THE WESTERN ADVERTISER

ESTABLISHED 1863.

A BRIGHT, READABLE NEWSPAPER

Containing Complete Telegraphic Dispatches from the Old and New Worlds, Latest Market Reports, News of the Day, Political and General, Family Reading, Etc., Etc.

L. K. CAMERON.....Manager

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A DOG-IN-THE-MANGER.

It is conceded by even the most violent of our Tory friends that Postmaster-General Haggart made a big mistake when he recommended the Dominion Government to raise the postage on drop letters by 100 per cent., and many hoped that the Government would not be so foolish as to consent to the imposition. The 1-cent rate for letters posted in cities for delivery within the limits was found to give splendid returns to the public exchequer, and it was a great convenience to merchants, charitable and secret societies and the community generally. But the Government, ever anxious to find new agencies for filching money from the people, to spend in too many questionable ways, gave its support to the new raid and the obnoxious impost, the public is given to understand, will be continued. Dog-in-the-manger-like, the Ottawa authorities are not contented with a rate amply sufficient to cover all expenses incurred in handling these city letters and yielding a handsome profit besides. It has dragged into court a poor Montreal man who tried to make a living by delivering letters in that city cheaply and expeditiously for those who chose to employ him, and it has added to its hoard the $10 fine imposed. Does any one remember of a Government which ordered a more mean and contemptible prosecution?

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The commission appointed by the Ontario Government to inquire as to the condition of the public schools in French-speaking districts of Ontario will issue its report about the end of the present month. Of course, it is impossible to say what Rev. Mr. McLeod, Professor Reynar and Inspector Tilley, the commissioners, will recommend; but the public may expect that the painstaking investigations which they have made will not be without fruits, and that at the next session of the Legislature the Government will introduce legislation calculated to further the progressive policy which the Minister of Education has for some time been endeavoring to carry out.

It has been assumed by Tory critics that the commission was a mere white-washing expedient. This assumption but shows to what lengths political animosity may lead some men. Common decency should have dictated a course less virulent. Independent people will be inclined to read the report and wait for the action of the Government thereon before engaging in wholesale condemnation of the Minister. Perhaps the attempt to make believe that the well-known and representative members of the commission will not do their duty honestly arises from the knowledge that in the past Tory commissions of inquiry have in more than one instance been proved to be mere farces.

THE SCOTT ACT.

On Wednesday the Scott Act was thrown out by the electors of Elgin county by a majority that leaves no doubt that the majority of the people prefer the stringent administration of the Crooks Act to the Canada Temperance Act under present conditions. The number of electors who went to the polls was small when compared with the total vote in the county. It is difficult to account for the lukewarmness, except on the ground that the majority of the people regarded the result as a foregone conclusion, and were prepared to see the county follow in the wake of the fifteen or twenty constituencies which have recently returned to license. The result by no means proves that the temperance sentiment is not strong in the country, or that the necessity for combatting the evils of intemperance does not now exist. But it shows that the people prefer other methods and other agencies than those provided by the Dominion Government for the carrying out of the provisions of the Scott Act. Indeed, it seems as if partial prohibition is hard to carry out, unless supported by the overwhelming majority of the populace, and so a return to license has been made all along the line. The only county that in recent contests has voted for a continuance of the Scott Act is Drummond, in Quebec, which, by a majority of 158, has decided to continue the measure in force.

PREMIER MOWAT'S OPINION.

Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, is determined that there shall be no mistaking the view which the Ontario Government takes in regard to the law governing separate schools. Interviewed at Ottawa on Saturday, he said:

I maintain that by law every ratepayer is still a public school-supporter, who, does not by his own act become a supporter of separate schools and if he became a separate school supporter he can return if he wishes. This is the law. I do not see why every one who knows nothing about law should undertake to expound it. The Attorney-General for Ontario states that the law is as I say, and I take my law from Hon. Mr. Mowat, and have instructed my department to act up to it. This was his opinion in 1886, and is still.

That being so, if there is any clause in the law which persons of obtuse understanding may find difficult to comprehend, there can be no harm in the Government, at next session of the Legislature, so amending the act, as has been suggested by a contemporary, that a wayfaring man, though a Tory, can no longer err in its interpretation. But the men who are aching to have Mr. Mowat defeated, and to secure the control and distribution of the Provincial resources, will not be satisfied with that. "They have not," as a friend of ours said the other day, "a satisfy." It is their privilege to grumble. If the Ministers continue to do right, and to make the laws as fair and reasonable to all classes and to all creeds as in their power lies, they will not be hurt by the twaddle of these carping critics.

A DEAF-MUTE RACE.

Mr. R. Mathison, superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, sends the ADVERTISER the following letter:

Dear Sir,—You have doubtless noticed in various newspapers articles stating that a deaf-mute variety of the human race is likely to be the result, in the near future, of the marriage of deaf mutes. From the information I have been able to gather up to this time, I have only learned of one deaf child in Ontario (a little boy now about 4 years of age) whose parents are deaf and dumb. Of the hundreds of children who are now attending, or have attended, this institution, there is not one congenitally deaf child who has deaf-mute parents. I would like to obtain full and accurate information in regard to this matter, and if you or any of your readers know of any deaf-mute married persons, with or without children, if you will kindly send me their addresses, I shall feel obliged.

There are deaf children of school age in the Province that I have not heard of and I am making an effort to get them into this institution where they may receive an education that will fit them for the duties of life. The condition of an uneducated deaf-mute is more deplorable than that of any other human being. Will you be good enough to help me to bring these children to school? You can do more than any other person I might address. The parents of some are not aware that an institution exists where their deaf children can be taught to read and write. There are others who have heard of the institution but are probably not acquainted with its real character, or from other causes, fail to send their children to us; these might be induced by a little effort to send them. Deaf children between the ages of 7 and 20 are admitted, educated and boarded at the expense of the Province. It is only required that the child be of sound mind and that the parents, or the municipality if the parents are unable, pay the railroad fare and provide necessary clothing. Application papers may be had by writing to me at Belleville and any information required will be cheerfully supplied.

We feel that we have but to bring this letter from the kind-hearted superintendent of the institution at Belleville under the attention of our readers to obtain their sympathy and assistance in the laudable object which he has in view.

"SET APART FOR SLAUGHTER."

The Toronto Telegram views everything from a Toronto standpoint, and therefore may be regarded as sincerely exercised over the probable fate of the school inspector of that city, by name Hughes, who has, according to this candid journalistic friend, been "set apart for slaughter" in the West Riding of Middlesex. From a Tory organ this acknowledgment is all the more refreshing, especially when it is capped with an assumption that the "conspicuous willingness" of the West Middlesex Tory wire-pullers "may have sprung from a selfish desire to let an untutored city candidate beat out his brains against the stone wall of Hon. G. W. Ross' local strength." That is not bad. When to the local strength of the Minister is added his strength throughout the Province, it is but fair to concede that the advice which follows is from the heart. Says the Toronto Tory critic:

Inspector Hughes should be slow to accept the offered leadership of the forlorn hope in West Middlesex. His chances of beating G. W. Ross there are as one is to a hundred.

Of course, Mr. Ross will win with slightly less odds than this, on his own merits as a public man and on the record of the Ontario Government. He does not, as our Toronto contemporary hints, occupy a position "fortified by prejudice against Toronto." Toronto has nothing to do with the case, and the electors of West Middlesex are too intelligent to take the ranting, gilb-tongued professional Tory orator as a fair specimen of the fair-minded people of that city. They will reject Mr. Hughes as they would any other politician of the same stripe, because they do not want him or his apologies for his weak-kneed leader, and they will refuse to disassociate him from the hungry coterie that surround Mr. Meredith in the Legislature, and are willing to the any cry or indulge in any artifice which will enable them to reach the treasury benches.

DR. ROOME IN A FOG.

Here's richness! The Montreal Star, having asked for opinions from Canadian M. P.'s as to the propriety of remitting the Jesuit Estates Act to the Privy Council for a decision as to its legality, Dr. Roome writes:

Having the utmost confidence in the opinion of the Minister of Justice that the subject matter of the Jesuit Estates Act is one of Provincial concern only, having relation to a fiscal matter entirely within the control of the Legislature of Quebec, and the same opinion having been verified by all the legal talent in the House of Commons who have given much attention to constitutional questions with the exception of Mr. McCarthy; still, owing to the protracted agitation which is being carried on throughout Ontario, I would be pleased to learn that through some source the matter was being carried to the Supreme Court or the Judiciary Committee of the Privy Council to be decided upon, as a decision from the latter high authority would permanently set at rest the constitutionality of the act and remove further agitation. But as to the wisdom of the Government taking steps to refer the matter to the courts after having decided upon it, and their decision being confirmed by such a large majority of the House, I feel that it would be out of place for me as a layman and a young Parliamentarian to offer an opinion.

Inasmuch as even a layman and "a young parliamentarian" should know that the Dominion Government has a perfect right to deal with the measure in question in any way it sees fit up to the middle of next month, is it not absurd for the Tory M. P. for West Middlesex to straddle the fence in this manner? The question to which he was asked to give a reply was a straightforward one, why all this gyration on the part of the doctor? It looks as if he wished to be ready to jump with the cat as opportunity provided, and to defend his leaders no matter what course they may take. That the Ottawa Government is free to act on the subject as it chooses is clear from the following reply which the British Secretary of State for the Colonies has caused to be sent to the secretary of the Protestant Alliance:

Sir,—I am directed by Lord Knutsford to acknowledge the receipt of your note on the 11th inst., forwarding a memorial from the Committee of the Protestant Alliance, urging the disallowance of the Jesuit Estates Act of the Province of Quebec. In reply I am to state that his Lordship has carefully considered the memorial, but that the allowance or disallowance of the Act of the Provincial Legislatures of the Dominion of Canada is a matter which rests entirely with the Governor-General, acting on the advice of his responsible Ministers. A copy of the memorial has been forwarded to Lord Stanley, of Preston, for the consideration of his Government.

It would be far more satisfactory to the people of West Middlesex if in this matter Dr. Roome were less self-depreciatory, and would say, without any circumlocutionary antics, whether or not he believes it to be the duty of the Government to exercise its undubted prerogative. That the Dominion Cabinet has full powers there can be no longer any reasonable doubt.

THE ROYAL DOWRIES.

The Prince of Wales having arranged for the marriage of two of his children, it is but right that he should make provision for enabling them to set up in house-keeping as becomes their rank and station. As children of the future King of England and Emperor of India, they will necessarily be expected to maintain good establishments and to enjoy incomes such as shall put them beyond the necessity for being solicitous as to how they shall pay their bills, and nothing is more natural than that their royal father should look to the nation for the footing of the prospective bride and bridegroom. We in Canada do not pay any portion of the taxes by which the British royal house is sustained, and we are not directly interested in the old world way of making provision for the youthful bride and bridegroom, still we may be pardoned if we express surprise that a country which has hitherto so amply provided for its sovereign and her offspring should be called on to extend its generosity to the third generation. It is scarcely to be expected that princes of the blood royal should earn their own living and provide for their wives and families as the work-a-day taxpayers have to do. The princes have to maintain establishments of such proportions that it would be impossible for them, by either brain or manual labor, to earn enough money to pay their bills; and as the nation is understood to look upon all this show with approbation, it is but right that the expense should be borne by it. For this reason, there has never been much opposition to subsidizing either the Queen's sons or daughters, especially in those cases where they contracted marriages with the poorly-provided-for petty princes of the European continent. The situation is somewhat different now that it is taken for granted that the State promise to the Queen to provide for her children is held to include her grandchildren also. And then it is not alleged that the Parliamentary grants for these young people are asked for on the ground that they are actually required. It is well known that the German royal family are extremely well off, even as royal families go, and the mother of the Princess Victoria, who becomes the bride of Prince Albert Victor, could easily grant her daughter a handsome dowry out of her private estate without any great stretching of the purse strings. As for the Earl of Fife, who has sought far and obtained the hand of the Princess Louise of Wales, it can certainly be said, without any disrespect either to him or his fiancee, that he is amply able, out of the rental from his vast estates to maintain half-a-dozen princesses in state, if such a course were legal and in accordance with Western ideas of morality. The Earl is one of the wealthiest nobles of Great Britain. He controls 249,220 acres of land in Scotland alone, and has a rent roll of $362,815, besides the profits which he draws from a partnership in the banking-house of Sir William Scott & Co. Nor will he have to ask his royal mother-in-law to give him one of the numerous palaces controlled by her in which to place his bride. He owns no fewer than ten residences, a number of them being of palatial proportions. They are: Duff House, Banff; Balvenie Castle, Dufftown; Auchintoul House, Aberchirder, and Rothemay House, Huntly, Banffshire; Innes House, Elgin; Westerton House, Moray; Mar Lodge, Braemar; Skene House and Eden House, Aberdeenshire; Sheen House, near Richmond, Surrey. The Fife London residence is at Cavendish square. Yet it is proposed that after the Princess becomes allied to the House of Fife, she shall be paid out of the public funds, an annual allowance of $125,000. Parliament is likely to grant the money without much further ado, but it is doubtful if the people generally will, under the circumstances, indorse the life allowance as being in accord with sound policy. However, if the British taxpayer can stand it, those who have no share in footing the bill need not grumble.

DANGER OF UNCOOKED MILK.

Dr. Playter, of Ottawa, would like to see the Dominion Government take control of the Local Health Boards and appoint inspectors of cattle for sanitary purposes, and he has approached the Minister of Agriculture on the subject. It is a question whether the Ottawa authorities would succeed in usurping the control of the health boards, now exercised by the Provinces, and we doubt if it would be judicious to centralize everything in Ottawa. As to the health inspector having some knowledge of cattle and the diseases to which they are subject, that is a point which seems to be forcing itself to the front both here and in the old world. Only the other day it was discovered that in Kingston milk was being sold from a cow that was in an advanced state of tuberculosis. We do not desire to be ranked among those who are inclined to the creation of public scares, but we are inclined to believe that not a few of the diseases to which humanity is subject may be circulated by the agency of milk, unless the greatest care is exercised to prevent the spread of infection. It is believed that not only are certain exanthematous fevers communicated to consumers of raw milk, but that tubercle itself, in some of its forms, may also arise in the human subject in this way. An important paper was recently read before the Pathological Society of London, by Mr. Shattock, on "Tubercular Abscess of the Breast." In the course of the paper it was stated that in the cow "tubercle of the udder" was a well-known disease, so much so that on the continent its hygienic importance was generally and practically recognized. Ten or twelve years ago the minute structure of the tubercle bacillus which is found in the cow's udder was figured and described by Kolessnikow in Virchow's Archiv. It was found also by experiments on animals that the milk from tuberculous udders contained bacilli and was rapidly infectious. Most people are familiar with what is popularly know as "consumption of the bowels" in children. Dr. Hamilton a distinguished Aberdeen professor, has expressed the opinion that tuberculous milk from cows may often be the cause of that distressing and fatal malady. In this connection a case is recorded of a perfectly healthy child, born of equally healthy parents, which was given to a wet nurse to be suckled. The woman was tubercular, and the child very quickly contracted tubercular meningitis and died. The nurse's milk, on examination, was found to contain the bacilli of tubercle. The disease, tuberculosis, it is believed, can be present in an animal or human subject without being definitely localized as an anatomical entity in any particular organ. It may, therefore, easily happen that a cow shall continue to be milked for months, and her milk sold as food for infants and others, before it is discovered that she is the subject of fatal and infectious disease. Certain breeds of cows are supposed to be especially liable to tubercle of the udders, and those breeds are noted for their large udders, and for the abundance of the milk which they yield. Such breeds and animals are, not unnaturally, much sought after by dairymen, and the extent of the danger is thus increased. All this sounds sufficiently alarming, but whatever conclusions may be drawn from it, one point of practical importance should certainly not be overlooked. That point has often been urged by medical men, and it must continue to be urged again and again. It is that milk should not be taken raw, but boiled. Milk needs to be cooked as much as beef or pork. Many persons, schoolboys especially, profess a strong objection to cooked milk. That is probably because no skill is exercised in the cooking. According to the Hospital it may be cooked in half a dozen different ways; but two, at any rate, of these are so simple that it is inexcusable not to try them. A little sugar added to milk when boiling gives it quite a new flavor, and makes it to many boys more palatable than uncooked milk. For those who do not like what is sweet a pinch of salt may be put in; and that, again, produces a substance having a totally different taste from plain boiled milk. Other methods of making cooked milk palatable will suggest themselves to the conscientiously careful mother or to the experienced cook. There can be no good reason why anybody should be asked to take raw milk; still less ought there to be any excuse for preferring it raw on the ground that when cooked it is less palatable.

SIR JOHN Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adams Archibald and Hon. Peter Mitchell are the only members of the Cabinet who promoted Confederation that now have seats in the Dominion Parliament.

WE have found one Tory paper which defends the Dominion Government's drop letter policy. It had to come; no matter how grievous the impost, and unnecessary the tax, it will find a defender. But in this case the apologist for the unnecessary taxation of the people must feel awfully lonely.

OUR old friend W. K. Atkinson, of the Eau Claire (Wis.) Leader had to suspend publication for several days this week because the heat out there melted his printing press rollers, flesh and things. W. K. is no longer an indorser of the Shakesperean character who looked on the prospect of his "too solid flesh" melting with the utmost equanimity.

THE dog nuisance grows apace. At the last meeting of the London Township Council $212 40 was voted to owners of sheep that had been killed or mangled by dogs, besides $13 to the valuator—total $225 40. There is nothing to show that the proprietors of the sheep-mangling curs pay a cent of dog tax. The moral is obvious.

DETROIT Free Press: Holy Trinity Church in New York imported a pastor under contract, thus technically violating the alien labor law. The church has been fined $1,000 for this offense and is now seeking to compromise the penalty for $100. Considering the number of missionaries that this country has sent into foreign lands free of duty and with no by your leave or with your leave, this is just a trifle unkind. Timbuctoo would have quite a revenue at this rate.

THE Ottawa Free Press agrees with the ADVERTISER that the nomination of Mr. Hughes in West Middlesex means that no local Conservative is willing to contest the riding against the Minister, and therefore the Toronto wind-bag and place-hunter has been "assigned to duty." Our contemporary further points out that it also shows the sincerity of Mr. Hughes' opposition to the Jesuit Bill. He is willing to be a candidate of the party which ratified that measure and allowed it to become law.

THE Winnipeg Sun points out that every prophecy of the Tory upholders of railway monopoly in the Northwest has been falsified. Trade has not been carried to St. Paul and Minneapolis to any greater degree than formerly; the C. P. R. has not been ruined; the people enjoy the advantage of competing lines, and it has been proved to a demonstration that the agitation, so violently denounced by the Dominion Government and its satellites, was really in the interests of the Dominion as a whole, as well as of the Northwest. The result should serve to make independent Canadians chary about believing stories set on foot by Tory orators and the servile press which supports them. The moment a professional politician of that stamp begins to oppose a reform of any kind, to call its promoters rebels and unpatriotic, and to apply others of the hundred and one stock epithets which have been made to do duty in the past, then is the time for Canadians who wish their country well to keep an eye on the name-callers; they are bent on mischief most certainly.

THE ravages of an insect pest, which is attacking the wheat in the vicinity of Brantford, are exciting alarm in the farming community. Sample heads of wheat taken at random from a fine-looking field on the farm of Mr. John Tew, Brantford township, were literally swarming with small green flies whose operations on the grain could be easily discovered by the naked eye. Mr. Tew said he had noticed, after an east wind a short time ago, the presence of black flies among his wheat. He concluded from what he had read about them that they were the midge flies, and his diagnosis has now been verified. Several neighboring farms, he declares, have been visited by the same pest, a statement which your correspondent has found, on inquiry, to be quite correct. No little excitement has been created by the discovery of this pest in a crop which, for luxuriance and quality, has not been equaled in many years. Telegraphic reports from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and other Western States indicate that a parasite, new to that region, and described as "a small green fly," is creating havoc in the grain fields. Possibly these pests all belong to the one family.

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name of it is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the greatest worm destroyer of the age.

Marriage Doubly a Success.—Aunt Hetty—Well, Juliet, did you marry the man of your choice? Juliet—Well, I should smile! And I cut out Annie Wilkins, too.

No one need fear cholera or any summer complaint if they have a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial ready for use. It corrects all looseness of the bowels promptly and causes a healthy and natural action. This is a medicine adapted for the young and old, rich and poor, and is rapidly becoming the most popular medicine for cholera, dysentery, etc., in the market.

The Hubbardston Advertiser tells of a baby that was found dead in its bed and sorrowfully adds: "It was subject to such spells."

THE COUNTRY'S DANGER.

Rev. Dean Innes Preaches to the Orangemen.

A Stirring Sermon on Protestantism and Catholicity.

The annual sermon to the Orange Order, True Blues and Sons of England was preached in St. Paul's Cathedral Sunday afternoon by Dean Innes. The members of the three orders first assembled at the Mechanics' Institute and marched from there to the cathedral in the following order:

Seventh Band.
Sons of England.
L. O. L. No. 220, S. Clare, Master.
Hackett Benefit Lodge, 365. W. Brodison, Master.
Boyne L. O. L., 226, Thos. Watson, Master.
True Blue Fife and Drum Band.
True Blue Lodge, No. 11, J. Loney, Master.
Royal Scarlet Chapter of London, R. A. Smith, W. Com.
Loyal Black Preceptory Knights of Ireland, M. Baldwin, County Master.
W. W. Fitzgerald, R. W. Grand Master of Ontario West.

Besides the grand master of Ontario West there were in the procession District Chaplain R. Wallace, Mayor Taylor and County Secretary Cardwell. Bros. John Showler and F. H. Wright acted as marshals. A large number of persons were in waiting at the cathedral, which was nearly filled by the brethren and their friends.

THE SERMON.

Dean Innes took as his text the Apostle's words:

If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.

Dean Innes paid high tribute to the Orange Order, which had proved itself such a staunch upholder of Protestantism and defender of the throne. He said that his text referred to a negative and eternal peace. It did not mean that principle should be sacrificed for the sake of peace. If they as Protestants should give up any one principle of their glorious religion for the sake of peace, peace would be too dearly purchased at the sacrifice of such principle. Such a price as this the Scripture never intended, and therefore the Apostle addd the words, "if it be possible." "Brother Protestants," said the dean, "I desire to live peaceably, and to see all mankind dwell together in harmony, but the time has arrived when it is our duty to speak out plainly, so that there will be no misapprehension regarding our language or actions. Popery is striving to gain the ascendancy in this Canada of ours. It is not satisfied with equality, but must have the upper hand. I would be derelict in my duty I failed to call your attention to this fact, and to warn you against the encroachment of the Papacy. We ourselves are more or less to blame for this unfortunate state of affairs. We have allowed ourselves to fall asleep while the enemies of our religion have been hard at work. Protestant degeneracy has given encouragement to the Papacy to renew its aggressions, and to-day we stand in fear of losing what our forefathers fought and bled for." The dean told the Orangemen it was their duty to combat these aggressions, to protect all who were loyal, no matter what their creed, and uphold the law and the right. He spoke of the struggles of the early Reformers, the wars of early Protestantism, and said no one dared to assert that our forefathers were not justified by Scripture in carting from the Apostle's charge, "If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men." And their justification was our justification. The dean said the charge was made that the early reformers were guy of schism. He denied it. The Anglican church was the Church of the Apostles, and as a church long before the bishops of Rome had the courage to make the presumptuous and unfounded claims they afterwds set up. He could show that the Apostle Paul came to Britain and established a Church of Christ during his lifetime. It was not till the 7th and 8th centuries that the Roman prelates set up their arrogant claims, and it was not until the 13th that six of the doctrines of that church were promulgated. The Anglican Church denied that the Pope was the Vicar of Christ because there was not one word in the Scripts to authorize the claim. The champions of popery asked where was our religion before the Reformation. It was in the teachings of the apostles and subsequently among those who refused to participate in the corruptions and abominations of Rome. Popery wrongly original Protestantism mutilated. Protestantism was popery purified and cleansed its abominations. He again warned Orangemen against this religion. It was making great pretensions in Canada, but from what he knew of the principles of the Orange Order he knew that if they lived up to those principles they could cast out their enemies. He urged them also to be alive to the danger of the day and to save the country from the threatened scourge.

At the close of the service a large collection was taken up, which will go to the Protestant Home.

BLOODSHED AT DULUTH.

Battle Between Striking Laborers and Police.

Troops Called Out—One Is Killed and Thirty-Five Wounded.

DULUTH, July 6.—This afternoon at 4 o'clock the police were on Seventeenth avenue on Michigan street guarding the laborers who were at work in the sewer trench. One body of striking laborers started from Twentieth avenue, while another body came down from Third street by Fifteenth avenue and made a rush with clubs and rocks. The police stood their ground, and then the carnage began. The strikers did the first firing. As the strikers made a rush a single shot was fired, then crack, crack, crack went the rifles of the police, followed by a fusilade from the strikers' revolvers. After the first fire came

AN AWFUL HUSH,

as though the combatants were appalled at the result of their work. On the walk in front of Piedmont as it was Garfield avenue lay a man shot through the heart, and several more bleeding from ghastly wounds. Then hell broke loose again, and the strikers, stationing themselves around buildings in different parts of the block between Garfield and Eighteenth avenue, poured in a steady fire on the police, who were stationed near the sewer ditch. From 4 o'clock until 5 the horrible work went on; the battle did not withhold its fury long enough for the wounded to leave the field. It was after 5 when the last shot was fired, and terrible, indeed, had been the result. Over 35 are known to have been wounded, and two innocent victims, who were only there out of curiosity, paid for it with their lives. Following is a partial list of the

DEAD AND WOUNDED.

One striker, shot through the heart.

Tom Fitzsimmons, shot through the back; will live but a short time.

—Kilgore, policeman, shot through shoulder.

George Costigan, street car driver, shot through the head.

—Mee, policeman, shot through hip.

—Donovan, policeman, shot through face.

—Kondae, policeman, shot through the hip.

Bystander, fingers shot off.

Ed. Cummings, cut by a bayonet through the groin.

Capt. Dewitt, Company K., Second Regiment, M. N. G., early this morning received orders from Gov. Merriam in St. Paul that would allow him to go to the scene whenever needed.

THE SIGNAL.

The big, deep bass whistle of elevator D had been chosen as a signal to call the soldiers together, and about 5:30 this was sounded. In a short time they were hustling for the armory, and in 10 minutes were piled into busses and on their way to the scene of disturbance. A succession of taps on the fire bell also added to call them together. By 6 o'clock they were at the trench where the tragedy had already taken place.

At 5:30 Company K. arrived and with bayonets drove the crowds from Michigan street. The mayor then made a speech from Michigan street sidewalk, at the corner of Garfield avenue, ordering the crowd to disperse. The police and militia then drove the crowds from all streets. At 6 o'clock the strikers had dispersed.

At least 35 are badly wounded, some, it is feared, fatally. Five strikers were arrested, all being ringleaders.

Responsible for the Johnstown Disaster

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., July 7.—The jury in the case of the Johnstown victims, find that there were not sufficient waste weirs, nor was the South Fork dam constructed strong enough, nor was the proper material used to withstand the overflow; that the owners of said dam were culpable in not making it as secure as it should have been, especially in view of the fact that a population of many thousands were in the valley below; that the owners are responsible for the fearful loss of life and property resulting from the breaking of the dam. The verdict gives general satisfaction.

LITTLE MARY CECILIA BRUNOLD

Has just been cured of the Worst Eczema ever seen by the doctors who treated her. From head to feet a mass of diseased skin. Several physicians, a medical college, and all remedies fail. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

My little daughter, Mary Cecilia Brunold, was afflicted with the worst case of eczema ever seen by the doctors who treated her. She was literally covered from head to foot with scales. These physicians tried their best to cure her, but I believe they were only experimenting. They kept on experimenting for over ten months, but instead of getting better the child got worse, and I did not know what course to pursue. My wife took her, after we had paid all we could afford for medical treatment, to a medical college where there were some twenty or thirty doctors assembled, but the case baffled them all. My wife had to go every day, and sometimes twice a day. In fact, the medicine they gave my child did not have time to act, even if there was any virtue in it, was changed so often by order of the doctors. The latter part of January, after everything had failed, and patience and money were both exhausted, I made up my mind to quit all doctoring and try the CUTICURA REMEDIES. I did so, and now I can say that my daughter is cured, sound in health and well, to the surprise of hundreds.

The druggist, Mr. H. M. Krueger, corner Chauteau and Ewing avenues, who sells us the CUTICURA REMEDIES, is as much astonished as any of us. The CUTICURA REMEDIES have worked a complete cure, and we have used but a little more than three-fourths of a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and a proportionate amount of CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP. I am ready at any time to make affidavit that my daughter had the worst case of eczema, as the doctors all admit, ever seen in this city, and that she has been cured solely by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, after the best physicians and remedies failed.

I shall be glad to have anyone call upon or write me who has a child similarly afflicted, or any person who is troubled with a skin disease, that he may see for himself what your CUTICURA REMEDIES have done. I do this in gratitude for the cure that has been effected in my child's case. CHAS. B. BRUNOLD, 2908 Gratiot street, St. Louis.

CUTICURA REMEDIES

Are sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1 50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations and 100 testimonials.

LOVELIEST, Whitest, Clearest Skin and Softest Hands produced by CUTICURA SOAP.

WEAK, PAINFUL KIDNEYS

With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 30 cents.

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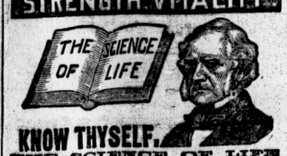

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CITY AND COUN

Crisp Notes for London and Readers.

To keep the head cool in hot n a medical authority, a folded r or a pamphlet, between the hea pillow, is a good thing and handy

When George McCallum, farm ton, got up Friday he found hired man and $30 had disappea is the fifth time in six months McCallum has been robbed by

A navvy on the C. P. R. na Taggart, aged about 45, died of tremens at the C. P. R. boardi Hyde Park, Wednesday. As known friends his remains were t to the county.

Jas. Bogue, lot 18, con. township, lost a valuable horse The barn yard was enclosed wit with a picket gate. The horse to jump over the gate and land pickets, disemboweling himself valued at $150.

Wm. Scrivons, a young Englis attended the social at Delhi on F ning, apparently as well as usua his way home was taken ill and convulsions. The doctors think hydrophobia, as he barks and sn dog, and is only kept quiet by chloroform. It takes five men t down and he seems to suffer very

William Darville, one of the old in this vicinity, died at the resid grandson, Mr. Joseph A. Child street, London South. Tuesd ing, aged 87 years. H here upwards of 50 years has been a well-known and resident ever since. Four of his dren, David and George, who Western States, Robert, of Gl Mrs. Seales, of this city, survive sides a number of grandchildren grandchildren. Mrs. Darville three years ago and since her death members of the family passed a William and Mrs. Cooper.

Assigned.

Wilson Wallis, general me Sheddon, has called a meeting of tors. His trouble is the result of for friends. Mr. Wallis' total will reach between $20,000 and $ London wholesale houses being la tors. It is not known whether will accept an extension or off promise.

Put His Collection in the Wron

Johnny, the 4-year-old son of Pearce, St. Thomas, while in atte Knox Church Sunday school, pu lection, a 2-cent American pie mouth, and accidently swallowed lad was taken to a physician course, the doctor could do not swallowing of the coin is not li any way injure him.

All Discharged.

A report from Dutton says th meeting of the High School Saturday the Board saw fit to the whole staff of teachers. A. of Smithville, has been engage cipal. The assistants have not selected. Intense excitement while the meeting was in pro about 12 o'clock at night, when became known, the crowd was ye

Orders Conferred.

At the recent ordination he Grand Seminary, Montreal, Fabre, archbishop of Montreal, the order of deacon on Mr. R. J son of Mr. P. Maloney, of A deacon on Mr. P. Haley, of A tonsure on Mr. F. Kelloe, of J and sub-deacon on Mr. P. McCal ly teacher of the separate schools

Drowned at Chatham.

A young man, named William C drowned in the Thames, about a of Chatham, near Pike's Mills. Ignorant of the depth of the wat able to swim. He jumped from which were his brother and th but failed to reach the shore, an panions, excited and bewildered, got to his assistance till he had He had only been out about a m England.

Destroyed by Fire.

The large barns and granary on of Mr. Sidney Jackson, on the North Dorchester, near Derw destroyed by fire about midnight day. A couple of wagons, tity of hay and straw, 60 of oats, a large number making utensils, several valua and a Shorthorn bull w burned. The driving-barn a escaped. There was $300 insura barn and $100 on the granary. Jackson's loss will be heavy not ing, to say nothing of the servic venience, as haying is just begun harvest will soon follow.

A Difference of Opinion.

Parkhill Gazette: Capt. McKo specially proud of his company (I year as they proved to be the, bar pany on the ground in drill and At the rifle practice on June proved themselves the crack sho battalion. Glencoe Transcript: close of the camp the Glencoe com generally conceded to be the fine and best-drilled company in the though one other company was eq point of numbers, and another di honors in the march past. At No. 3 carried off the honors, son boys from "away back" developi fishing shooting powers. Strati Delaware are yet to hear from.

Poor Little Jealous Stratford.

Stratford Times: The brigade London broke up on last Saturday Stratford contingent arrived home o'clock p.m., having been kept in until the last minute, in order t could be bled of every cent that th residents could extract from them 28th should be called to camp a next year, the companies would half full, and not ten men could be from Stratford. The people of treated them as if they were a vagabond tramps who had drop their midst for two weeks. The quality about London is that whe the sand absorbs the water. Ne that much for London, but its know how to absorb the volunteer by means of systematic extort feeding them upon stuff that a ch would scorn.

A Flood in Oxford.

The residents of East Zorra, a miles north of Woodstock, were v Tuesday by the greatest flood e there within the memory of the ol dent. The Mud Branch Creek, w through that part of the county narily an insignificant stream, bu day it became swollen to enormou tions by the heavy rainfalls, and s through the country it carried bridges, culverts and fences. The of bridges destroyed in a short dist no less than seven, while almost e vert on the route suffered. The b the Port Dover Railway near St was carried away, and traffic on t prevented for a time. Even s fields suffered considerably. The