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JOHN CAMERON,

Pres't and Managing Director.

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

—Browning.

London, Tuesday, June 25.

ROSEBURY RESIGNS.

Yesterday afternoon Sir Wm. Harcourt, Liberal leader in the British House of Commons, made the formal announcement that the Government took the adverse vote in the House on Friday night as a direct vote of want of confidence, and had therefore tendered their resignation to her Majesty, which had been accepted.

It is not often that a Government accepts the rejection of a minor budget proposal by the House as a vote of want of confidence, and though a majority of six was rendered against the Administration on this occasion, it looked very like a snap verdict, for only about a third of the House participated in the division. The Cabinet seems to have reached the conclusion, however, that it is better tactics to resign now, and let the coalition of the followers of Balfour and Chamberlain have a taste of governing with a thin majority or no majority at all before dissolution takes place. It may be that Premier Rosebury's health had something to do with the decision, but those who are acquainted with British politics know that there are advantages in the new situation which, some say unexpectedly, the Liberal leaders have created for their opponents. The parties as they now stand in the House are made up as follows:

Conservatives.....	269
Liberals.....	267
Liberal "Unionists".....	53
Parnellites.....	3
Anti-Parnellites.....	72

Total.....670

For some time back the nine Parnellites have steadily voted with the Conservatives, thereby taking away from the Liberals the third of the majority with which they met Parliament in August, 1892, after the last general election. But even with this change, and the bye-elections going against them, as is invariably the case in British politics, the Liberals had a small majority in the House. But the Conservatives and their ill-assorted allies, Joseph Chamberlain and his followers, with the Parnellites nine, cannot muster among them a majority, and will remain at the mercy of the Liberals while the present Parliament sits, unless Lord Salisbury gets the immediate dissolution which he is reported to have requested.

There would be small profit in speculating as to the result of the general election, which cannot long be delayed. One result will be to blot out the dissident Liberals as a body. The taking of office in the new Cabinet by Mr. Chamberlain, who is so very anxious to abolish the title "Conservative," and to have some word more congenial to him applied to the Conservative party while he consents to hold office in it, will once more divide the country into the two great parties, for it is no longer possible for Mr. Chamberlain and his associates to pose as Liberals, and ask for support as such. Their uniform opposition to Liberal measures which they formerly supported, that course being now dictated by the company they keep, has thoroughly exposed their position, and no Liberal will be misled by their pretensions, as in the last contest. The result of the elections may be the defeat of the party which held power in the Parliament now ending, as has almost invariably been the outcome of an appeal to the people for the last twenty years, or there may be a different verdict; but in any case, Great Britain will witness some lively campaigning during the next six weeks.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST POISON.

A young woman in Hamilton became fatigued while helping her brother to move from one house to another. She took out of a cupboard a bottle supposed to contain cordial, and drank some of the contents. It proved to be carbolic acid, and the mouth, throat and stomach of the victim were so terribly burned that she died in great agony within a few hours. These deaths from taking poisonous draughts by drinking from the wrong bottles are becoming so frequent as to call for some effective preventive. Some people can be trusted to be cautious always, but far too many jump at conclusions, and they need to be protected against their own shortsightedness. Our legislators have made laws to prevent the sale of poisons, except to responsible persons. It would be a good thing to pass an amendment to the Pharmacy Act providing that no poison should be sold except in a bottle or package of a particular make and color. This is already done by some druggists, but there should be uniformity.

POINTS.

"If the City Fathers of our Dominion sister will drop over to Buffalo we will show them the best pavement in the world, and it is asphalt pavement." This is what the Buffalo Times says of the proposal of the London Council to lay asphalt on the two principal streets of the city. Mayor Little examined the Buffalo streets some time ago, and found them very highly spoken of. Buffalo has over 130 miles of streets laid with asphalt.

The death of Senator Burns, of New Brunswick, makes eleven vacancies in the Dominion Second Chamber. It is months since Premier Bowell refused to entertain an application for an appointment to the Senate, on the ground that all the offices had been promised, but still only one of the appointments has been announced. Is it because a number of kicking M. P.s have been promised Senatorships on condition of faithful support to the end of the Parliament? The new Senator (Mr. Baird, of New Brunswick) has the qualification deemed the best by the men now in power. He has been twice rejected at the polls by the people.

Recent rains, sectional though they have been, have revived the crops all over Ontario. Rain and sunshine are the farmer's great assistants. How important is the high tax policy to assist him!

The Toronto World, discussing the "diverting little game" known as scandal, says:

"There is much less scandal talked in Toronto relatively than in Hamilton, less in Hamilton than in London. The reason is that London is an example because it is a city of just that certain size small enough for one person to know every other person, but large enough to furnish ripe material for the chatterer and gossip."

Let us say that there is less scandal dissemination in this city than in any other place that we know of in Canada. This satisfactory condition of affairs probably arises from the fact that the person inclined to turn scandal-monger speedily finds that the temper of the community will not stand his or her malice. Scandal is bad in itself, but the scandal-monger finds it doubly bad, because it brings disrepute to him.

ORDER AND DISORDER OF THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION.

Our Ottawa correspondent, telegraphing yesterday, reiterated the information previously sent by him that it is not the intention of the Dominion Government to follow up its "remedial order" regarding Manitoba schools with legislation this session. This accords with Mr. Foster's statement to the Liberal leaders ten days ago, when beseeching them for aid to bring the session to a close. He then said there would be no legislation outside that already provided for by bills before the House.

The Administration, by its foolish blundering in connection with the Manitoba school question, has landed itself in a quagmire of difficulty. It was open to the Government to have proceeded under the decision of the British Privy Council, with the utmost caution, and in such manner as to win the confidence of at least its own followers. It might have got rid of the whole trouble and have compelled Manitoba to take the initiative, if, when the official opinion of the British Privy Council reached Ottawa, it had sent the document on to Winnipeg, with some such simple reminder of the duty of the Manitoba Government as follows: "Here is the opinion of the highest court in the land. It is your duty, as Ministers of the Province, to observe it. Be good enough to make such changes in your legislation as is called for by this decision." By couching its communication as a reminder, and taking it for granted that Manitoba was just as anxious to do right as itself, the Ottawa Government would have put Manitoba on the defensive, and would have compelled the Legislature either to do something towards remedying the grievances of the minority, or to entirely refuse, thereby affording the opportunity for the Government at Ottawa to take the ground that it was compelled to act because of Manitoba's refusal.

But when the British Privy Council's opinion was received several bye-elections were pending. A desperate attempt was deemed requisite to keep the constituency represented by the late Sir John Thompson from going Liberal and to carry Vercheres, Quebec. The olive branch was not held out to Manitoba. Instead of that an imperative demand was made that the schools of the minority, exactly as they existed prior to 1890, must be restored, no matter how ill-adapted they might be regarded for the changed needs of the country, and which, indeed, the British Privy Council declares is not called for. The bye-elections went against the Administration. The "remedial order" could not overcome the general lack of confidence which the people have in the men now in power in Ottawa, and it was soon admitted by the more influential of the Conservative press that the issuing of the "order" was a blunder of the worst kind.

This was further emphasized when the Legislature of Manitoba, by an overwhelming majority, refused to obey

the order. Now it is said that it was never intended that the "order" should be obeyed, but that something far short of its demands will be passed into law at Ottawa and imposed on the Province. How that can be brought about it is difficult to understand. The Dominion Parliament is invested with certain powers under the Confederation Act. Under certain conditions, it has jurisdiction in regard to the educational affairs in Manitoba. Having decreed by order-in-council that Manitoba shall do one thing, it cannot surely be contended that the Government can come to Par-

liament and ask that a law be passed to compel Manitoba to do something different. Only in so far as the Province declines to act can Parliament be requested to take up the question.

"Out of Town" is the title of a beautifully illustrated series of papers to be published in Harper's Bazar, beginning in June. "Cold Dishes in Hot Weather" is another and more strictly practical series which will soon begin in the Bazar. It is from the pen of a gifted Spanish-American woman, Madame E. De La Torre Bueno.

House and Lobby

Proposed Amendment to the Criminal Code—No More Third-Class Clerks in the Civil Service—The Cost of Canada's Government Strikingly Demonstrated.

(Specially telegraphed by Ottawa, June 24.—The special committee to report upon proposed amendments to the Criminal Code met this morning. Mr. Charlton's amendments respecting publication, sale and distribution of newspapers on Sunday was further amended by striking out "distribution," thus making it an offense for publishing and selling on Sunday. Mr. Edgars' amendment respecting gaming houses was adopted. An amendment including "mixed games of chance and skill" with games of chance only was also incorporated in the section relating thereto. An amendment by Sir Charles Tupper bringing within the meaning of the act persons who conduct or manage any scheme, contrivance or operation of any kind for the purpose of determining who, or holders of what lots, tickets, numbers, or chances are winners of any property so proposed to be advanced, loaned, given, sold or disposed of, was adopted by the committee. Amendments proposed to the Cruelty to Animals Act were dropped, as they were calculated to complicate the working of the act.

In the House today Mr. Montague introduced a bill amending the Civil Service Act. It abolished third-class clerks, and takes authority to employ writers at a minimum of \$400 and a maximum of \$600. This does not affect third-class clerks now in the service. The bill was read for the first time.

Sir Ilibert Tupper secured the first reading of a bill amending the Penitentiary Act to facilitate the removal of penitentiary officers from one institution to another for purposes of efficiency and discipline.

In reply to Mr. Bruneau, the Minister of Public Works said no money was paid for the funeral of the late Hon. Thomas White, except the cost of a special train to Montreal, \$754.

In committee on the bill respecting the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, Mr. MacLean, of York, moved to insert a clause imposing a 2 cents a mile passenger rate and made an earnest appeal for its adoption. Mr. MacLean was eloquently supported by railway business would increase; lower the letter postage, and the postoffice business would increase, and lower the telegraph and the telegraph business would increase.

Dr. Landerkin here interjected: "Lower the tariff and trade will increase," and the Opposition enjoyed a laugh on Mr. MacLean, who poses as a Protectionist on principle.

Col. Thibault raised a point of order that a day's notice should be given of such an amendment.

This annoyed Mr. MacLean, who threatened to talk out the hour devoted to private bills. Mr. Fraser, of Cuthbert, brought up the claims of unpaid laborers and subcontractors who were left in the lurch by Brace Bros., the main contractors, and several members claimed that before passing the bill these claims for wages and supplies should be protected. The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of a bill to reduce the salary of the Governor-General from \$50,000 a year to \$25,000. He read from a return showing that for 25 years, from Confederation to 1892, we had paid the following sums: Salary of Governor-General, \$1,216,000; travelling expenses, \$145,000; secretaries, \$270,000; contingencies, \$278,000; purchase of Rideau Hall, \$82,000; repairs, maintenance and alterations of the hall, \$547,000; furniture, \$100,000; wages, \$34,000; fuel and light, \$151,000; grand total of expenditure, \$2,851,000, or an average annual expenditure of \$114,000, which was \$65,000 a year in excess of the excess of the expenditure for salary.

Mr. Mulock condemned Canada's general expenses of government as too great, being about 80 per cent greater in the way of salaries to members of our various governments than the United States Government cost.

Mr. Daly accused Mr. Mulock of seeking after a little cheap popularity with the Patrons of Industry, and opposed the bill.

After a debate Sir James Grant moved the adjournment of the debate and the House adjourned.

NOTES
Mr. Haggart stated that \$214,000 had been paid for the construction of the Sheikh's Island dam, and \$27,000 was due.

Mr. Foster said that eight offers had been received for the steamship line between Canada and France. No decision had yet been reached.

Mr. Casey moved a resolution in favor of Government inspection of locomotive boilers, but withdrew it after Mr. Haggart had stated that they were now efficiently inspected by the officers of the various railway companies, and there was a question as to jurisdiction.

A private telegram received tonight from Col. Henshaw, chairman of the council of the Dominion Rifle Association, states that the Montreal members of the association were willing to oblige their Ontario friends by changing the date for the opening of the annual matches from the first week in September to Aug. 28. This practically settles the matter in favor of Aug. 28.

Major Sam Hughes will inquire of the Ministry on Wednesday whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the recently published communications of Bishop Gravel, of Nicolet. The letter is then quoted, and will appear on the order paper in full. Continuing Mr. Hughes will ask whether it is the intention of the Government to direct the attention of the Government of Great Britain to the letter, etc. Also, is it the intention of the Government to endeavor to ascertain how far Bishop Gravel, "the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith," and Cardinal Vaughan were successful in the endeavor to improperly influence the judicial committee of the Privy Council of Great Britain.

Mr. Foster gives notice of a resolu-

tion "That it is expedient to provide for the payment of a sum not to exceed \$150,000 in five years to encourage silver and lead smelting in Canada, the payment of each ton of ore smelted not to exceed 50 cents."

Mr. Gries gives notice of a bill entitled "An act better to regulate the turf associations."

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY.

A Gala Day in Quebec—Unveiling the Levis Statue.

Quebec, June 24.—St. Jean Baptiste Day was celebrated with more than usual splendor here today. The ceremonies consisting of high mass in the morning and a large procession of the Governor-General, the Governor, the Mayor, and a large number of the clergy, followed by a procession of the militia, and a large number of the people, were held in the afternoon. The Governor-General, the Governor, the Mayor, and a large number of the clergy, followed by a procession of the militia, and a large number of the people, were held in the afternoon. The Governor-General, the Governor, the Mayor, and a large number of the clergy, followed by a procession of the militia, and a large number of the people, were held in the afternoon.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

A Boy Loses His Life While Playing With a Toy Boat.

Longford Mills, Ont., June 24.—Dudley Moore, aged 8 years, eldest son of Joseph Moore, of this place, was drowned this morning while playing with a toy boat.

Ottawa, June 24.—Jos. Beauchemin, a shantyman, who belongs to St. Andre Avellin, has been drowned on the Gatineau.

CAR JUMPED THE TRACK.

Twenty People Hurt on a Massachusetts Electric Road.

New Bedford, Mass., June 24.—An electric car containing 60 passengers on the Dartmouth and Westport railroad jumped the track about two miles from this city this afternoon, rolling over and injuring 30 persons, one fatally.

The car was going down Smith's mill hill on its way toward Fall River, when one of the trucks broke and the car was thrown from the rails. It plowed its way across the road and crashed into a stout wood fence and was demolished. The passengers were thrown in every direction. The shock overturned the trucks and several persons were pinned to the earth by them.

Nearly everyone needs a good tonic at this season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true tonic and blood purifier.

The widow of Lord Randolph Churchill is at present in Paris disporting herself daily on the wheel in a very smart evening mourning costume.

DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION.—C. W. Snow & Co., Syracuse, N. Y., write: "Please send us ten gross of Pills. We are selling more of Parnelle's Pills than any other Pill we keep. They have a great reputation for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint." Mr. Chas. A. Smith, Lindsay, writes: "Parnelle's Pills are an excellent medicine. My sister has been troubled with severe headache, but these pills have cured her."

An ice war has been inaugurated in New York city, and let to consumers sell at 15 cents per 100 pounds delivered, which is less than the actual cost.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Hotel Fraser, Port Stanley, Ont., entirely remodeled; now under the management of Mr. Thos. Donley, proprietor Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, Ont. Superbly located on a high bluff overlooking Lake Erie. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Nature has provided every facility towards making this the ideal summer resort of the continent—magnificent beach; delightful drives; splendid fishing and fine boating; weekly hops; Harpers' String Band of London engaged for the season; boat line to Cleveland and Montreal direct; rail to Detroit, St. Thomas and London; only nine miles from St. Thomas. Guests of the hotel will not be annoyed with a public bar. Low rates. Prospects on application. THOS. DONLEY, proprietor, Fraser House, Port Stanley, 16m eod

Locomotive engineers and others requiring the finest possible time in a watch will find that C. H. Ward, Jeweler, keeps the best. The most complicated watches repaired satisfactorily. 374 Richmond street, opposite Masonic Temple. ywt

J. W. STRONG, 293 Simcoe street, does papering and sign painting at very reasonable prices. ywt



Unconscious of a good thing is the man who has not heard of our bargain for cash in all lines of Crockery, Glassware, Silverware, Bamboo Goods, etc. We are not afraid of being undersold, and therefore we invite you to call and examine our goods. Have you tried our Teas? We have them from 25c per lb. up. The quality is the best and ranges according to the price. Our Coffees are always fresh, being ground by electric power while you wait; price 30c, 35c and 40c per lb. Baking Powder equal to any thing in the market at 15c and 25c per lb. As a cash discount we give you a present with every pound, no matter what price. Quality guaranteed. Empire Tea Co., 122 Dundas St., London.

CHAPMAN'S

Our goods and prices draw the crowds, like the strains of sweetest music. This week favorable breezes blow to make this month the greatest in the history of London's retailing.

Spot Muslins.

Never such a stock, never such value, never such large sales. In white for 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c.

Also Pink, blue, biscuit, buttercup and heliotrope at 25c.

Scotch Chambrays.

Special lines in pink, light blue and gray at 6½c, 8c, 10c.

Finer Goods.

Blue Chambray, worth 15c, for 12½c.

Blue Chambray, worth 22c, for 17c.

Blue Chambray, worth 25c, for 20c.

Pink Chambray, worth 15c, for 12½c.

Pink Chambray, worth 20c, for 15c.

Pink Chambray, worth 25c, for 20c.

Crinkle Chambrays.

In black, navy, cream, pink, blue, mile and white. 12½c, 15c, 17c, 20c.

Duck Suitings.

We show a beautiful range of these exceedingly popular goods in plain white, pale blue, pale pink, navy, cream and bluette at 12½c.

Also

In black with amber stripe, navy with amber stripe, navy, in spots and figures; also a splendid range of black and white at 10c. Don't fail to see these goods.

Prints.

Fast Colored Prints at 5c, 7½c, 8c, 10c, 12½c. Sateen Prints, light and dark colors, worth 18c, for 12½c.

Cottons and Sheetings.

Bleached Cotton at 5c, 6½c, 7½c, 8½c, 10c. Bleached Twill Cotton, 36 inches wide, at 10c, 12½c, 15c.

Unbleached Twill Sheetting, 2 yards wide, at 17c, 19c, 20c and 25c.

Bleached Sheetting, 2 yards wide, plain or twill, for 20c, 22c and 25c.

Bleached Sheetting, plain or twill, 2½ yards wide for 30c.

This last week of June we expect to be crowded. Shop in the forenoon if possible, we shall do our utmost to meet the requirements of all.

CHAPMAN'S