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JOHN CAMERON, Pres't and Managing Director.

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

London, Monday, May 6.

THE UNIVERSITY INQUIRY.

The full text of the report of the commission which recently inquired into the troubles of the Toronto University has not been published, but enough of it has been given to the press to show that the authorities of the university have been sustained.

Where so much feeling has been exhibited both by professors and students it does not seem likely that the findings of the commission will meet with ready acceptance at the hands of those against whom the verdict has gone. Were there only a few persons concerned it might not matter much, perhaps, what they thought or felt. But it happens in this case that they number several hundreds, that their homes are scattered over all parts of the Province, and that presumably they represent the best elements of our population. They have the opportunity, therefore, to create a public opinion upon the issues which have been raised at the university, and unless early and full publicity be given to the facts elicited at the inquiry it is possible that harm may be done which cannot readily be repaired. In the long season of the holidays students will find ample leisure, if they are so disposed, to place their cause before the public; and if they are determined to maintain hostilities there is no knowing to what extent the interests of the institution may suffer before the opening of next term. We have no reason to fear that they will adopt unfair tactics. They represent the intelligence of the young men of our country, and none have a larger or more personal interest than themselves in the welfare of the university. But it is to be remembered that between the students and some members of the faculty strained relations have existed for some time, that bitter words have been spoken on both sides, and that with or without cause confidences have been lost which may not easily be regained.

In view of these considerations we think it is important that the full report of the commission should be given to the public without delay. It ought not to be considered necessary in this case, and we have no reason to believe it will be so regarded, that the report should first be presented to the Legislature. The fact that portions of it have already been given to the press disposes at once of the notion that there would be impropriety or breach of privilege in giving the report full publicity before first going through the form of sending it to the Legislature through his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. We trust, therefore, that the full text will be published forthwith, so that we may be in possession of all the evidence for forming correct opinions, both of the matters at issue and of the manner in which the investigation itself was conducted.

As far as now known, from the fragments of the report which have been given to the public, the decisions are on every point against the students and in favor of the university authorities. One thing only is said against the latter, viz., that on one or more occasions they proved themselves to be lacking in tact. Well, tact is a quality of very great usefulness in the management of a large university, and the man who lacks it should neither find nor hold a place there. When we have the complete report it will so doubt appear how this want of tact exhibited itself, as well as in what persons, and how far it disqualifies them for the efficient discharge of their duties.

In some two or three matters upon which the commissioners have expressed strong opinions, we are inclined to think that too much was expected in the form of concrete evidence. The qualifications of a professor is one of these, and another is want of confidence in his honor or veracity. These are to some extent matters of sentiment, and proofs are not to be easily given in all cases. A lawyer who cross-examines a witness on such points may make him appear very ridiculous because he cannot state accurately and definitely the grounds upon which his opinions or sentiments are based. All of us have known teachers and men who did not possess our confidence or command our respect; yet the instances are rare in which opinions or sentiments so held are capable of being established by facts.

It is many years now since the affairs of Toronto University were made subjects of public inquiry. The last occasion, if we are not mistaken, was when an attempt was made to divide its endowment, and much evidence was taken and long arguments were heard before a Parliamentary committee. The feeling then aroused in the country was not allayed for many years, and some of the witnesses no doubt remembered the worrying they received at the hands of lawyers until their dying day. We can all be wise after the event, but let us hope that if occasion should arise for another royal commission like the one whose labors have just been concluded, it will not be found

necessary to call in the aid of lawyers. Indeed, we feel very sure that had the Minister of Education taken the matter into his own hands and conducted an investigation quietly but thoroughly, as by tact and ability he is well qualified to do, all difficulties might have been overcome, and all causes of irritation might have been removed. It might be found necessary to sacrifice one or half a dozen professors, or to rusticate a score or a hundred students; but we hope and believe that Toronto University will flourish long years after this generation of professors and students have gone to their long home; and the first duty is to be loyal to the highest and best interests of the institution, no matter at what cost to individuals.

EDITORIAL POINTS.

When some months ago the "Advertiser" gave the information that the Dominion deficit for the year would be not less than \$5,000,000 incredulity was expressed in some quarters. Finance Minister Foster in his budget speech now admits the deficit will be \$4,500,000. This is by all odds the largest deficit since Confederation. With such a gap between income and expenditure, it behooves Parliament to redouble its vigilance in heading off the various pre-election wildcat schemes with which it is sought to saddle the Dominion. This course is all the more necessary in view of Mr. Foster's evident attempts to conceal from the House the full extent of the present and prospective national liabilities. Sir Richard Cartwright's preliminary handling of the subject, in reply to the Finance Minister, was unusually powerful. Turn on the light!

Goldwin Smith replies to J. Castell Hopkins, who in the life of Sir John Thompson describes Mr. Smith as having been before 1878 a "supporter of protection and a follower of Sir John Macdonald." "I have repeatedly denied," Mr. Smith writes, "and it is utterly untrue, that I ever advocated or voted for protection. Nor had I ever been a follower of Sir John Macdonald. I gave an independent vote for his restoration to power in 1873, being myself attached to no party, but regarding Sir John Macdonald as the ablest of our public men, and hoping that the Pacific Railway scandal had cured him of corruption. Till the election was over he disclaimed protection and described his commercial policy as 'readjustment of the tariff,' of which I, as a moderate free trader, recognized the need. I had a personal interview with him a few days before the election and learned from his own lips that he foresaw the evil consequences of an application of protection to a country like Canada as clearly as I did myself."

Will the members of the Prohibition Commission be knighted? Or are they benighted already?

The people of Canada paid \$19,736 59 last year in customs taxes to brace the suspender industry.

Never in the history of the country have so many American-made goods been sent abroad as since the passage of the new Tariff Bill. Since the passage of this bill the "annihilation of American industry and American labor" is evidenced by a heavy raise of wages all over the country.—Boston Herald.

Toronto is easily the cleanest, brightest, happiest city in the world today.—Toronto Telegram. In the meantime the Toronto World deplores the fact that the death rate from consumption in Toronto is higher than in any city in Ontario.

The London Free Press says it finds a crumb of comfort in the fact that the Dominion deficit might have been worse. There's a whole loaf of regret in the fact that it might have been better.

Rev. Russell H. Conwell, of the Baptist Temple in Chicago, well remembered here, has hit upon a plan to make his sermons reach a multitude indeed. He proposes to have the upper and lower auditoriums of the temple connected by telephone, so that hearers in both places may hear his sermons simultaneously. At the Grand Opera House in Paris, in Christ Church, Birmingham, and in several other European cities the system has been found to work admirably, but it is a novelty in America.—Boston Globe.

Mr. Foster's idea of making both ends meet is not by reducing expenses, but by increasing taxes. He is too much like the toiler who proposed to make up for coming to business late by leaving work a little earlier.

Rev. A. C. Courtice, the new editor of the Christian Guardian, will take hold in time to be responsible for the issue of May 29.

"Don" (E. E. Shepperd) admits that the Conservatives are likely to go out of power at the next appeal to the electors; but thinks they will come back five years later, "house-cleaned" and purified.

Japan could well afford to smile at Russian protestation and bluster if she and Great Britain have formed a secret alliance. The union of these two formidable powers would be practically invincible and would constitute an assurance that peace would prevail in the east for many years to come. Russia's hindsight in this instance has apparently been better than her foresight.—New York Advertiser.

As an evidence of the degree in which Britain's trade policy and Britain's trade enterprise have enabled her to outstrip competitors on an equal footing in foreign markets, the present value of Chinese commerce to the leading nations is as follows: British Empire, \$210,000,000; Russia, \$9,000,000; Europe, excepting England and Russia, \$28,000,000; Japan, \$18,000,000; the United States, \$20,500,000.

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NEW LIGHT ON THE OLD PRAYER.

By Rev. John Campbell, LL.D., F. R. S. C. Toronto: William Briggs. Price, 15 cents.

This is, as the title indicates, an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer. The author is a distinguished minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and professor of the Presbyterian College, Montreal. This published lecture gives evidence of much careful thought, and does indeed throw new light on the petitions of that familiar prayer. Prof. Campbell regards the New Testament as no mere routine aspiration of the pious soul, but, rightly understood, as the church's mightiest weapon in the great spiritual struggle of light with darkness. It is worthy of wide circulation.

The four weekly issues of Little's Living Age for April are as usual overflowing with the best things that current foreign literature affords, as may be seen by the partial table of contents given below: "Songs Recollections," by Robert Louis Stevenson; "The Bells," by John Stuart Blackie; "John Lyly and His 'Euphuës,'" by H. Lacey; "The Referendum in Switzerland," by Numa Drozi; "Lord Aberdeen's Church," by Sir Robert Maxwell; "A Visit to the Buddhist and Taoist Monasteries on the Lo Fou San," by E. A. Irving; "Robert Southey," by Geo. Saintsbury; "The Crisis in Newfoundland," by William Grevel; "Women of the French Revolution, The Great Citizenne (Madame Roland)," by M. Dale; "The Romance of a Stuart Princess," by Mrs. W. G. Smith; "The Sancho Panza of Madagascar," by Julia Corbett; "Two Modern Poets," by H. D. Traill; "Up the Yangtze," by Lise Boehm, with many other papers of nearly equal value, besides poetry and fiction. Published by Little & Co., Boston.

When a woman sends her subscription to the Ladies' Home Journal (Philadelphia) special privileges seem to go with it, besides getting her full money's worth in the magazine. She can take the fullest advantage of a perfect educational plan by which she can educate her daughters or sons at the best colleges in the country free of charge, and now the Journal has arranged it so that she can buy her books—even a single book at a time—at prices heretofore obtained only by large buyers. There comes to us from this magazine a booklet of over 250 pages, called "5,000 Very artistically gotten-up, illustrated books," which serves as an easy guide to the best books in any department of reading. The best literary experts in New York, Boston and Philadelphia were engaged by the Journal to select the five thousand books, which it presents as the most desirable for a home library, and their work has been admirably carried out. Very clear, explanatory comments are given by these men of books, and besides these are given not less than 160 portraits of leading authors.

"Don," in Saturday Night, has the following: "I may be reading something between the lines which cannot be found in the text, but I feel convinced that Mr. Laurier is at least an honest man. I feel sure that the information received from Lord Aberdeen, the unwelcome vigor and vinegar in Mr. Laurier's attack upon our much respected Senator from Toronto meant more than a moment's spleen. I feel positive that Mr. Laurier knew exactly what he was talking about, and that he was not trespassing upon the confidence reposed in him by someone when he started out to dress down the ruling party, which it must be admitted has never utilized the Governor-General to the full extent of his endurance. Lord Aberdeen has a decided tendency to do things as he sees fit, and with all his faults and little airs he has the courage of the determination of a Scotchman. I do not intend to hint that he is in a cabal with Mr. Laurier, but I do think that Sir Frank Smith's interview with him had been arranged to such an extent that he has been forced to explain the matter in Mr. Laurier, and in an indirect way to authorize a disclaimer. Nor can he be generally criticised, for he doubtless feels that he has been utilized in an improper manner. Apart from the expressions of Mr. Laurier, which seemed unusually bitter, the statements made by the leader of the Opposition were such as to demand the attention of the country. Our politics should not be like the performance of a circus, in which with two puppets on his knees, proceeds to entertain the audience by putting all sorts of expressions in the mouth of each. We would have very little respect if we permitted ourselves to be hoodwinked by a pretense that a Roman Catholic Senator had been called to form a Ministry when he was not called, in order that the way should be prepared for the past grand master of the Orange lodge, the so-called recommendation of the said Roman Catholic Senator. As a rule we do not have a Roman Catholic John the Baptist as the voice crying in the wilderness for an Orange man. Are we children? Are we hocus-focussed by this sort of thing? Are the men who are doing it statesmen or merely political confidence operators who are endeavoring to obtain place by playing all sorts of music and doing all sorts of things in the names of two opposite factions? To me it seems nothing but queer business, and I am neither surprised nor displeased that it was exposed as Mr. Laurier exposed it, and I have a growing confidence that Lord Aberdeen, with all his little faults, is possessed of at least the virtue of not proposing to be a cat's paw for anybody."

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY. After years of labor Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary of the English Language has at last been issued. It embodies many new principles in lexicography. It contains 2,338 pages; 5,000 illustrations made expressly for this work; 301,865 vocabulary terms, which is nearly two and one-half the number of terms in any single-volume dictionary, and about 75,000 more than in any other dictionary of the language. Two hundred and forty-seven editors and specialists, and 500 readers for quotations were engaged upon this work. It cost nearly one million dollars. The editors (247) engaged upon the work were selected from the front rank of English and American scholars; each is representative of all that is latest and most approved in his own field of exploration and research; and each is an accepted authority in his sphere. From beginning to end, the Standard Dictionary is the work of men thoroughly equipped in the schools of science, literature and art, and of experts in all handicrafts and trades. It seems neither extravagant nor invidious to claim that no more capable and vigorous spirit and movement of the times has ever been called to the making of a dictionary in any language. As has been well said, "This dictionary is, in fact, the joint product of many minds, reflecting the whole scholarship of the present age."

The prices are: Single volume edition—Half Russia, \$12; full Russia,

\$14; full Morocco, \$18. Two volume edition—Half Russia, \$15; full Russia, \$17; full Morocco, \$22.

Published by Funk & Wagnall's Company, New York, 30 Lafayette Place; London, 44 Fleet street; Toronto, 11 Richmond street west.

Ways That Are Dark

Topics of Talk at the Dominion Capital.

Sensation Caused by Reported Scandals in High Life.

Three Ministers Alleged to be Implicated in Shady Transactions.

(Specially telegraphed by our own representative.)

Ottawa, May 5.—A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday. The statement is current that scandalous conduct on the part of one or more Ministers is greatly disturbing the high tax leaders.

Today Archbishop Langevin, of Manitoba, preached in the Basilica. He expressed his determination to see separate schools re-established in Manitoba as provided in the constitution.

Considerable consternation was caused here tonight by the report in the Toronto Star that three Cabinet Ministers are involved in scandals; that Lord Aberdeen is cognizant of grave misconduct on the part of one of them, and that sensational developments will follow scrutiny into the preliminaries to a recent big railway deal. Ministers refuse to talk on the subject.

The Government is at sixes and sevens on the Hudson Bay Railway deal. It may yet be handed to the Senate to kill. The Government refuses to recognize the new contractors.

John Kerr, Petrolia; H. H. Hunt, W. Milne, E. L. Mott, J. Thompson, W. Newell, M. D. Rev. J. Gunn, Wyoming; W. Humphreys, Parkhill; H. I. Hunt, D. Sinclair, Arthur Hunt, Alvinston, and Salem Smith, St. Thomas, are promoting a bill for incorporating the Canadian Benevolent Society, with headquarters at Petrolia.

Hon. D. Mills was a guest at Speaker White's dinner on Saturday evening.

E. J. Paul, London, is one of the directors of the International Radial Railway Company which is securing incorporation by the Dominion.

A special train to take M. P. to Regina Northwest Fair this summer is among the possibilities.

Dr. Schultz has returned to Winnipeg. He wants reappointment as Lieutenant-Governor. I hear that Mr. Patterson, M. P. for West Huron, holds the appointment in his pocket.

Lieutenant-Governor G. H. Mackintosh left for Regina on Saturday.

Tomorrow Munro Ferguson and Dudley Majoribanks leave Rideau Hall for Northern British Columbia, where they will shoot bears.

The Militia Department says there will certainly be no militia camps for country corps and no drill pay for city corps.

FACT AND FICTION.

To the Editor of the "Advertiser":

Politicians, if they are wise, whatever may be their opinions or feelings about any question, will wish to be rightly informed as to the facts. The statement which has been repeated in various forms and with various degrees of fervor that the office of the Continental Union Association is closed, and that of the members of the association some are in jail and the rest either in hiding or dispersed, is not a fact, but a very highly-colored fiction.

As I wrote to you once before, the question of Continental Union, after having at one time come to a head, has been thrown back by a succession of circumstances, including the financial crisis in the United States and the disturbance at Chicago. Seeing this, the association has refrained from an unreasonable activity, which could only lead to fruitless irritation. But though the flag has not been hoisted down, the office has remained open, and the quiet circulation of Unionist literature among those who have applied for it has gone on. Of such applications there has been a continual stream. The secretary reports that as many as forty have been received in one day, and that the total number is about nineteen hundred. It is not to be assumed that all the applicants are Unionists. But it may be assumed that all of them take an interest in the question and approve its free discussion.

With the applications for literature come letters affirming the wide prevalence of Unionist convictions in the district of the writers, though public avowal is repressed by conventional sentiment or political fear.

No movement can show strength without a leader or an organ. Let a leader appear, and depend upon it Political Union will show strength. Canadian politicians cannot afford to treat it with contempt. The day will come when they will have to satisfy the people with arguments instead of telling them that the question shall be settled on horse back. A decision of the question by the people after fair and free discussion is the sole aim of the Continental Union Association.

To fair and free discussion the people have a right. The question is practically pressed upon them by the very men who seek to shut it out from consideration. Strenuous efforts are being made to draw Canada into Imperial Federation, not only by private advocates of that scheme, but by the governments, which are holding colonial conferences and subsidizing telegraph and steamship lines for the purpose. Imperial Federation would be a partial surrender of our self-government to a league embracing, not only British communities at the other end of the earth whose interests are widely different from ours, but three hundred millions of Hindoos. Before committing ourselves to this, our people may surely be allowed to consider the alternative of union with the English-speaking population of their own continent, to which the strongest ties of interest bind them, and with which, saving the political and fixed line, they are already, in fact, one people. Yours faithfully, GOLDWIN SMITH.

Toronto, April 29, 1895.

Vast petrified forests have been discovered in Arizona.

You can't stop the crowd. They won't be switched off, they are going to

CHAPMAN'S,

Big Drygoods Emporium, Where They Get Endless Variety, Sparkling Beauty, Latest Novelty, Lowest Price.

Washing Fabrics.

Marvels of value are our Scotch Chambrays at 12½c, striped, checked and plain colors, including navy blue, pink, cardinal, gray, cream and heliotrope.

14 Cents

Is our price for a beautiful corded, striped Chambray, wide width, fast color, in all the most desirable shades, equal in appearance to goods at 25 cents.

PRINTS

You have not seen the nicest and best if you have not seen ours. The manufacturers have suited every taste—we suit every pocket. Every time a leader at 5c, 6½c, 7½c, 10c and 12½c.

Spot Muslins

High quality and low price prevail here to a degree hitherto unknown. See these fine Muslins at 7½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c.

White Piques and Brilliants, very choice goods, at 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, also with pin dots of blue and pink, at 20c.

Linen Department

Unbleached Table Linen, special value, at 25c, 27c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 65c. Bleached Table Damask, fine qualities, at 35c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, \$1.

TOWELS

Large All Linen Huck Towels at 7½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 25c.

BATH TOWELS

Large size, great water drinkers, at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 38c, 45c.

TOWELLING

Linen Roller Towelling, 5c, 6½c, 7½c, 8c, 10c; Linen Huck Towelling, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c; Turkish Towelling, 10c, 12½c, 20c, 25c.

GLASS TOWELLING

Red and blue check, all linen, at 5c, 6½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c. Butcher Linen, 12½c, 18c, 20c and 25c.

CHAPMAN'S