifax would not think so. If this was the way the estimates had been cut down, the boasted reductions were illusory.

Mr. Ouimet said the contract had been let to John Askwith, of Ottawa, but not yet signed.

Messrs. Gibson and Fraser took the ground that it was showing favoritism to the Ottawa contractor, because it was giving him a year to go on, and if the Halifax contractors had known this they might have tendered a little lower.

Mr. Ouimet said the contract required completion by June 30, 1907, and it would be provided in the contract that it would only be built according to the sums voted from time to time by Parliament.

Mr. Fraser asked why, if the contract was awarded, the department retained the deposits of the other tenderers.

An interesting discussion arose over an item of \$5,000 to build a new post-office in Marysville, York county, N.B. This is the county in which the Finance Minister is going to be a candidate, and Marysville is a place of 2,000 inhabitants. The building will doubtless, when finished, cost \$10,000, although Mr. Fraser put it at \$7,000. Mr. Gibson had given the site for it. The item, used it and others to expose the extraordinary public works policy of the Government. Here they were putting up a postoffice in a place with 2,000 people, and no postoffice revenue to speak of, yet Woodstock, Ont., with a population of 10,000 and a public revenue of \$10,000, had no postoffice.

(Continued on page 5.)

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 perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, 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.

Friday Bargain Day.

June 28th.

CHAPMAN'S

Dress Goods Department.

- 1st—10 pieces All Wool Crepon, in a nice range of colors, worth 50c, for 25c.
- 2nd—Five pieces Cream All Wool Surah Serge, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 3rd—3 pieces Black All Wool Serge, 38 inches wide, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 4th—10 pieces Black Lace Grenadine, worth 15c, for 5c.
- 5th—11 pieces Dark Challies, worth 20c, for 12½c.
- 6th—6 pieces 42 inch Union Cashmere, worth 25c, Friday for 12½c.
- 7th—5 pieces Scotch Tweed Dress Goods, worth 35c, for 25c.
- 8th—5 pieces All Wool German Tweed Dress Goods, worth 50c, for 25c.
- 9th—5 pieces Estamine Serge, all wool, in black and navy, guaranteed fast dye, worth 40c, on Friday for 30c.
- 10th—8 pieces Pongee Silk, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 11th—20 pairs Lace Curtains, 3 1-2 yards long and worth \$2 and \$2 25 per pair, on Friday for \$1 50.

Staple Department.

- 12th—Cream Ceylon Flannel, with pink and blue Polka dot, worth 25c, for 12 1-2c.
- 13th—India Flannel Shirting, silk mixture, worth 50c, for 32c.
- 14th—One Table of Scotch Ginghams, Muslins and Delaines, worth 12 1-2c, Friday for 8 1-2c.
- 15th—Fine Twilled Sheet, unbleached, 2 yards wide, worth 22c, for 17c.
- 16th—Pillow Case Cotton, 44 inches wide, worth 14c, for 10c.
- 17th—White Quilts, with fringe, largest size, worth \$2 25, for \$1 69.
- 18th—Unbleached Table Damask, wide and fine, worth 60c, for 47c.
- 19th—Chenille Table Covers, 2 yards square, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 20th—5 pieces Reversible Cretonne, worth 20c, for 14c.
- 21st—White Twill Sheet, 36 inches wide, worth 15c, for 11c.
- 22nd—5 pieces Cretonne, light and dark colors, worth 7c, for 5c.
- 23rd—Bleached Twill Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 25c, for 20c.
- 24th—Fine Cream Flannelette, worth 7c, for 5c.
- 25th—Unbleached Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 8c, for 16 1-2c; 16 yards for \$1.

Smallware Department.

- 26th—Swiss Cambrics, all over embroideries, worth 45c, for 28c.
- 27th—Children's Straw Sailor Hats, worth 25c, Friday for 15c.
- 28th—Colored Chambray, embroideries, worth 10c and 12 1-2c, Friday for 5c.
- 29th—Fancy White Pearl Dress Buttons, worth 20c a doz, for 10c.
- 30th—Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, worth 40c, Friday Bargain Day, 25c.
- 31st—Ladies' Colored and White Chemisettes, turn point and turn down colors, worth 35c, for 21c.
- 32nd—Children's Heavy Ribbed Cotton Hose, spliced knee, heel and toes, worth 25c, for 17c.
- 33rd—Fancy Cream and White Dress Laces, worth 15c and 20c, for 10c.
- 34th—Colored Silk Windsor Ties, worth 35c and 45c, Friday for 25c.
- 35th—Colored Silk and Satin Ribbons, worth 15c a yard, for 10c.
- 36th—Colored Silk Frilled Garter Elastic, worth 25c, Friday 18c.
- 37th—Drab, Black and White Linen Spools, good quality, worth 5c, for 2 1-2c.

Gents' Furnishing Department.

- 38th—Gents' Black Maco Cotton Socks, fast dye, worth 18c, for 12 1-2c.
- 39th—Gents' White Laundered Shirts, reinforced, worth 60c, for 48c.
- 40th—Gents' Colored Silk Gloves, all sizes, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 41st—Boys' Windsor Ties, fast colors, worth 15c, Bargain Day for 10c.
- 42nd—Men's Natural Wool Socks, worth 40c, for 25c.
- 43rd—Men's Seamless Cotton Socks, ribbed top, worth 12 1-2c, Bargain Day, 4 for 25c.
- 44th—Men's Neglige Shirts, assorted patterns, worth \$1, Friday for 62 1-2c.
- 45th—Boys' Straw Hats, white and fancy, worth 25c, Friday for 15c.
- 46th—Men's Fine Balbriggan Underwear, worth 50c, for 37 1-2c.
- 47th—Men's All Wool Sweaters, white, worth \$1 25, for 75c.

Ready-Made Clothing Department.

- 48th—Men's Fine Light Weight Suits, worth \$7, on Friday \$5.
- 49th—Men's Better Quality Fine Wool Suits, worth \$9, for \$6 75.
- 50th—Men's Fine Worsteds and Tweed Suits, worth \$10, for \$8 25.
- 51st—Men's All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.
- 52nd—Men's Fine All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 53rd—Men's Tweed Unlined Summer Coats and Vests, worth \$4, for \$2 95.
- 54th—Men's Black Lustre Coats and Vests, worth \$3 50, for \$2 50.
- 55th—Men's Silk Coats and Vests, worth \$5 50, for \$4.
- 56th—Boys' 3 piece English Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$3 25.
- 57th—Boys' 3 piece Fine Tweed Suits, worth \$4, for \$3 25 on Friday.
- 58th—Boys' 2 piece English Tweed Suits, worth \$2 75, for \$2 15.
- 59th—Boys' Fawn Serge Suits, worth \$2 50, for \$1 65.
- 60th—Boys' 2 piece D. B. Serge Suits, worth \$1 75, for \$1.
- 61st—Boys' 2 piece Sailor Suits, fancy trimmed, worth \$3, for \$2 40.
- 62nd—Boys' Worsteds Suits, worth \$4 50, for \$3 75.
- 63rd—Boys' Blue Serge Pants, all sizes, worth 75c, for 45c.

Ladies' Suit and Wrapper Department.

- 64th—18 only, Ladies' Print Wrappers, our own make, fast colors, worth \$1 75, for \$1 40.
- 65th—12 only, Ladies' Print Wrappers, fast colors, worth \$1 75, for \$1 25.
- 66th—Muslin Delaine Wrappers, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 67th—Ladies' Duck Suits and silk vest to match, worth \$4 50, for \$3 75, worth \$4, for \$3 25.
- 68th—Ladies' Print Suits, worth \$3 50, for \$2 50.
- 69th—Ladies' Silk Vests, any color, worth \$1, for 80c.
- 70th—Ladies' Stylish Spring Coats, one half price today.

Millinery Department.

- 71st—Ladies' Black, White and Colored Straw Hats, worth from 35c to \$1, for 15c.
- 72nd—Colored Flowers and Wreaths, at half price.
- 73rd—Millinery Ribbons, all shades, worth from 35c to 75c, for 25c.
- 74th—White Leghorn Hats, with small crowns, worth \$1 50, for 90c.
- 75th—Children's Muslin Bonnets at half price.
- 76th—Black Leghorn Hats, worth 45c, for 25c.
- 77th—Ladies' Small Jet Bonnet Shapes, worth \$1 50 and \$2, for \$1.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.