# Going From Bad LEOPOLD'S OUTING The King of Belgium Is to Visit America. To Worse! Italy Decides to Send Cruisers to Manila. The Turbine System To Be Applied to

# Situation in Spain Grows More and More Serious.

General Weyler Takes the Lead in the Agitation.

The People Ignorant of warding of all military necessities to the front before Santiago. The war department upon receipt of this information of the Results of the War.

Eleven U. S. Lighters Go Down Off the Cuban Coast.

They Were Needed for Transhipping Supplies for the Army.

New York, July 9 .- A dispatch to the World from Madrid says: Matters are going from bad to worse for the dynasty. Despite the state of siege proclaimed throughout the whole kingdom, the authorities dare not stop the press campaign against the queen-regent and her ministers. They do not feel certain of the support of the army in case of a popular uprising such as would be likely to follow excessive re-

GENERAL WEYLER LEADING

AGITATOR. General Weyler and Senor Romero are taking the lead in the agitation hoping that the queen and the court will be frightened into confiding the reins of government to them without caring to inquire whether behind their very small following of political and military adventurers the Carlists and Republicans may not rush in for a part

Many Republicans believe that Weyder is determined to join the Carlists. Some of his friends in the army have been coquetting with the leading Carlists, and the Marquis of Ceralbo, Mella and Cavero are frequent visitors to Gen. Weyler's house. The increasing boldsimply due to the fact that the government is drifting along without statesmen or generals capable of carrving out resolutely a peace policy on grounds.

THE PEOPLE IN THE DARK, The nation would bow were it plainly shown that its fleets had been destroyed and made powerless, that its armies are on the eve of being obliged to surrender for lack of provisions, ammunition, and communication with the mother country; that the state treasury is empty, and Spain's credit is so impaired that money can be borrowed only by makeshifts, grievously compromising the future; and, lastly, that there is no hope of practical assistance from

FRANCIS JOSEPH AS PEACE-MAKER.

New York July 9.-A dispatch to the World from Vienna says it is learned that Emperor Francis Joseph is disposed to be once more to secure peace The Emperor will promptly receive the Archduchess Elizabeth, turn tomorrow from Madrid with special dispatch from the queen imploring the emperor to use every influence to bring about a cessation of hostiltties. It is said in ministerial circles here that France will take the first steps to secure peace.

The official Politsche Correspondenz will publish tomorrow an inspired editorial, saying: We learn that all political circles in France express a desire that the bloody conflict should not be prosecuted to extremes. It is well that Spain, having earned the world's admiration for patriotic devotion, should cease resistence where she has no chance of success. The Spanish Government should not hesitate to express a wish for peace in some form, and there is reason to assume that the mediation of the powers would at present find no unfriendly reception by the United States, since it appears certain that the union does not intend taking Cuba, and Spain must be prepared to issue them independence. In all these circumstances the Paris cabinet will extend a ready

hand for such mediation.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, who is expected in Vienna today with a dispatch from Spain's queen regent, beseeching the Emperor of Austria to do all in his power to bring about peace, is the queen regent's mother. The archduchess left Vienna some weeks ago, when matters began to look black for Spain, and went to Madrid. She has remained in the Spanish capital until now, when she goes back to Austria as the confidential emis-sary of her distressed daughter, bearing a plaintive appeal for aid.

UNDECIDED WHAT TO DO. London, July 9 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: The frequent cabinet discussions of the peace nitestion have been without result, except that the ministers who had most strongly advocated war have assumed a slightly more conciliatory attitude and the field of discussion is somewhat narrowed. The idea is that owing to the immense difficulties of the campaign in Cuba, the United States will ing fortified places, and will adopt the plan of starving garrisons out by blockading the whole island. The government would probably prefer suing for peace to suffering an indefinite blockade, but it fears the large body of patriotic opinion in favor of resisting to the bitter end if Cuba is blockaded.

ELEVEN LIGHTERS LOST.

Washington, July 9 .- The war department have been advised that during a Admiral Sampson has sent him a telsevere storm off the coast of Cuba, eleven lighters en route to Santiago in tow of tugs were swamped and lost. So far as known no lives were lost. The lighters were from Mobile, New nouncing that otherwise the Americans Orleans and Charleston, and were intended for the use of Gen. Shafter in transferring supplies and ordnance from the transports to the shore. The was essential for the prompt for- is the piemy mouse of Siberia.

tion immediately put in operation ef-forts to replace the lost lighters at

IN PITIABLE PLIGHT. Playa del Este, Cuba, July 9.-A Spanish soldier, terribly emaciated and so weak that he could hardly walk, was picked up by men from the United States gunboat Annapolis today at a point near the entrance to the upper bay. He had no rifle, for he was too weak to carry it. According to his story there are many Spanish soldiers in Guantanamo in the same state of starvation. He says there is absolutely nothing to eat there, but that the Spaniards are daily told that if they surrender to the Americans they are sure to be murdered.

BACK TO SPAIN. Cairo, July 9.—Admiral Camara has informed the Egyptian Government that he has been ordered to return to

Paris, July 9.-A dispatch from Ismailia says the Spanish squadron has re-entered the Suez Canal on its way

THE SPANISH PRISONERS. Washington, July 9.-The government has not yet determined how to dispose standing which would be fraught, he of Admiral Cervera. A feeling of the said, with the best destinies for manhighest admiration prevails here at the gallantry displayed by the old warrior, and the noble spirit exhibited by him Rosebery, "to hold our own, though under misfortune. All the other captured Spanish naval officers will be confined at Annapolis, save the sur-geons, who will be allowed to remain with the enlisted men at the prison station at Seavy's Island, Portsmouth harbor, N. H.

COMMENT ON THE U. S. NAVY. London, July 9.—The weeklies pay high tribute to the American navy. The Speaker says: "The Santiago fight proves that so far as the fleet is concerned the United States need not fear comparison with any country in

the world." The Spectator draws as a conclusion from the battle, the conviction that the American fleet could face even the French fleet without great risk of disaster, and says: "So far as the disaster, and says: German and American navies go, there would be no comparison. A struggle between them would be very short and very consolete. And it would surprise Emperor William, who thinks himself invincible, but his self-confidence cannot alter history."

SPANISH CABINET COUNCIL. Madrid, July 9.-The cabinet council last evening considered the questions of new cables and of military measures necessary in view of an American attack upon Spanish ports.

All rumors as to peace are semi-officially declared to be unfounded. A dispatch from Santiago says that after the Merrimac prisoners were exchanged, Gen. Shafter again demanded that the town should surrender, declaring that otherwise the attack would commence at noon. The dispatch gives no date for the time of resumption, which is believed to be noon today. It concludes by saying although Santiago lacks provisions, it will defend itself to the end. WAR NOTES.

It was stated at Washington yesterday that a Spanish privateer of five The war department has received a

telegram stating that the auxiliary cruiser Osceola has captured a Spanish lighter loaded with provisions, and valued at \$50,000. A four-masted Spanish steamer of

about 6,000 tons, with two funnels, has been run aground at Mariel, west of Havana, after being chased by the United States gunboats Hawk and Prairie. It is thought that she was the Alphonse XIII. Lieut. John J. Blandin, United States

navy, who was watch officer on the battleship Maine when she was blown up in Havana harbor, has been sent to e insane asylum in Baltimore. Additional details of the sinking of the unknown Spanish steamer Mariel show that she was totally de-

### **EXPECTED TODAY**

Early Attack on the Santiago Forts Looked For.

Sampson Thinks Three of the Spanish Ships Can Be Saved.

Washington, July 9.-It is expected at the navy department that the onslaught on the forts at the entrance of

the harbor will begin today. Admiral Sampson has called the navy department that in his opinion three of the Spanish vessels may be saved. The colon is certainly in good condition, he reports, and there are reasonable hopes of saving the Maria Teresa and the Vizcaya. This is the only news received from Santiago today, the cables being apparently interrupted .

in bad working order.

Madrid, July 9, 10 a.m.-It is rumored here that the Spanish Government has received a dispatch from Captain General Blanco announcing that Rear egraphic dispatch, summoning the Spanish commander to order the evacuation of Cuba within 48 hours, and anwill bombard all the ports in Cuba.

The smallest quadruped in the world

The King of Belgium is to Visit fine and cooler today and tomorrow.

The Turbine System To Be Applied to a War Vessel

TTALY IS IN UT. Rome, July 9 .- The Popolo Romano says the Italian Government has ordered the third-class cruisers Piemente and Degali to proceed to the Philip-

LEOPOLD IS COMING. London, July 9.-The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon says that King Leopold of Belgium starts in August on a long yachting cruise, adding that he will make a considerable stay in the

United States.

GERMANY WANTS A SLICE. London, July 9.-The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: I am in a position to assert positively that Germany has never entertained the idea of preventing an American occupation of the Philipines. On the other hand, she has desired to be in a po sition to share the cake if other powers are offered a slice. The rumor that Spain has already ceded a Philippine port to Germany is entirely unfounded. TO TEST THE TURBINE SYSTEM.

London, July 9. - Parsons' Marine Turbine Company, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, have been directed by the admiralty to build a torpedo boat de-stroyer to test the turbine system as to warships. This new deapplied stroyer will attain a speed of 35 knots -equal to over 40 statute miles-an hour, which is 2.8 knots in excesss of the new destroyer Express, now building. This destroyer will rank as the fastest vessel afloat, and will be named the Viper.

### ROSEBERY'S VIEWS

On the Matter of Anglo-American Unity.

London, July 9.-The Earl of Rosebery, presiding at a lecture given at the Colonial Institute on the "English Speaking Brotherhood," warmly advocated an Anglo-American under-

"We must be prepared," said Lord not necessary for war in the great struggle for the division of the world, which seems pending. Naturally, we look upon the United States as having interests and sympathies that coincide with our own, but it is unneccessary to draw a formal bond of al-

### MALARIA

Germs Are Communicated by Mos-Quinine Treatment.

London, July 9.-Prof. Koch brings from East Africa the interesting re sults of his investigation as to the nature and origin of malaria. study of Texas fever in cattle put him on the track of an important dis-He found that Texas fever covery. was transferred from one herd to another solely by the agency of an animal parasite, a tick. He was able to infect sound cattle with ticks from diseased ones, and succeeded in conferring immunity upon cattle inoculated with the ova of the ticks from cat-

tie suffering from the disease. Malaria has many points of resemblance to Texas fever. He arrived at the conclusion that in the case of the human disease mosquitoes play the part which ticks play in the cattle disease. It was found that wherever there are mosquitoes there is malaria Wherever, as in the case of a small island on the German East African coast, there are no mosquitoes there is no malaria. He followed closely the course of a case of tropical malaria which the use of quinine was dispensed with, and found that, contrary to the view hitherto accepted, cases in which quinine was not used show malaria, like other fevers, the temperature following a definite course. Moreover, he found that it was possible by microscopic examination of the guns was hovering off the coast of blood of a patient, to discover from British Columbia. the nature of the microbes the precise stage of the development of the disease. This is of the greatest importance, since everything depends upon the administration of quinine shortly before the attack or shortly after it.

Certainly, he thinks it will be possible to administer quinine in a rational manner so as to avoid the injurious consequences of the quinine treatment. Quinine taken at the proper juncture undoubtedly stops malarial fever. It does so, not by killing the germs, but by arresting their growth. The rational, scientific employment of quinine, combined with the establishment of health resorts in the mountains, will rob tropical fever of many

### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Mr. Wm. Ogilvie has been appointed

Mr. A. T. Wood, M. P., of Hamilton, and family, have gone to England. The peach and plum crop in the Niagra district are reported to be light

this year. Wm. Doherty, of Stratford, dropped dead while consulting a doctor at Woodstock.

Rev. Drs. Caven and McLaren, Knox College, Toronto, have sailed for Great Britain. The body of Fred Begy, of St. Catharines, aged 16 years, was found in

the old Welland Canal.

At Guelph, Charles Sully was presented with a Humane Society medal for rescuing Charles Clendennan from drowning in the Speed. Laura McWilliams, of No. 4 Avondale Place, Toronto, 20 years old, fell

dead in the cabin of the steamer Greyhound while coming from Oakville. Louis H. Tache, of Montreal, has obtained the contract for the erection of a system of waterworks and sewage Gatineau Point, at a cost

The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States has given American registry to 53 vessels-24 steamers, 4 full rigged ships, 10 barks and 17 schooners. Senor du Bosc and Lieut, Carranze Spanish representatives from Wash-

ington, staying in Montreal, have taken passage by the Dominion Line steamship Ottoman, which sails Wed-

One of the passengers on the wreck-

LATEST WEATHER FORECAST

Teronto, July 9-10 a.m.-Probabili-ties for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region: Westerlay to northwesterly winds, fresh during the day;

ed steamer La Bourgogne was Mr. T A. Wright, of St. Catharines. Mr. Wright is among those lost. He was formerly in the employ of Messrs. Mc-Laren & Co, of that city.

A Vancouver, B. C., dispatch says several men have deserted from the warships. Gunner Blakey, the best marksman on the flagship Impereuse is supposed to have made his way to the States, with a view of entering the United States navy.

### STEAMER BURNED

Clyde Liner Delaware Abandoned Off Barnegat.

Passengers and Crew Escape in Boats -Accident to the Lucania.

Atlantic City, N. J., July 9.—The Barnegat life saving station reports at 8 o'clock this morning that the Clyde Line steamer Delaware from New York for Galveston and Jacksonville abandoned off Barnegat at 10:30 o'clock last night, the steamer at the time be

The passengers and crew left the burning vessel in boats and on rafts. There were 70 persons in all and they were rescued by the members of the Cedar Creek life saving station. All were transferred to the tug boat Ocean King, and the captain twelve of the crew of the ill-fated steamer were landed at Barnegate. It is believed the others will be taken by the Ocean King to New York. At 8 o'clock this morning the tug boat Ocean King has passed in Sandy Hook with the passengers and part of the crew of the Delaware on board. The captain and twelve men went ashore near the island beach saving

The Delaware was built in Philaadelphia in 1880. She registered 1,290 tons net, and was 250 feet long. 37 feet beam and 17.8 feet deep.

## LOSS \$20,000.

Colborne Visited by a Destructive

Barly Morning Blaze. [G. N. W. Special to The Advertiser.] Colborne, Ont., July 9.-Fire started about 2 o'clock this morning in a building owned by the A. F. Peterson estate and occupied by the Hayck Mer-

cantile Company. The fire spread rapidly, burning the black adjoining, occupied by the G. N. W. Telegraph Company; A. J. Kemp, tin ship; Drs. Mallory and Knight; J. A. Smith, protographer; S. S. Scripture, agricultural implements, and Charles McGuire , butcher.

The large Brunswick Hotel stables were also burned, and the Presbyterian Church was damaged. The total loss is about \$20,000. The property is

### CANVASSER'S EXPERIENCE.

Suffered From Kidney Trouble and left the shores for deep water, ending Rheumatism-Was Becoming Despondent When Aid Reached Him.

[From the Journal, St. Catharines.] One of the most recent witnesses about Fonthill and vicinity regarding the virtues of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is John F. Price, who is widely known the Niagara district, as he has been on the road as an advertiser and canvsser for six years, and has thousands of acquaintances. His complete cure has added fresh lustre to the reputation of this great medicine. Hearing of Mr. Price's sufferings and restoration, a history of his case was requested. His story is: "I am 26 years of age, and have been afflicted with rheumatism for seven years. At times I have been unable to get my clothes on or off without assistance, and have often been compelled to have my food cut for me at table. In the winter of 1897 I was attacked with la grippe which settled in my kidneys. I then became so ill that I was compelled to abandon all employment. At that time my liver and kidney combined in what seemed to me their last attack. I used several medicines and doctored in Buffalo and St. Catharines without getting any relief, so my confidence in medicine was about gone. I was titing no rest day or night and was becoming despondent; finally I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did so, and have used in all eight boxes, and am now able to state that I feel better than in the past ten years. These pills are the nearest to a specific of anything I ever used, and they are the cheapest and best medicine I ever tested, having thoroughly reached my case and effected a cure. I feel so gratified for the relief I have obtained that I think it my duty to publicly make this statement. If all who are suffering will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills an honest trial. I am sure they will be as enthusiastic in their praise as I am.

ACCIDENT TO THE LUCANIA. Queenstown, July 9.-The Cunard Line steamer Lucania, Captain McKay, from New York, July 2, for Liverpool which arrived here today, reports that the piston rod of the part engine broke at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning last. The engines were stopped in order to ascertain the extent of the damage, and the steamer subsequently proceeded under the starboard engine. sengers were mostly in bed at the time and did not know of the accident. A dense fog prevailed on the Irish coast which delayed the vessel for some hours.

In the Prison: Warden-A reporter wants to see you. What shall I say? Convict—Tell him I am not at home. Rural Trepidation: "Does Aunt Rebecca take any interest in the war? "Yes; she says she hopes the guns won't be near enough to disturb her setting hen."

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Chart Hetchery They

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.

White Men Who Live There of Their Own Choice.

Vocations That They Follow-Their Homesand Their Religion-A Falling Off in Their Civilization-The Eskimos and Their Easy-Going Life-Strange Rites at One of Their Funerals.

A St. Johns, Nfld., correspondent writes: It seems strange that with freedom to come and go, civilized men should choose to dwell in a region so terribly bleak and sterile as Labrador. Yet of the 8,700 inhabitants of that great peninsula, 3,000 are of the white or mixed race. They mainly are descendants of English sailors, some of whom were shipwrecked and more of whom probably left their ships without leave. Finding themselves stranded on this lonely shore, they made the best of their lot, marrying Eskimp wives and living after the manner of the country. In later times some Newfoundlanders chose rather to settle in Labrador than make the uncomfortable trips to and from yearly from St. Johns for the annual codfishing off the Labrador shores. These brought their wives and children with them and introduced a new strain of civilized

All of these people live in little settlements strung along the coast, on islands or in fiords, from Battle Harbor south to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. They dwell in houses of stone or logs. In winter they wear hooded fur garments like the Eskimos; in summer the ordinary garb of Newfoundland fishermen. The women dress in gray or blue woolen stuff, with a gaudy gown for best. On their heads they wear a knit hood or a bright-colored handkerchief, and, it may be, at out-of-door work or abroad on the water, a man's sou'-

Against the walls of their houses are pasted such pictures as they have been able to clip from the few newspapers that fall in their way, advertising lithographs that have come with goods to the trading stores, and pictures of the sort issued by tract societies. On the table or a shelf in the living room is always a Bible, religiously read on every Sunday when the cod are not biting or a fare of fish to be dressed and flaked. It is a devout and sober-minded community, that of the whites along the coast of Labrador. Their religious ministrations are provided by the Moravians, who have several missions in Labrador; their temperance is assured by stringent laws forbidding the landing of any liquors in Labrador, and these are made effective by a thorough patrol by the Dominion revenue steamships, which deal inexorably with mugglers of strong water.

In summer the white colonists fish for cod with trawls, nets, traps and hand lines. Before the cod arrive they usually take a hand at salmon fishing, using nets and spears. They dispose of their surplus fish at the trading stores, with which they keep a yearly account that rarely is completely settled. In October, when the cod have the fishing for the year, and the twenty-odd thousand Newfoundland fishermen who came at the beginning of the season have departed for home, the resident in Labrador prepares for winter. He lays evergreen boughs round the foundation of his house for warmth, and looks after his supply of firewood. If living far to the north, where wood is searce, he may depend on an oil stove or lamp for heat. For provisions he has an abundance of salted cod and smoked or pickled salmon of his own catching. If the season has been fairly good his credit at the trading store will insure him flour, tea. sugar and canned or salted meats. If he has a plot of ground in a sheltered. sunny place, he may have raised a few bushels of turnips or watery potatoes to help out his fare, and if they have Good going Tuesday, July 12, 1898, not been kept too busy at the flakes his wife and daughters have gathered from the uplands in the summer wild berries which they preserve in jars of cold water.

Until snow falls he will have traps set for mink and otter in the stream that pour down into the fiords. Afterward he will go on snowshoes to the uplands to hunt caribou, and to trap and poison the wolf and Arctic fox for their fur. Also he will do some seal and walrus hunting off the shore for the skins and to get food for his dogs and seal, like caribou meat, is an agreeable addition to his own bill of fare. He keeps from six to twenty Eskimo dogs and does all his winter traveling in a komatik, or sled, drawn by a dog team, usually taking the ice along shore for his roadway.

Taken altogether, the white colonist in Labrador is simple of character, ig norant, religious and superstitious. He is fortified in prejudices and a believer in all sorts of sailors' and fishermen's omens and old wives' tales. The rigors of the climate keep him down to the stern necessities of providing warmth and food, and leave him little time for what the ultimate effect of such conditions upon a civilized white people will be. But already there is found a decrease in stature and a lessening of mental energy. How far these things may be overcome by acclimation remains to be seen. The Icelanders, as far to the north, are noted for learning and intellectual energy-but then they started as a race of bards and saga

Another sort of people are the Eskimos, of whom about 1,700 live along the coast of Labrador from Cape Chidles to the Straits of Belle Isle. Through the winter they live in their iglooks, or huts of stone, by the waterside, hunting the seal and walrus. They do not go to the uplands, for they are afraid of the mountain Indians, their hereditary enemies. They do not fish for cod, but with the coming of summer set up their sealskin tents at the mouths of streams emptying into the head of a flord and catch trout and salmon for food. This occupation they vary by killing seal and walrus that come with the pack ice or are found summering along the shore. The walrus they kill from their cayaks with the harpoon, to which an inflated sealskin is attached by a string, and, floating at the surface, informs them of the movements of the walrus when he dives below. After they have killed the walrus they observe some queer cere monies in respect to him.

In towing the body to the shore or ice pan, every man in the hunting party must forgive the others any injury ever done him and declare all quarrels with them to be at an endelse they will not get the walrus safe from the water. When once the walrus is upon the ice or shore, before cutting it up, they give it a drink of water. Otherwise, they believe, they would catch no more walrus. This having been done, they divide the meat and take it to their iglooks.

The Eskimos bury their dead under

mounds of stones, on jutting pro tories. A year or two ago a yachting party from St. Johns, which had landed near Cape Chidley, saw an Eskimo burial. Four Eskimos hauled over the dry ground the komatik, or sied, on which was the body of a hunter, who had been drowned in the killing of a walrus. After them came in irregular order a procession of about 30 men and women. On a high, rocky point of land overlooking the sea they placed the body in a sitting position, laid the hunter's paddle, harpoon, throw-stick and snowshoes beside it, and then, with stones as large as could be handled, proceded to build a wall about the body. When the wall had been carried above the head they roofed it over with flat stones and then build a rounded mound over the whole. But they left a hole in the roof so that the man could come out at any time if he wished. Then the party ranged itself in a semicircle before the mound and one man sang a weird chant with a chorus or refrain in which all the others joined. This done, they went back to their encamp. men with no further show of grief,

Have It Checked and the Inflammation Allayed by Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

It is appalling how many people in the course of a year are hurried into untimely graves by an attack of

dysentery. It comes on so suddenly, its course is so rapid, its action on thes vstem so weakening, its termination so quickfatal, that any treatment must be administered promptly and the disease checked effectively at the outset. The only remedy that anyone would think of relying on in such an emergency as that, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. For a generation and a bowel complaints of children and adults, and during that time has saved thousands of lives and many doctors' bills. Never be without it in your house. Its cost is trifling, only 35 cents, but the pain and weakness ves, even death, it may save you iren some day, or some of your family, is worth more to you than ten thousand

times its price. Mrs. Richard Gilbank, Coldwater, Ont., says: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and found it a reliable remedy for Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus. I know it to be a plaint. grand remedy in the case of children, and heartily recommend it."

About one-half of the population of Greece are agriculturists and shep-

herds. The world laughs at a girl who is anxious to get married; and it laughs if she becomes an old maid; so what can the poor girl do?

It is said the official register of the Spanish army bears the names of 280 lientenant-generals. Electric dark lanterns have been supplied to the Paris police, enabling

them to see 150 feet away.

### CANADIAN -PACIFIC

Will issue return tickets for Orange Demonstration

FROM LONDON AT \$1.30

and returning Wednesday, July 18, 1898. SPECIAL TRAIN WILL LEAVE

London..... 7:30 a.m. Leave Melrose..... 7:45 a.m. Komoka ..... 7:51 a.m. Caradoo.... 8:00 a.m. Appin Junction ...... 2:15 a.m. North Glencoe..... 8:24 a.m. North Newbury ..... 8:36 a.m. North Bothwell ..... 8:47 a.m. North Thamesville..... 9:00 a.m. Kent Bridge ..... 9:09 a.m. Arkwood ..... 9:15 a.m. Chatham ..... 9:30 a.m. Arriving in Windsor 11 a.m. Returning, special train will leave Windsor

For tickets apply to any Canadian Pacific gent, or to C. E. McPHERSON, assistant eneral passenger agent, 1 King street east, THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner of Richmond

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THERE is more soap to the cake in Sweet Home Soap and more cakes for a quarter than in any other first-class soap. Sweep Home Soap washes clean and easy without any miracle about it. It's just made to do the work. It's the washer. All kinds of premiums for all.