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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, May 10.

SAXON OR SLAV?

Britain has launched another battle ship, her idea being to do her heaviest fighting, should she be put to it, at sea. To that end, she proposes to have a navy equal to the combined fleets of the rest of the world—that is, counting in her fast mercantile vessels, capable of being armed to an effective extent at a few days' notice.

While the day of huge European armaments continues, we do not see that Britain can do other than she is doing. The new situation created by the war between Japan and China, and the aggression of Russia, open up tremendous issues and possibilities.

Not from any worship of St. Jingo, but because we believe the best interests of mankind will be thereby served, do we consider it important that in the international gales of the future Britannia may continue to ride "safe through the storm."

If Hon. David Mills is right in believing the coming world issue is to be "Saxon or Slav?"—supremely important is it that the English-speaking peoples of the world should be brought into closer relationship.

The man who says or does anything calculated to keep them separate is the enemy of mankind.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S AMENDMENT IN REPLY TO THE BUDGET SPEECH.

That the estimates for the fiscal year, 1894-5, amount to the sum of \$38,517,152, independently of any further supplementary estimates which may be brought down; that the said sum of \$38,517,152 is in excess of the amount expended in 1893-4 by the sum of \$22,127; that the deficit for the year 1893-4 amounted to \$1,210,322; that the deficit for the present year is estimated by the Minister of Finance at \$4,500,000; that from statements made by Ministers of the Crown in this House it appears that our existing obligations for railway subsidies and for public works now in progress will involve a further outlay of \$20,000,000, computed as follows:

"For railway subsidies now voted, \$8,729,000.

"For the St. Lawrence canals, \$6,000,000.

"For the Trent Valley canals, \$5,000,000.

"For Intercolonial Railway and minor works, \$1,000,000.

"Making a total of \$20,729,000.

"The interest on which sum, together with the subsidy provided by statute to be paid on account of a fast Atlantic service will entail an addition to our already very heavy annual fixed charges of \$1,400,000.

"That inasmuch as enormous sums of money are extracted from the people of Canada which are not paid into the treasury; and inasmuch as the burdens of the people are thereby greater and unnecessarily increased; and it is of the utmost importance to the well-being of the community that not only should the present extravagant expenditure be diminished, but that the said burdens should be reduced as largely and speedily as possible; it is therefore expedient that in making provision to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure as recommended in the speech from the throne that the existing tariff be so modified that it may be made a tariff for revenue only."

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A great deal of popular misunderstanding prevails concerning the Monroe doctrine not only in Canada and foreign countries but in the United States as well. This doctrine which the quarrel between Britain and Nicaragua has resurrected, is embodied in the following brief and simple passage from the seventh annual message of President Monroe, delivered in 1823:

"The occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken part in it, nor does it comport with our policy to do so.

It is only when our rights are invaded or seriously menaced that we resent injuries or make preparations for our defense. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers.

"We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and we shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than in the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Those in this country who, for political purposes, have been constructing it into a declaration of hostility to existing British possessions in America, are plainly contradicted by its very spirit and letter. The Monroe doctrine, it may be added, was proclaimed with the assent of Britain at the time. Prof. McMaster, whose latest historical researches have been directed to a careful study of President Monroe's Administration, gives a concise statement of what the Monroe doctrine is, and of its application to the present state of affairs in Central America, in a letter to the New York Herald. He says:

"The doctrine does not contemplate forcible intervention by the United States in any legitimate contest, but it will not permit any such contest to result in the increase of European power or influence on this continent, nor in the overthrow of any existing government, nor in the establishment of a protectorate over them, nor in the exercise of any direct control over their policy or institutions. Further than this, the doctrine does not go.

"It does not commit us to take part in wars between a South American republic and a European sovereign, when the object in the latter is not the founding of a monarchy under a European prince in place of an overthrown republic.

"In the present instance, therefore, the doctrine does not apply so long as England does not hold the ports of Nicaragua longer than is necessary to secure the payment of the sum she is demanding to extort. Should she attempt to hold Nicaragua forever, the Monroe doctrine would apply, and our duty and policy would be resistance."

EDITORIAL POINTS.

The Berlin Record presents the "Advertiser's" statement that there is a tax of 52 per cent on collars. It asserts that collars are cheaper than seventeen years ago, when they were imported from the United States, and adds: "When the laborer spends his money for a collar, he knows it will remain in the country." The Record will find its answer in the blue books, which show that \$46,731 worth of collars were imported last year, upon which the buyers paid the excessive tax of \$24,671 33. Next!

The exports to the United States for the last quarter from the Chatham consular district were nearly 50 per cent greater than in the corresponding quarter last year, when the McKinley Bill checked them. True to its policy of decrying the American market, a contemporary says that if these products had not gone to the United States they would have found a market in Great Britain. Why did they not go to Britain in the first place? Simply because trade naturally flows in the most profitable channels.

The city authorities should devise some systematic and scientific way of looking after the health and trimming and effectiveness of the trees on the streets. These thousands of trees, the glory of London, belong to the city, and should not be neglected. They constitute an asset representing, not beauty only, but a large money value, as it would take from a quarter to half a century to replace them. What does His Worship think?

We do not remember any season in which the miracle of the spring has displayed itself more astonishingly and delightfully. Where, a fortnight ago, there were forests of bare poles, today the trees "stand dressed in living green."

The Hamilton Spectator thinks the Dominion Government is becoming ashamed of the Hudson Bay Railway deal. The idea of the Government being ashamed of anything must be one of the Spectator's numerous witticisms.

The Free Press has added a new plank to the party platform—no sugar in tea. Our esteemed contemporary has seemed a little deficient of late as regards "sweetness and light." Everything is now explained.

The New York World has been asking a number of millionaires whether wealth brings happiness. All of them answer that it doesn't. There are several citizens of London, however, who are willing to take the chances.

Now that the band concert season is on again, something should be done towards giving the general public adequate seating accommodation. The few seats that have done duty for so many years are far from sufficient.

A Constant Reader wants to know why Canada has not yet produced any great novelist? There must be a reason, but it does not occur to us at the moment.

London's loss is Toronto's gain—even as regards church fires. However, Toronto contractors can find plenty of London mechanics in want of jobs without importing any.

It would be a great strike for Knox College, Toronto, able to get Rev. Dr. Stalker, of Edinburgh, on its staff.

House and Lobby

A Conspiracy Charged—Queer Doings of a Lieutenant-Governor—Serious Charges Against Him—A Cabinet Minister's Break-Out—Premier Bowell Implicated—Sir Hibbert Tupper Again Ill—Revelations before the Public Accounts Committee.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, May 9.—A lively meeting of the public accounts committee was held this forenoon. Mr. Somerville moved for the papers connected with the case of F. M. Hamel, assistant chief engineer of the Public Works Department, who collected \$986 70 and failed to account for the money until the auditor-general discovered the shortage.

Mr. Lister pointed out that a customs officer was in jail for doing what this man had done, while Mr. Outmet had merely suspended Mr. Hamel.

The auditor-general refused full explanations, and the committee ordered all papers to be produced.

Papers were also moved for by Mr. Somerville regarding Rev. Manly Benson's \$1,100 immigration trip, \$391 to J. T. Gilkinson, Brantford, for Sour Springs development, and \$225 to C. H. Ritchie, Cayuga.

Mr. Tarte moved for all payments at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The Fredericton bridge scandal will be investigated.

On motion of Sir Richard Cartwright, the Chicago Exhibition bills of Mr. Cockburn, M.P., \$4,435, and Mr. Larke, of \$9,246, must be produced.

Then Mr. Mulock caused great consternation in the Government ranks by moving that a statement of Minister Daly's traveling expenses be laid before the committee.

Mr. Foster protested against giving details of Ministers' expenditures. If anything was wrong let it be charged in the House.

Mr. Lister thought these large expenditures should certainly be investigated.

Mr. Foster moved that Mr. Daly's expenditures be not investigated.

Mr. Mulock contended that the money was public money, and a full explanation was due the public.

Mr. Haggart saw the mistake of Mr. Foster, and suggested that he withdraw his amendment. This was done.

Mr. Lister asked who paid for the Government car in which Ministers and their relations travel.

Mr. Foster said when he traveled to San Francisco by that car it was hauled free.

Mr. Somerville asked other Ministers to confirm this.

Mr. Haggart denied that Government money was paid for carrying him. Amid cries of "Order," he accused Mr. Somerville of uttering falsehoods.

Mr. Lister appealed to the chair if it was right for Ministers to call members liars.

Mr. Haggart withdrew his language.

Mr. Montague asserted that the country did not pay for his pleasure transportation. Mr. Haggart did not say his (Montague's) expenses.

Mr. Gibson thought it was hard to keep track of traveling expenses on long journeys.

Mr. Patterson asked who paid for the private car in which Ministers went on electioneering trips.

Mr. Haggart said the railways hauled the Government car free on regular trains all the time.

Sir Richard Cartwright would not ask for details of traveling expenses in the case of important quasi-ambassadorial missions to Britain and Washington, but a difference between the fact and political trips through the Dominion.

Mr. Martin (Winnipeg) said the Manitoba Ministers gave details of their expenditures. Let the Dominion Ministers follow suit and avoid suspicion.

Mr. Daly last year charged \$1,362 traveling expenses, though he traveled by free car.

Tomorrow the railway committee will have before it a private bill to amend the act incorporating the Canada and Michigan Tunnel Company, and to change the name of the company to the Canada and Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Company. Existing rights are not to be affected, but power is given in addition to construct a railway and foot bridge from Sandwich or Windsor to Detroit. An increase in capital stock is authorized, and it is provided that the company may loan their credit to the company or subscribe to its stock. The plans of the bridge are to be submitted to the Governor-in-Council, and work is not to be begun until approved by the United States Congress. A joint commission will regulate the working of the bridge, which shall not interfere with navigation.

THE PROCEEDINGS.
There was a large attendance in the House, consequent on the notice which Mr. McCarthy had given that he would call the attention of the House to the extraordinary conduct of Lieut.-Gov. Schultz in coming to Dr. Bourinot, clerk of the Commons, to get the opinion of that gentleman on the school question.

There were rumors current, said Mr. McCarthy, that Dr. Schultz came to try to get another term, and that in exchange for the money he was ready to turn out the Manitoba Government.

"Where were the rumors?" asked Minister Ives.

"Why, in the newspapers. Does the honorable gentleman not read papers?" queried Mr. McCarthy, amid the laughter of the House.

Mr. McCarthy said the Lieutenant-Governor was bound to be loyal to his Ministers. He criticised strongly the conduct of Lieut.-Gov. Schultz in asking the clerk of the House to intervene and take sides in this matter of difference between the Province and the Dominion Government. Dr. Bourinot says the opinion given was a private one, but it had been found that this private opinion was given by Dr. Schultz to Premier Bowell, who, in turn, had it printed and handed to the newspapers. This action, said Mr. McCarthy, is a conspiracy and an outrage such as has not been revealed since the time of George III. Why should the Lieutenant-Governor attempt to compel the Manitoba Ministers to take a line of action that might be repulsive to them by so questionable a proceeding, and that on the eve of the question being considered by the Legislature? Was this the first step in a bargain between Lieut.-Gov. Schultz and the men in power at Ottawa? Fancy the Governor-General getting the opinions of the British law officer, and sending it to the press while the question was being discussed by the Cabinet! Mr. Mc-

Carthy dissented from the views of Dr. Bourinot in the strongest terms.

Mr. Foster replied that Mr. McCarthy had trusted to newspaper reports, which had not been verified. Governor Schultz had a right to come to Ottawa, and should not be submitted to unwelcome insinuations. What business had Mr. McCarthy with Lieut.-Gov. Schultz's mission to Ottawa? Mr. Foster ridiculed the idea that Gov. Schultz should have kept Mr. Bourinot's opinion to himself. He acknowledged that Prime Minister Bowell had obtained from Gov. Schultz the now famous document, and that Premier Bowell gave it to the newspapers.

Hon. David Mills said that Manitoba's attitude on the school question was not before the House, neither was the validity of Dr. Bourinot's opinion. He asserted, however, that constitutional government could not be maintained if Lieutenant-Governor were to seek abroad for advice on questions before his Ministers, as Lieut.-Gov. Schultz had done. Lieut.-Gov. Schultz's five years of office were up long ago. He could now be removed without cause if he does not do the bidding of the Government. There was no other word for it but "conspiracy." The Lieutenant-Governor is responsible for much of the bitterness because for years there was so-called an order-in-council submitted to him that he did not telegraph to Ottawa before he signed it. "Why," exclaimed Mr. Mills, "this Dominion Administration has been one series of conspiracies against the Legislatures when politically opposed to it." He accused the conspiracy by which the last Government of Quebec was ousted from power by most expedient means, through the connivance of Lieut.-Gov. Angers, who was in close alliance with them in power at Ottawa, and who was rewarded by them for his disgraceful conduct.

Dr. Dickey, now Minister of Militia, decried Lieut.-Gov. Schultz, who he said had simply sought outside advice.

Mr. Landerkin laughingly suggested that he would help the country by Governor-General would take advice from outsiders.

Mr. Martin (Winnipeg) denounced the attempt of the Government to use the private opinion of the clerk of the Commons for partisan purposes. It was a public scandal that Lieut.-Gov. Schultz should be now Lieutenant-Governor in Manitoba. His term ended on July 1, 1893; he was now a tenant at will, and had ten thousand reasons for working to keep the position. He charged that Lieut.-Gov. Schultz had used the position of Lieutenant-Governor to advance his own private ends (loud cries of "Order" from the Conservative side.) "Why cry 'Order'?" I make a charge and I will prove it.

"I rise to a point of order," he excitedly exclaimed. Mr. Weldon, a New Brunswick Conservative.

"Mr. Martin is in order," said Sir Richard Cartwright, and the Speaker said that was so, and a matter of taste only.

Mr. Martin said it did not injure his taste to tell the truth regarding this man. He then charged that Lieut.-Gov. Schultz had twice prostituted his office for personal ends—once by withholding sanction to a bill empowering Winnipeg to collect her back taxes, because he owned much property in arrears; and on another occasion when he signed a measure to make a proper survey of Winnipeg and the Bytown system, and then refused to sign the order-in-council necessary to carry the work out. Only after the strongest public pressure did the Lieutenant-Governor finally do his duty. Lieut.-Gov. Schultz declared to be unworthy of his position. Not over five or six people in the whole population of Manitoba had confidence in this man, who had been kept in independence by the Ottawa Government, and had been shown to be not above prostituting his office for his own ends. Mr. Martin caused some amusement by relating how the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba had been first used to try to keep Mr. Scarth and A. W. Ross, M. P., in line, while the Winnipeg bye-election was in progress. Then it was announced that Mr. Scarth had got it; next Mr. Ross said he was a proven liar and a cheat and a crook and looked over the premises. Now we have it asserted that Mr. Patterson, M. P., is booked for the office, while a personal friend of Dr. Schultz told me that while here last week the acting Lieutenant-Governor said he was sure of a second term. This condition of affairs, Mr. Martin said, was a public scandal.

While the debate was in progress Premier Bowell kept running in and out of the House and conferring with various members of the Government. He was unusually excited, and the turmoil was added to when just before the House rose he received a dispatch that in the Manitoba Legislature a Government motion had been received, to the effect that owing to the gravity of the school question it was advisable to further adjourn till June 12, and that the motion was likely to be carried tomorrow.

Senator Angus sat in the House when Hon. David Mills denounced the act to which he owes his present position.

In the evening Mr. Martin read from an interview with Lieut.-Gov. Schultz, in which he gave the statement made by Mr. Foster on behalf of Premier Bowell a flat contradiction.

Minister Daly said Premier Greenway knew all about the opinion of Dr. Bourinot before it was published. The newspapers were all unreliable, he said. He charged that Mr. Martin had violated his oath as a former Minister in Manitoba by exposing Lieut.-Gov. Schultz.

Mr. Martin—With the honorable gentleman state the Cabinet secret I disclosed?

Mr. Daly—You stated he withheld his signature to an order-in-council.

Mr. Davis—Every one in Winnipeg knew about it.

Mr. Daly argued at great length that Lieut.-Gov. Schultz had done nothing wrong, and that he was a man of unblemished character. Mr. Daly made a personal attack on Mr. Martin. He said his conduct was dastardly.

The Speaker called him to order. Mr. Daly changed the word to cowardly.

Again the Speaker called the Minister down.

Then he repeated that Mr. Martin had violated his oath of office, and again he was ordered to desist by the Speaker. Mr. Lister called out, "You would not talk as you do if Martin came after you."

Mr. Daly retorted, "I'm not afraid of him."

"Then I hope you will be ready to (Continued on page five.)"

Friday Bargain Day

Read our list for Friday. No doubt we give the best value in London. Our crowded stores amply demonstrate this fact.

CHAPMAN'S

Dress Goods Department.

- 1st—10 pieces 42 inch Cashmere and 6 pieces Broche Dress Goods, in colors, good value at 25c, for 15c.
- 2nd—One Table Assorted Dress Goods, fancy and plain, worth from 35c to 50c, for 25c.
- 3rd—10 pieces Black All Wool Grenadine, Friday for 10c.
- 4th—2 pieces Black Luster, worth 40c a yard for 25c.
- 5th—7 pieces Check Dress Goods, regular price 35c, for 25c.
- 6th—4 pieces Fancy Tweed Dress Goods, German make, worth 50c, for 39c.
- 7th—4 pieces Fancy Check Dress Goods, regular price 35c, for 25c.
- 8th—6 pieces 42 inch Black Grenadine, fine goods, on Friday for 45c.
- 9th—18 pairs Chenille Curtains, 3 1/4 yards long, heavy fringe and dado, worth \$5, for \$3 25.
- 10th—5 pieces 40 inch Coin Spot Muslin, Friday for 20c.

Staple Department.

- 11th—Colored Check Muslin, fast colors, worth 20c, for 12 1/2c.
- 12th—Wide Width Sateen Print, Navy, Garnet, Fawn, Pink and Cream, worth 18c, for 12 1-2c.
- 13th—Damask Linen Towels, red borders, large size, worth 15c, for 12 1-2c.
- 14th—Pillow Cotton, 6 1/2 inches wide, worth 15c, for 12 1-2c.
- 15th—Strong and Heavy Wool Tweed, for boys' wear, worth 30c, for 24c.
- 16th—Silk Embroidered Felt Table Covers, worth \$2 25, for \$1 50.
- 17th—Best Feather Ticking, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 18th—Navy Twill Flannel, worth 20c, for 12 1-2c.
- 19th—All Wool Navy Blue Serge, for Boys' Suits, worth 45c, for 36c.
- 20th—Damask Table Cloths, colored borders, with fringe, fine quality, \$1 50, for \$1.
- 21st—White Honeycomb Quilts, for single bed, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 22nd—Unbleached Cotton, 40 inches wide, worth 7 1-2c for 6 1-2c.
- 23rd—Fine Twill Cotton, bleached, 36 inches wide, worth 15c, for 12 1-2c.
- 24th—Wide Width White Ground Shirting Prints, neat stripes and figures, worth 10c, for 8c.
- 25th—Ladies' Fast Black Cotton Hose, spliced heel and toe, worth 20c, Friday for 15c.
- 26th—Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, double knee, heel and toe, worth 30c, Friday for 20c.
- 27th—Ladies' and Misses' All Wool Ribbed Cashmere Hose, spliced knee, heel and toe, worth 35c, for 21c.
- 28th—Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, seamless, double heel and toe, worth 15c, for 11c.
- 29th—Ladies' Black and Colored Lisle Gloves, worth 15c, for 10c.
- 30th—Colored and Black Silk Taffetta Gloves, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 31st—Fancy Embroidery Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, for 5c.
- 32nd—Children's Colored Motto Handkerchiefs, worth 5c, for 3 for 5c.
- 33rd—One Table Cream and Maltese Lace, worth 5c, for 2 for 5c.
- 34th—Black Silk Parasols, worth \$1 25, Friday for \$1.
- 35th—Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests for 5c.
- 36th—Ladies' White Lawn Blouses, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 37th—Ladies' White Cambric Corset Covers, embroidery trimmed, worth 50c.

Gents' Furnishings Department.

- 38th—Men's Seamless Cotton Socks, worth 12 1-2c, for 3 for 25c.
- 39th—Men's Fine Black Cotton Socks, fast black, worth 18c, for 2 for 25c.
- 40th—Men's Flannelette Shirts, all sizes, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 41st—Men's Cotton Underwear, in flesh and gray, worth 25c, for 19c.
- 42nd—Boys' Black Sateen Shirts, worth 65c, for 50c.
- 43rd—Men's Unlaundered White Shirts, cuffs and bands, worth 75c, for 50c.
- 44th—Boys' All Wool Sweaters, worth \$1 for 75c.
- 45th—Men's All Wool Sweaters, worth \$1 25, for \$1.
- 46th—Boys' Bathing Suits, worth 50c, for 40c.
- 47th—Boys' Bathing Drawers, worth 15c, for 10c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

- 48th—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$9, for \$7.
- 49th—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$10, for \$8 50.
- 50th—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, odd lines, worth from \$8 to \$9 50, great snap in Suits today, for \$5 90.
- 51st—Men's All Wool Tweed Pants, worth \$2 75, for \$2.
- 52nd—Boys' 2 piece Serge Suits, all sizes, on Friday for \$1.
- 53rd—Boys' Blue Serge Suits, worth \$1 75 for \$1 20.
- 54th—Boys' Fine All Wool Double Breasted Sailor Suits, worth \$3, for \$2 49.
- 55th—Boys' Fine All Wool 3 piece Suit, worth \$4 50, for \$3 49.

Ordered Clothing Department.

- 56th—Men's All Wool Tweed Suits, to order, worth \$16, for \$12 50.
- 57th—Men's Fine All Wool Tweed Suits, to order, worth \$18, for \$15 50.
- 58th—Men's Fine Colored Worsted Suits, to order, worth \$21 50, for \$17 50.

Millinery Department.

- 59th—White Leghorn Hats, worth 75c, for 50c; worth 45c for 35c.
- 60th—White Leghorn Hats, fancy edge, worth 75c, for 50c; worth 40c, for 25c.
- 61st—Black Straw Hats, worth 50c, for 25c.
- 62nd—Children's Cream and Colored Silk Hats, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.

Cape and Mantle Department.

- 63rd—A very stylish Cloth Cape, worth \$1 50, for \$1 15.
- 64th—Capes in lawn, navy and cardinal, worth \$2 75, for \$2.
- 65th—Stylish Spring Coats, worth \$4 50, for \$3 50.
- 66th—Any \$7 50 Coat in stock today for \$5.
- 67th—Tweed Waterproofs, worth \$6 50, for \$5.
- 68th—Tweed Waterproofs, worth \$5, for \$3 50.
- 69th—Ladies' Print Wrappers, made of fast colored Prints, worth \$1 75, for \$1 50.

TERMS CASH.

Chapman & Company

126 and 128

DUNDAS STREET