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Toronto-E. Dickie, 250 Dunn avenue, Montrealand Maritime Provinces-A. McKim & Co., Montreal, Que. God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.

London, Tuesday, Sept. 6.

THE DANGER OF DELAY. If cholera is kept out of Canada, it will be more by chance than good management. The dilatoriness of the Minister of Agriculture has been scandalous, and calculated to injure Canadian railway interests. Only last week the International Quarantine Commission condemned the Quarantine station at Grosse Isle as inefficient. The objections to it are: 1. No wharf adequate for the safe and speedy landing o passengers and their effects and at which

passengers and their effects and at which vessels may be disinfected. 2. No suitable disinfecting apparatus for either baggage, cargo or vessels. 3. No proper accommodation for the detention of suspects. 4. 5No adequate and safe water supply either for washing, bathing, drinking or other necessary purposes. Because of these defects in the quarantine arrangements, now alleged to be in the course of remedying, the United States authorities have threatened to protect their borders by establishing a vexatious quarantine of our railways at the international boundary. This would be most unfortunate. The international traffic is too valuable to be made sport of by lymphatic politicians, made sport of by lymphatic politicians, who seem never to be able to move till public opinion compels them to do their plainest of duries. plainest of duties.

A COMPANION FOR MR. CARLING. The London election steal has a counterpart in the Chicoutimi and Saguenay Dominion election rascality, of which full particulars are given in the Montreal Witness. Our contemporary, discussing the affair, says that "in spite of our stringent election law and the costly system of making up the voters' lists, scarcely an election takes place without flagrant trickery and corruption. The sanction given by the House of place without agraed to the content of Judge Elliot in the London case seems to have emboldened those who undertake to win elections for the Ministry. They hesitate at nothing, feeling satisfied that, no matter how nefarious their methods, they are sure of being not only acquitted but rewarded." This is how it was done, according to our usually well-informed contemporary: "Mr. Savard, the unseated member, had been elected as a Liberal, but turned over to the Conservatives after taking his seat. Sir Adolphe Caron, however, would have none of him, pushed the protest against his return, which was successful, and hence the new election. Mr. Savard again became a candidate, claiming to be a supporter of candidate, claiming to be a supporter of the Government, while Mr. Belley was the Government, while Mr. Belley was nominated as the regular Conservative candidate. In order to place his election beyond a doubt, his friends disregarded the proclamation appointing polling places, and managed matters so that five parishes ally disfranchised by having no provision made for recording Pointe aux Esquimaux, on the Labrador coast, where the people have never before voted, and have never had their names placed on the electoral lists, and where no provisions for balloting have ever been nade, voting was allowed under extroardin-

It appears that the returning officer was advised by a prominent Conservative wirepulier that it would be necessary to establish a polling place at Pointe aux Equimanx, because there was a large vote there, and all for the Government candidate. Thereupon, "Dr. Tremblay, of Pointe aux Equimanx, was declared, whether legally or not, deputy returning officer, and herecived instructions in a telegram signed 'J. G. Bergeron' to take a little wooden box, to prepare ballots in handwriting bearing the names of the three candidates, to administer the eath to himself, and when voting was over open the box, count the ballots and telegraph the result to Returning Officer Gosselin at Chicoutimi." Even then Dr. Tremblay found himself at a loss what to de as he had no voters' lists. He applied for instructions to Mr. Gosselin, and received a telegram in reply, the authorship of which is disputed, telling him to "allow those to disputed, telling him to "allow these to tote who you think should be on the lists." Dr. Tremblay, it seems, complied with these instructions, although evidently disconting the provident of the corrupt of the provident It appears that the returning officer wa advised by a prominent Conservative wire-pulier that it would be necessary to estab-

case unless the Government or its friends bribe their opponents into acquiescence with the illegality, or in some way block the action of the courts. An appeal from the decision of the deputy returning officer to the county judge lies in such a case as this, and it is probable there will be a rethis, and it is probable there will be a recount before him, and if necessary a protest also. Unless there is another Judge
Elliot on the Canadian bench, which does
not seem likely, there can be no doubt as to
what the decision of the court will be, for
the law requiring voters' names to be on
the lists is imperative, and the appointment of the deputy returning officer, his
instructions and proceedings, are all irregular and invalid, or else our franchise law ular and invalid, or else our franchise law is a deception and a snare. In any case, owever, the determination of the Governhowever, the determination of the Govern-ment to resort to fraud, in order to win the elections is made plain, and it seems beyond a doubt that the Carons, the Haggarts, the Chapleaus and the Dewdneys are the mas-ters of the Government, so far as the campaign methods of the Administration are

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

mission is a rank failure. It is now certain that if a bylaw to introduce the cholera into that city were placed before the people it would pass sure. The asylum on the hill will have to be enlarged if this diagnosis is to hold good. THE Hamilton Spectator's self-imposed o hold good.

VICE-PRESIDENT SHAUGHNESSY, of the C. P. R., says that President Van Horne and Mr. E. B. Osler have not gone to and Mr. E. B. Osfer have not gone to Europe with the intention of negotiating for a fast steamship line to ply the Atlantic, but on totally different business. The public will now be kept guessing what that business is.

THE anti-Home Rulers, of Toronto, would e delighted if the friends of Hon. Edward be delighted it the friends of Hon. Edward Blake were to fall out among themselves over the best means of entertaining the distinguished M. P. when he returns to his home in Toronto. We doubt not that the admirers of the honorable gentleman will have better sense.

THE Hamilton Herald, which supported the Dominion Government at last general election, joins in the revolt against the election of Sir John Thompson as successor to Premier Abbott, who, as already foreshadowed in the ADVERTISER, may be expected to retire from public life within the next month or two. Our contemporary says: "It will hardly be argued that Sir John Thompson has turned out to be the fine, honorable man we all thought he was until the discovery was made that he was THE Hamilton Herald, which supported until the discovery was made that he was until the discovery was made that he was very strong in professions and very weak in practice. Every one admits his marked ability, but he does not hold that high place in the esteem of the public that he should hold. Still, he has proved to be less tricky than Sir Charles Tupper. Does any one imagine that the people of Canada would indorse either Thompson or Iupper at the next general election? The fact is Sir John Thompson had his chance and made ducks and drakes of it, while the made ducks and drakes of it, while the public puts as much confidence in the integrity of Tupper as it does in the stability of a pattern in a kaleidoscope." Thus doth a candid friend holds forth.

According to a medical expert, it is mistake to suppose that an attack of Asiatic cholera is accompanied with great Asiatic enoiera is accompanied with great pain. There are slight cramps in the calves of the legs, caused by reflex action, but the connection between these and the disease has not been determined. Death is disease has not been determined. Death is caused directly by asphyxia brought about in a curious way. In consequence of the almost constant vomiting and purging of the patients the blood becomes very thick and patients the blood becomes very thick and refuses to circulate. An Italian physician, Dr. Cantani, has discovered what he considers a cure for cholera, and it is said to he used effectively at Hamburg. It has been cabled to this country and will be tried at New York, and doubtless in Canada, should the disease get a foothold on our chores. The curative agent is nothing but should the disease get a foothold on our shores. The curative agent is nothing but the injection of a weak solution of salt and water into the veins in the proportion of one part of salt to 7,000 of water. The water is heated to the temperature of the human body and injected into the veins in small quantities. A solution of tannin is small quantities. A solution of tannin is also used as an enema. This tends to stop the diarrhoa and produces coma in the bacteria, while salt and water thins the blood again. Enemas of brandy and water will be used to stimulate the patients. No medicine can be given by the mouth, as the most constant vomiting renders this use-

INTERNATIONAL TROUBLES. New Plan of Retaliation Discussed in

THE SLAVE SHIP.

Two of the Survivors Subsist on Human Flesh.

Hope that Mr. Skinner, an Oxford Boy, Has Escaped.

Awful Sufferings of a Portion of the Crow-Eadness and Suicide-Welcome Rain Brings Relief to the Famished

Rain Brings Relief to the Famished Remnant.

San Francisco, Sept. 6.—At least two of those who sailed from Drake's Bay in the ill-fated slave brig Tahiti were saved, if the story told by Leon Martell is true. Martell arrived in San Francisco last Friday from the coast above Manzanilla, where he said he found two of the Tahiti's crew. The men were alive, but their sufferings had been horrible.

One of the men was a Russian Finn named Johansen, and the other was a Gilbert islander. The men told him that they were on board the Tahiti when she capsized, and that with four others they managed to make their escape in a small boat. The brig capsized in a heavy storm at night and was bottom up inside of five minutes after the squall struck her. The boat in which Johansen claimed to have made his escape was on top of the house and floated off when the brig capsized.

Johansen says that he was on deck at the time and sprang for the boats as the vessel went over. Four others, a woman and three men, all Gilbert Islanders, climbed into the boat. They had neither food nor water and only three oars. When daylight came they were out of sight of the brig and thought she had gone down.

On the fourth day after leaving the brig the woman died and the rest of the party were forced to eat portions of her body to keep themselves alive. The sufferings of the castaways in the little boat were terrible. For the first few days after leaving the brig it blew a hard gale and the men had all they could do to prevent the boat frem swamping.

Several heavy shewers of rain fell, but it did them little good, as what fell in the boat frem swamping.

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On the tenth day one of the islanders took to drinking salt water, and soon went to the first. After the storm abated the sun came out and beat down on the unfortunate castaways with tropica

the sun came out and cease down. So the unfortunate castaways with tropical force and they suffered terrible tortures from thirst.

On the tenth day one of the islanders took to drinking salt water, and soon went raving mad, and that night he ended his sufferings by plunging into the soa. They had no idea in what direction they were drifting, and during the entire time they were in the boat not a single sail was sighted. Another of the islanders was taken siek on the twelfth day, and died two days subsequently. The body was cast overboard, and the two survivors lay in the little craft waiting for the death that seemed not far off.

It rained heavily that night, and the little boat was soon half full of water and the two men drank of the precious fluid until it seemed as if they would burst. When daylight came the remains of the woman's body was thrown overboard, as the stench became unbearable, and, starving as they were, they could not satisfy their hunger with such repulsive food. On the morning of the 26th, sixteen days after leaving the Ill-fated brig, the boat was castashere, and more dead than alive the two men crawled out of her and lay down on fishermen near by, and it was there that they were found by Martell. The islander had recovered from his terrible experience, but Johanson was still sick. Whether his illness was due to his expessive in the boat or not Martell could net state.

Matell is a Mexican with little or no education, and who has no fixed residence, but this story may be true, and if so, it shows that at least two men escaped the terrible diasster that overtook the brig and sent fully 400 human beings into eternity. It will be remembered that the Tailli sailed from Drake's Bay on Sept. 8 of last yoar with a cargo of Gilbert islanders, bound for some port in Guatemala. Nothing was seen or heard of the vessel until she was signted, bottom up, near the Lizzad Point by the steamer Roseville some time in the latter part of October.

in the latter part of October.

[The Tahiti, alluded to in the foregoin

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Henry M. Potter, as trustee, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the United States National Bank, Logan C. Murray, Evan G. Sherman and John G. McCook for \$4,000,000. The t is another phase of the trouble which uited in the placing of the Bankers' and rehants' Telegraph Company in the hands

f a receiver.
Prior to May 15, 1884, it is contended,
W. Dimock, of A. W. Dimock & Co.,
ankers, at No. 2 Wall street was a princial stockholder of the Bankers' and Mer-Telegraph Company, which had stock of \$3,000,000. Over \$4,000,

apital stock of 28,000,000. Over 4,000, 00, it is alleged, was expended in getting the line in working order. In April, 1884, A. W. Dimock & Co. orrowed \$50,000 from the United States In April, 1884, A. W. Dimose a Co. borrowed \$50,000 from the United States National Bank, agreeing to repay the money on Aug. 18, 1884. As collateral the company pledged 200 shares of stock of the Bankers' and Merchants', 200 sinners of the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, 200 shares of stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, 200 shares of stock of the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, and \$20,000 in first mortgage bonds of the Onio Southern Railway Company. This was considered to be ample security, and it is claimed there was no warrant for calling the trumination of the loan, or the appropriation or sale by the bank of any of the securities.

priation or sate by the bank of any securities.

Notwithstanding this fact, it is alleged the defendants, with a view of destroying the credit of A. W. Dimock & Co. and of imparing the market value of the telegraph company's stocks and bonds and precipitating rula upon that corporation, conspired to demand the repayment of the loan and to sell the securities.

The demand was made but not met, and the stocks and bonds were sold cheaply at public auction. It is contended that this action caused the failure of A. W. Dimock & Co. and the sacrifice of the telegraph

& Co. and the sacrifice of the telegraph company. The firm's total loss, it is said,

& Co. and the sactified of the teagaphicompany. The firm's total loss, it is said, was \$4,000,000.

The alleged conspiracy was not discovered by A. W. Dimock & Co. until June, 1890. A year later A. V. Dimock transferred his claim and right of action to his brother, A. W. Dimock. Subsequently the entire claim was bought by the present pointing.

Here is an incident from the South
—Mississippi, written in April, 1890,
just after the Grippe had visited that
country. "I am a farmer, one of
those who have to rise early and
work late. At the beginning of last
Winter I was on a trip to the City
of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well
drenched in a shower of rain. I
went home and was soon after seized
with a dry, hacking cough. This
grew worse every day, until I had
to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon
who has since died, and he told me
to get a bottle of Boschee's German who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." have felt that way ever PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.



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FALL SEASON 1892.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

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