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By mail, per annum.....$0 75

Advertising Rates made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO
LONDON - CANADA.

JOHN CAMERON, President and Mang. Dir.

London, Monday, April 5, 1897.

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

The Capital Day by Day,

As Seen From the Press Gallery.

[Special Editorial Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

Press Gallery, Ottawa,
April 5, 1897.

Parliament has sat for six days discussing the speech from the throne. If the Opposition had been well advised, the debate would have been closed in less than six hours. There was nothing very contentious in the speech—nothing, outside of the mild reference to the settlement of the school act, was referred to that needed debate at this stage, as proposed legislation can always be more effectively discussed when the measure promised is before the House. Sir Charles Tupper, however, chose to make the school settlement the chief theme of his address. Before the debate closed last Friday evening, the full effect of his mistaken tactics was exposed, to the humiliation of his supporters, who are now, as they were when much more numerous in the House, hopelessly divided on the question.

The wisdom of letting the settlement alone, and permitting the Manitobans to look to Premier Greenway for a fulfillment of his pledge to give a most liberal interpretation of the provisions of the measure, could scarcely have been more strikingly exemplified as member after member on the Conservative side of the House rose to speak. One section of Sir Charles' followers insisted that the agreement was unacceptable to them, and that it was the duty of the Federal Government to coerce the Manitobans into doing that which by an overwhelming majority they say no power will compel them to do. Another section was equally emphatic in declaring against coercion, though reluctant to say that the Ottawa Government had done the right thing. Mr. Maclean, Mr. Craig, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Ross Robertson, Mr. Osler, Mr. Bennett, Mr. McCleary and Mr. McNeill, representing Conservative constituencies, all condemned the policy of their leader, and there were men sitting beside them who remained silent, not because they did not feel as the M. P.s named, but because their political affinities kept their tongues in check. Such men, for example, as Hon. John Haggart and Dr. Sproule, who knew the temper of their constituencies too well to regard the preaching of opposition to the settlement as anything but the advocacy of a lost cause. There is, indeed, much friction in Conservative circles because Mr. Haggart and Dr. Montague, the Ontario leaders, have not more actively supported the party candidates in the bye-elections. It is said that there was a "scene" in the recent Opposition caucus arising out of this friction.

Now Parliament has got away from the address, and the Government is ready with important public measures in both Houses. The Finance Minister, too, is hard at work upon his tariff, the details of which are very heavy. There is a consensus of opinion in Liberal Parliamentary circles that while it is advisable to have the completed tax list presented and passed into law at the earliest possible moment, it would be unwise for Hon. Mr. Fielding to bring in an experimental tariff, which would profess to set up a new condition of affairs, and be compelled afterwards to make a complete somersault, implying radical changes on every page of the tariff list. The tariff is wanted soon. Let it be a fixture, when brought down, for one year anyway; and if for two, three or four, so much the better will it please the public. Constant tinkering, except when necessary to remedy a grave injustice, is to be deprecated, and in this respect Mr. Fielding could well refuse to imitate his predecessor.

Mr. Fielding tells me that not an hour will he delay presentation of the tariff longer than is necessary to present it in this complete shape. For the Opposition to threaten meanwhile to obstruct public business and to refuse to consider important public measures brought forward in fulfillment of the pre-election promises of the Government, would be an unwarrantable proceeding, not calculated to impress the public with the wisdom of those who resort to it.

I learn that the 28 employes of the Montreal postoffice who have been given notice of dismissal were appointed as temporary clerks during the periods of the bye-elections and general elections which took place in that city and neighborhood last year. The inspector was asked to report on the manning of the Montreal postoffice, and he candidly informed the Postmaster-General that there was no need for the services of these extra hands. The argument of the Opposition is that it is persecution to dismiss them. Since when did it become the law in Canada that the taxpayers must keep in pay men for whom there is no work to do? The Minister would be guilty of wrongdoing if he did not act on the independent report of the inspector, who, by the way, is a Conservative, and an appointee of the late Administration.

Both at Ottawa and at Victoria, the British Columbia capital, renewed agitation for the prevention of Chinese and Japanese immigration is on foot. In the British Columbia Legislature last week, a bill to prevent the employment of Japanese on all contracts undertaken under private bills passed by that body, was considered. The measure was supported on the ground that the Japs, like the Chinese, do not assimilate with the people of this country, while European nationalities do assimilate. The measure passed its third reading. Eastern investors will be interested to know that all companies doing business in British Columbia, even when registered in other provinces, go under the provisions of this measure. Japanese who are born in British territory are not affected by the act. The petition which Rev. Mr. Maxwell, M.P., has presented to the House of Commons, deals with the same subject. It urges that the term of residence of a Jap before he can become a naturalized citizen of Canada be raised from three to five years; that the evidence of residence in Canada be raised from three to five years, and that it shall be verified by the production of the passport which is issued to all its subjects when they leave Japan. The petition asserts that there is a large influx of Japanese into British Columbia, that they have a low standard of living, accept miserably low wages, and drive out white labor. Consul-General Nosse, of Japan, however, told me while here that there was really nothing in the outcry, that his countrymen were well-behaved, and took all the pay they could get. The alleged large immigration, he says, has not taken place, there being but eight hundred Japanese in all Canada. Mr. Maxwell has presented another petition praying for the increase of the capitation tax on Chinese immigrants from $50 to $500. There may be some change in the near future, but it is not likely that the question will occupy the attention of Parliament this session.

I hear of some interesting developments in the Dominion bye-election campaign in Champlain, which ends on Wednesday next, in addition to the clerical intimidation already reported as being resorted to on behalf of the Opposition candidate. Sir Adolphe Caron, who is managing for the Conservative, asserts that if Dr. Trudel, the Liberal candidate, is elected, the Manitoba school question will be dead and buried. Most people now met with believe that it is already dead and buried. The election of another supporter for Mr. Laurier will but add a few shovelfuls of earth to its grave mound.

A number of members on both sides of the House have, from time to time, suggested that charity should begin at home, and that instead of wasting time in the vain endeavor to "boss" the schools of Manitoba, the Quebecers would be better employed looking after their own schools. Mr. Geoffrion, a leading M. P., pointed out at the recent nomination meeting in Champlain how much the education of the young in that county had been neglected through defective school laws. At River Namiac, for instance, there are 37 children, who are without means for obtaining even an elementary education, there being no school whatever there. At River Croche, there are 23 children without any school facilities; at La Tuque, 27 children; at Riviere aux Rats, 26. Assuredly, if the Opposition in Quebec desire to aid in improving the education of the country, they have a big field at home. If they elect Dr. Trudel, as it is said they will most likely do, they will promote the cause of better education in Quebec, as well as that harmony between the races and creeds of Canada without which the most of our undoubtedly great natural opportunities cannot be made.

Nearly all of the orators on both sides of the Houses of Parliament have referred to her Majesty's diamond jubilee, which was appropriately given a prominent place in the Speech from the Throne. They have all recognized that her Majesty has proved a model constitutional ruler and an able sovereign. It is noteworthy that no predecessor of her Majesty has taken a more intelligent interest in public affairs and in the management of the ever-extending empire than Queen Victoria. This is a high compliment to pay the Queen, but no one will say it is undeserved. If a woman can be the chief ruler of the greatest empire that has ever existed, it will surely puzzle the average M. P. to give a logical reply to the query why he ought to resist the exercise of the franchise by women. When such a proposition is made, the legislator holds up his hands with horror at the idea of recognizing the right of woman to a share in the making of the laws which she, in common with man, must obey. If a woman can be head of an empire upon which the sun never sets, why cannot she perform the simple duty of polling a vote?

Wm. McGregor, M.P.

Sketch of a Wide-Awake and Influential Legislator.

Wm. McGregor, the respected member for North Essex, is a thoroughgoing Canadian by birth as well as by sentiment. His parents came from Glasgow, Scotland, in 1831, and for a time settled in Quebec city. Shortly afterwards they moved to Montreal. Then they were caught by what was known as "the western fever," and, after a tedious voyage up the River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, they arrived at Little York, afterwards renamed Toronto. Still heading westward, the elder McGregor and his good wife proceeded to the county of Lambton, and there took up land in the neighborhood of what is now the prosperous town of Sarnia. Here on June 24, 1836, the future M. P. was born. At this time the town of Amherstburg was the chief military post in Western Canada. It was a busy place, and much trading was done with the military authorities by the pioneers of the adjoining counties. Mr. McGregor's father became contractor for the supplying of the soldiers, and moved down to Amherstburg, at the public school in which place the boy received his early training. Subsequently he was a student in Oberlin College, Ohio. Mr. McGregor left the paternal home in 1862, settled in Windsor, where he entered into the exchange and banking business, and became a contractor for the supply of horses for the United States Government, which was then engaged in putting down the Southern rebellion. It was an exciting time in Windsor. The town was full of "skedaddlers" from both North and South. They were there because they were men of peace first, and in any case did not desire to fight. Then there were a large number of Southerners, who had been prisoners of war in the North, but had escaped, and found their way to the northern land of freedom. In 1868, Mr. McGregor was prevailed upon to enter the municipal arena, and was elected reeve of Windsor, his opponent being Mr. Sol. White, ex-M.P.P. Each recurring election for five years he was elected by acclamation. In 1869 he was elected warden of the county of Essex, and served five years, being returned unopposed in each instance. A man of so much ability and popularity could not long keep out of the larger arena of representative government. In the early part of 1874, Mr. McGregor contested, in the Liberal interest, the representation of Essex county with Hon. John O'Connor, who had been Postmaster-General in the overturned Conservative Administration which then went out of office. He was unseated in August, 1874, but was re-elected in October of that year by a large majority—over 1,300—his opponent being the late Mr. Jeremiah O'Connor, brother of the previous member. At the general election in 1878, Mr. McGregor went down with the Mackenzie Administration, which was defeated because of the world-wide depression in business that unfavorably reacted on this country. His opponent was Hon. J. C. Patterson, now Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. In the redistribution of 1882, Essex county was divided into two, and Mr. McGregor entered the south riding in order to throw his influence with the late Mr. Balfour, who was fighting a difficult battle for the Local Legislature. In that contest Mr. McGregor was defeated by 51. In 1891, Mr. McGregor was nominated for the north riding, where he was best known, and he wrested the constituency from his old antagonist, Mr. J. C. Patterson, who had meanwhile become a Cabinet Minister. Mr. McGregor's majority was over 800, and Mr. Patterson had to betake himself to South Huron for a temporary place of refuge. At the general election of 1896, Mr. McGregor was again the Liberal candidate, and he carried the constituency by a large majority, despite the agencies turned to account against him. He defeated Mr. Daniel Odette, the Conservative nominee, as well as Mr. D. Willis Mason, Liberal-Patron-P.P.A., and mayor of Windsor, and Alex. McNeill, Independence of Canada Liberal.

For several years Mr. McGregor resided in Manitoba, and while there he did good work for the promotion of Liberal and progressive principles in Manitoba, aiding in securing the election of Hon. Robert Watson, then the only Liberal M. P. west of Lake Superior. In 1886 he returned to Windsor, and bought the Sandwich and Windsor street railway, which was afterwards reorganized as the first electric railway in the Dominion. This enterprise he successfully conducted for a time. Mr. McGregor has given valuable aid in the promotion of the material welfare of Canada by his service on the agricultural committee of the House of Commons. In the exposures of misgovernment in recent years Mr. McGregor has also given valuable assistance. He has always been in favor of the closest possible trade relations with the United States, but, in view of the adverse legislation of the new Congress, he believes that the best course for Parliament to adopt is to make every possible endeavor to secure cheap freights to the British markets, efficient cold storage for all perishable products, and a vigorous policy for the development of our vacant lands and mineral resources. Of the great natural wealth of Canada Mr. McGregor has no misgivings. The advantages which the Dominion has in the possession of almost boundless forests and good agricultural land cannot be overestimated. With our industries carefully husbanded and the country as a whole properly managed, as the promises are, Mr. McGregor has no doubt that there is a great future before the Dominion. Mr. McGregor has given valuable counsel to the Administration in favor of the passage of an alien labor law, in order that our workpeople may have the same chance to make a living as their neighbors in the States, and he believes that the measure will be enacted at this session. In 1866, Mr. McGregor was married to Jessie L., daughter of the late Rev. Robert Peden, of Hamilton. They have a family of seven children—four boys and three girls.

PETROLEUM FOR VESSELS.

"Some of our chief authorities on power appear to be of opinion that liquid fuel is likely to displace coal in the near future over a large area," says The Iron and Coal Trades Review. "The residue of the distillation of petroleum or shale oil, known by the name of mazouth, and astatkis, is successfully used on more than 72 locomotives on the Volga Railway. In England there has recently been constructed a torpedo boat of about 86 tons displacement. She has a double bottom divided up into eight water-tight compartments, which are used as tanks or bunkers for the oil; and which holds from fifteen to sixteen tons. As these compartments are emptied of the liquid fuel they are filled with water, so that the draught and stability of the boat remains always the same. This boat's engines are ordinary triple-expansion. The boiler is of the ordinary locomotive type, with the special fittings necessary for liquid-fuel burning. It is fitted with 31 oil jets, which are fed by a Worthington pump, which draws the fuel from the double bottom and delivers it into a cylindrical tank, where it is put under air pressure. It has been claimed that the results of all trials up to the present time have been to show that there are only two ways of burning liquid fuel, viz., either by means of atomizers for large powers or gasifiers for small powers. Of course, in England, where coal is cheap, and oil or petroleum so relatively dear, we could hardly expect the latter to make such headway as in Russia or the Balkan States."

NO DISCREDIT.

Toronto Telegram, Ind.-Con.

The petition which Roman Catholics who are Ministers in the Government, members of Parliament, or Senators of this Dominon, addressed to the Pope, did them no discredit.

CONSERVATIVE CANDOR.

Toronto World, Conservative.

The canal policy of the late Government was scandalous. Nothing can justify it. It is to be hoped the new Government will realize the importance of completing the work with the utmost rapidity.

The number of Scribner's Magazine appearing at Easter time is always particularly bright and attractive both in contents and illustrations. The April issue this year contains two full-page compositions by Gorguet, called "A Roman Easter"; a portrait by Howard Cushing; the transformation scene in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," by William Hole; Albert Herter's illustration for "Cor Peccatrix," and Gibson's "London," as some of its artistic features. Of special importance in Cosmo Monkhouse's article on William Quiller Orchardson, R.A., the Scotch painter, who came to London in 1862, and won speedy recognition. Mr. Monkhouse received the artist's help in choosing the ten pictures that illustrate the article. Orchardson is a great colorist, and is best known, perhaps, as the painter of "Napoleon on the Bellerophon." Orchardson has, it is said, that rare gift of inward vision which presents to his mind pictures so clear and strong almost in their details that he can transfer them to his canvas with little hesitation or trial."

Crete.

Ah! here is news to make our British blood
Leap in our veins! the age of chivalry
Has burst the fetters of the age of gold!
Saint George has drawn the sword for tortured Crete,

And fronts the Moslem dragon single arm'd;
Nay, gainst the formal protest of the powers,
Who, allied in a mutual distrust,
Abate their Christian faith for policy,

And serve Mahomet's spawn. Their men-of-war
Roar angry chorus round the frenzied isle,
And bid the champion pause; in vain their roar;
"My cause is God's," he cries with hero's mein,

Turning an unblanched face on their array,
"My cause is God's, in whose great name I trust,
He will defend the right though all the world
Rise up in arms against it; powers are great

When they have holy purpose. Ye are weak,
Leagued in a rotten cause, unnerved by shame,
Who stand for hell and Sultan, why should I,
Who serve the God of Gideon, fear your threats?"

Well spoke, St. George!
Yea, though thou fall in this enterprise,
And be o'erwhelmed by the brutal odds,
All time shall hold thy memory in its heart,

And all of Saxon blood shall evermore
Stand straight with pride at mention of thy name;
Thy English name! What! not St. George,
Great Britain's glory, but King George of Greece?

And what is this? Nay, nay, 'tis brazen false,
Our England's voice the foremost in the pack
Of hounds that serve the Turk and bark so loud!
They lie! Or if they speak but half the truth,
Let pity find some spot where Saxon shame
May hide her burning face!

—J. W. Bengough.

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Munyon's Rheumatic Cure seldom fails to relieve in one to three hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.

Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure positively cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allays soreness, and speedily heals the lungs. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Kidney Cure speedily cures pains in the back, loins or groins, and all forms of kidney disease. Price, 25c.

Munyon's Nerve Cure stops nervousness and builds up the system. Price 25c.

Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25 cents.

Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.

Munyon's Blood Cure eradicates all impurities of the blood. Price 25 cents.

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Munyon's Catarrh Remedies never fail. The Catarrh Cure—price 25 cents—eradicates the disease from the system, and the Catarrh Tablets—price 25 cents—cleanse and heal the parts.

Munyon's Asthma Remedies relieve in three minutes and cure permanently. Price, $1.

Munyon's Vitalizer, a great tonic and restorer of vital strength to weak people. $1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists. Mostly 25 cents a vial.

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LINEN DEPARTMENT

will enable you to replenish your stock at very small cost.

Bleached Table Damask

All pure Linen, ranging from 55 to 90 inches wide, at 45c, 50c, 60c, 68c, 75c, 85c, $1, $1 25 per yard.

Damask Table Cloths

From two to four yards long, very special value, at $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 25, $2 75, $3 75.

Unbleached Table Linen

From 50 to 72 inches wide, never before such high qualities at such low prices, 20c, 25c, 28c, 30c, 35c, 38c, 45c, 50c, 60c.

Table Napkins

That for size, quality and value cannot be surpassed—75c, 90c, $1, $1 10, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50 per dozen.

Fancy Napkins

Bleached, with fringed, plain and colored borders, 60c, 75c, $1, $1 25 per dozen. Doilies, Tray Cloths, etc., in great variety.

Linen Towels

Large size, all Linen Huck Towels, plain white and with colored borders, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 20c, 25c.

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Towels, hem-stitched, drawn borders, fancy figures, latest novelties, from 25c to 75c.

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Plain and twilled, gray and half bleached. Wonderful value at 5c, 6 1-2c, 7 1-2c, 8 1-2c, 10c, 12 1-2c.

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All the old reliable things, with some things entirely new. See them at 5c, 6 1-2c, 7 1-2c, 8 1-2c, 10c, 12 1-2c.

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