A Warning to Kruger

Uitlanders Must Receive Fair Play From the Transvaal Government.

Or Britain Will Intervene in Order to Redress Their Grievances.

London, June 8.—Advices received here to-day from South Africa, emanating from British sources, show the complete failure of the recent conference at Bloemfontein between President Kruger and the British high commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner.

The London afternoon papers all refer to "the dangerous situation."

A dispatch from Matjes Fontein says Sir Alfred Milner's proposals included the granting to Uitlanders of additional seats in the Rand district, and President Kruger, under pressure, finally offered three additional seats. The British high commissioner thereupon pointed out the inadequacy of the president's proposals, adding he had come to the conference in the hope of being able to inform Her Majesty's government that the president of the Transvaal was prepared to afford such liberal measures of reform as would enable the Uitlanders to help themselves, and relieve the government of the obligations to intervene in order to redress particular grievances.

Throughout, it is added, President Kruger sought to use the franchise proposals as a means of obtaining a promise of the settlement of difference under the convention by arbitration, and the British commissioner refused to treat the two subjects as inter-dependent. He took the ground that internal reform in the Transvaal was necessary in any case in order to preserve the independence of the Republic, and as regards arbitration, there were certain questions upon which it could not be admitted, while on other questions arbitration was possibly admissible provided a suitable tribunal was suggested, not involving the introduction of a foreign power, which the government would never allow.

Statement by Mr. Chamberlain.

London, June 8.—In the House of Commons to-day the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, replying to various questions on the subject, confirmed the reports of the failure of the Bloemfontein conference, and also admitted the accuracy of the statements made in the dispatch from Matjes Fontein, explaining that the British commissioner informed President Kruger that Great Britain would not consent to the intervention of a foreign power in Anglo-Transvaal disputes.

With reference to the Jameson raid, Mr. Chamberlain added the commissioner informed the president that the British Chartered South African Company, while protesting against the unreasonable amount of the claim, would consent to submit to arbitration the question of the amount of damages to be paid.

IN HONOR OF LOUBET.

Socialists and Revolutionists Preparing for a Demonstration—Dupuy Declines to Punish French Officers.

Paris, June 8.—An evening paper says the delegation of senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies, which yesterday called upon M. Dupuy, demanded the prompt punishment of General Zurlinden, General Merve, General Mercier and other officials.

The Premier replied that he could not make promises, and added he intended to keep General Zurlinden in the position of military governor.

In answer to additional enquiries he made further vague and unsatisfactory replies.

The Socialists and Revolutionists, generally, are preparing for an enormous popular demonstration in honor of President Loubet when he witnesses Champs races on Sunday.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

Between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Choate Regarding the Boundary Question.

London, June 8.—It is learned by an Associated Press representative that United States Ambassador Choate is hourly expecting the consent of the authorities at Washington to a compromise arrangement of the Alaskan boundary question on the lines of a prospective settlement, and for carrying on the discussion in the high commission. While yielding in certain matters, it is understood Ambassador Choate has been able to effect an arrangement satisfactory to the United States. He has been largely helped by the reasonable attitude assumed by Canada during the past week.

Later—An exchange of telegrams this afternoon says the Marquis of Salisbury and the United States ambassador have reached an agreement regarding the Dalton trail on Chilkoot pass, which has been such an obstacle to the settlement of a modus vivendi.

IRON WORKERS WAGES.

Detroit, Mich., June 7.—The wage committee of the Amalgamated Association and representatives of the iron and steel manufacturers to-day began the final conference on the settlement of the wage scale for the coming year. The new scale calls for an increase of one dollar a ton in the base rate for pudding, with a proportionate increase in the finishing department, but the manufacturers will not meet this demand except in their own way.

CALDWELL RESIGNS.

Chicago, June 7.—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association tendered his resignation to-day to accept the position of general traffic manager of the Deleware, Lackawanna & Western Railway.

RITUALISM IN THE CHURCH.

London, June 7.—The question of candles is the issue before the Archbishops Court this week. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York listened to much learned testimony and argument on the subject in the guard room of Lambeth Palace yesterday.

One of the counsel for the Rev. Henry Westall, vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Philbreach Gardens, produced conclusive historical authority for the statement that processional candles were used in the presence of that bulwark of Protestantism, Queen Elizabeth.

The counsel for the "low church" side followed with proof that on the very occasion cited by his opponent, Good Queen Bess had cried impatiently, "Away with those torches, we see very well."

This seemed to leave the question very much where the archbishops had found it, except in so far as it had been shown that Elizabeth, defender of the faith, thought daylight a sufficient illumination for the service.

All Night Sitting

House in Session Until This Afternoon Over Grand Trunk Agreement.

Opposition Wanted Figures Which Had To Be Got From Montreal.

Ottawa, June 8.—The House sat all night on the Grand Trunk agreement in connection with the entry of the Drummond County railway into Montreal. The Opposition did not oppose the bargain, but wanted more information. When they got one set of figures they asked for an other. Finally they wanted figures which Hon. A. G. Blair nor the Inter-Colonial could not procure. Hon. Mr. Blair telegraphed to Mr. Wainwright, of the Grand Trunk railway and the latter had it prepared. It was in respect to wheelage He and the Premier told the Oppostion they would try and get the figures for today's meeting, but Mr. Foster would not accept this and therefore sat all night.

Mr. Wainwright reached here at noon to-day and had the figures telegraphed him from Montreal.

At 1:30 p.m. Hon. Mr. Blair gave them to the House.

Sir Charles Tupper, who was then in the House, denied any responsibility for the all-night sitting and said that the agreement ought to be put through in an hour.

Premier Laurier suggested that the House should rise to meet at 3 o'clock and put the agreement through in an hour as suggested.

Mr. Wallace objected and wanted more information.

Sir Charles unmercifully sat on Wallace, and the House rose for recess.

Mr. Wallace was very angry and was not present when the House resumed in committee.

THE RETURN OF DREYFUS.

He Will Sail From Devil's Island for France To-day.

Cayene, French Guiana, June 8.—The despatch boat Gosland will leave at two o'clock this afternoon for Devil's Island in order to take Dreyfus on board the cruiser Sfax, which will anchor this afternoon off the island. The governor of Cayenne issued orders yesterday to the authorities at Isle du Salut to prepare a quantity of coal necessary for the voyage of the Sfax, whose hurried departure from the island of Martinique only allowed her to take on board the stores she needed. The Sfax will probably leave for Brest to-morrow morning.

ALASKA AGAIN.

Further Particulars From Washington Regarding Proceedings of Joint High Commission.

Washington, June 7.—Officials here to-day learned the details of the latest negotiations in London regarding Alaska. The details of the proposition were not made public. It is said, however, that too much assurance should not be taken that a complete accord is certain. The officials in London say that the outlook is rather brighter because negotiations are on again, but they qualify this by saying that the agreement is not yet concluded and that when concluded it will leave much to be settled by future negotiations.

There is a demand for the publication of the entire protocol regarding the proceedings of the joint high commission in Washington. This particular protocol is regarded by the department as of great importance, for it marked the failure of the commission under peculiar conditions.

The records show that the British side proposed arbitration and that the Americans adopted the proposition in general, using it as a basis for a treaty as offered by the British. However, it is shown that when the Americans offered an amendment, the British side promptly refused to accept it, and without offering further opportunities for an arbitration treaty, stopped the negotiations and referred the matter to their own government, notwithstanding the urging of the American side that the commission at least conclude their negotiations upon the remaining subjects.

These facts were the basis of the American contention that the Canadians had not afforded a real opportunity for arbitration and were responsible for the disruption of the joint commission.

ARBITRATION TRIBUNAL.

The Hague, June 7.—The Russian scheme for a permanent arbitration tribunal contemplates the institution of a tribunal for a certain number of years, to which will be submitted the obligatory arbitration clauses enumerated in article 10 of the Russian project, already published, unless the powers in conflict agree upon a special tribunal to settle their differences. All classes of optional arbitration may also be submitted, and all the powers, whether signatories or otherwise, may submit their differences to this tribunal by applying to the permanent bureau.

Ludgate Disgusted

He Will Not Fight Any Longer for Possession of Deadman's Island.

Leaves Vancouver and Will Erect a Sawmill in the United States.

Mine Superintendent Killed on Texada Island—Captain Dies Suddenly.

(From the Times' correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 8.—I have it on good authority that Mr. T. Ludgate will not further bother about Deadman's Island, but will locate his saw mill on the American side of the line. He and his brother and foreman left this morning for the south. It is reported that Mr. Ludgate was assured by Hon. J. Martin that the litigation will last several years.

Frank Gell, superintendent of the iron mine on the west coast of Texada Island, was killed by the premature explosion of a blast. The body was brought here on the Comox last night, and sent to Victoria this afternoon to T. W. Garnett, an uncle.

Captain Frank Odin dropped dead on his steamer at Soda Creek yesterday. Deceased was one of the best known Fraser navigators. He will be succeeded by Captain Robinson, late of the Samson.

GERMANY'S NEW POSSESSIONS.

Berlin, June 7.—In the Reichstag today the minister of foreign affairs made a statement on the subject of the German-Spanish treaty for the cession of the Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew Islands. The minister then read the text of the agreement which was concluded February 12, 1899: "First—Spain cedes to Germany the Carolines, Pelews and Ladrone islands, except the island of Quam, in consideration of a compensation of 25,000,000 pesetas. Second—Germany concedes to Spanish trade and agricultural enterprises in these islands the same treatment and facilities as to German trade, and concedes to the Spanish religious orders in the islands, the same rights and liberties as the German orders. Third—Spain will establish naval, mercantile and coaling stations in the Carolines, Pelews and Ladrones and will be allowed to retain them in case of war."

He said an understanding had also been arrived at with Spain regarding the mutual granting of conventional tariffs such as corresponded with the wish and interests of Germany as well as Spanish trade. So soon as the cortes sanctioned the sale of the islands the necessary bills would be submitted.

CANADIAN BREVITIES.

Montreal, June 7.—Masked men entered Gibbensky's mill at Ste. Eustache last night, blew open the safe and stole $150.

The Street Railway Company has decided to increase the pay of all its men. The men will get also $1,000 free insurance each for accident on or after duty, and half that amount for total disablement.

Niagara, June 7.—Three thousand men are now in camp here. This is the biggest camp since 1873.

Winnipeg, June 7.—The crop report of the Northern Pacific just issued, covering the past ten days, shows that grain crops have made progress owing to the damp weather.

While at work building a bridge over the Boyne river at Rathwell Jean Maitre fell into the water and was drowned.

Chief Justice Killam to-day sentenced Alexander H. Delany to three months' imprisonment for bigamy.

THE FRASER FALLING.

(Associated Press.)

Lillooet, B. C., June 8.—The river has fallen about a foot since last evening. The weather is warmer.

Quesnelle, June 8.—The river has fallen 18 inches. The weather is a little warmer.

THE TURF.

Brighton Spring Meeting.

London, June 8.—At the first day's racing at Brighton spring meeting to-day, Mr. R. A. Wigan's Orion won the Shoreham plate, 108 sovereigns. Richard Croker's Salina was second and Lamas third.

THE SULTAN ILL.

(Associated Press.)

London, June 8.—A special despatch from Vienna says the Sultan of Turkey is dangerously ill.

HONEST ADVICE FREE TO MEN.

The Times is requested to publish the following: All men who are nervous and debilitated or who are suffering from any of the various troubles resulting from overwork, excess or youthful errors, are aware that most medical firms advertising to cure these conditions cannot be relied upon. Mr. Graham, a resident of London, Ont., living at 437½ Richmond street, was for a long time a sufferer from about troubles and after trying in vain many advertised remedies, electric belts, etc., became almost entirely discouraged and hopeless. Finally he confided in an old Clergyman who directed him to an eminent skillful physician, through whose skillful treatment a speedy and perfect cure was obtained.

Knowing to his own sorrow that so many poor sufferers are being imposed upon by unscrupulous quacks, Mr. Graham considers it his duty to give his fellow men the benefit of his experience and assist them to a cure by informing anyone who will write to him in strict confidence where to be cured. No attention can be given to those writing out of mere curiosity, but any one who really needs a cure is advised to address Mr. Graham as above.

THANKS, BRITHER SCOTS.

The Gallant Colonel of the Gordons of Victoria Thanks Caledonians.

Colonel H. H. Mathias, C.B., commanding the First Battalion Gordon Highlanders, now stationed at Edinburgh Castle, has written Mr. Helmcken, president of the St. Andrew's and Caledonia Society, acknowledging the receipt of the address which was forwarded to him some time ago by the society, congratulating the regiment on its success at the Heights of Dargai, and in acknowledging the receipt of the same, Colonel Mathias writes as follows:

"Will you please give the Scotsmen of the city of Victoria, B.C., my most sincere thanks for all the flattering remarks about my regiment contained in the address, and assure them that I value it very highly, and shall retain it as an heirloom in my family."

Rushed to Their Death

The List of Prospectors Who Perished on Northern Trails Is Increasing.

Twenty Men Reported To Have Been Drowned in Mud and Liard Rivers.

Ten Frozen to Death While Many Die of Scurvy—Relief Party Organized.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, June 8.—The list of prospectors who perished in the rush to the Yukon goldfields over the Edmonton trail is growing, and if the reports brought down by the steamer Laurada from southeastern Alaska are to be believed, it will be very large when the full story is told.

Fifty men are reported to have been drowned in Great Slave Lake, 20 perished in the rapids of Mud and Laird rivers, ten frozen to death, while 25 died of scurvy.

The bodies of a score who died from exposure were found.

The Hudson's Bay Company was preparing to send a relief party to Dease Lake with vegetables for the scurvy-stricken people. The Northwest Mounted Police will also assist.

Illustrative of the distress along the trail, Richter, of New York, who committed suicide, is said to have stuck up a sign on a tree which read: "Hell can't be worse than this trail. I'll chance it."

Changes at Manila

The Old Customs Being Driven Out by Growing Americanism.

Among those who arrived here on the R.M.S. Empress of Japan was Hector McLean, a Scottish engineer, who has been working for the Osaka Navigation Co., of Japan, for some time and who now, after a holiday tour of the Orient, is bound home to the Clyde after an absence of ten years. About a month ago he was at Manila and, he said, found business there flourishing. The place has undergone such a reformation since he was running there during the Spanish regime that he scarcely knew it. Every ship that comes in brings a big crowd of American civilians, and new business houses are being opened everywhere. Professional men, lawyers, doctors and dentists are establishing themselves on all sides. They are in sad need of assistants though, all require clerks and assistants. It is said that a dentist who went from Singapore to Manila a few months ago has made $2,000 a month.

The town proper is being thoroughly Americanized. The old Escalta, where Spanish officers roamed up and down smoking cigarettes and looking wise, where an old bob-tail car dragged by a pair of worn-out mules went slowly along at a snail's pace has passed, and now an enterprising American syndicate is bidding for the Escalta with the intention of tearing down the present buildings and erecting rows of new ones. The finish of the mule-drawn street car is also in sight for a scheme is afoot for the establishment of electric railways.

When Mr. Dutton was there quite a gold excitement was on. Some volunteers arrived at Manila with news of big gold finds in the recently captured interior districts, and many desertions occurred, the soldiers allowing the gold fever to get the better of them. Without doubt the islands are rich in gold and there will doubtless, when the news of the finds are noised abroad, be a big rush of prospectors and miners.

Mr. Dutton was in the engine room of the Chinese war ship Chen Yuen at the battle of the Yaloo and he tells an amusing incident of the "bravery" of Admiral Ting. When the battle was at its height the brave admiral was found down in the bowels of the ship, lying, with an utter disregard for his long blue silken gown, on a pile of coals, sobbing bitterly. An engineer near by, a fellow Scotsman, Dutton said, rendered himself liable to court martial by placing his feet somewhat roughly against the prostrate admiral. Mr. Dutton gave an interesting description of the big sea fight—but that is ancient history.

In Japan at present foreigners are somewhat excited over the new treaties. Japan evidently expects many foreign criminals to come in when the country is thrown open. All over the Empire extensive changes are being made in the prisons for the reception of foreign powers. The cells are being enlarged and fitted with bunks. A number of sanitary wardens have recently been appointed. Arrangements have been made for the release of prisoners on bail and for committal for immediate trial.

More Men Required

United States Senator Thinks 50,000 Are Needed For the Philippines.

Filipinos Should Be Met With an Overwhelming Force—Spanish Prisoners.

(Associated Press.)

St. Paul, Minn., June 8. — Congressmen Hull, Iowa; Payne, New York; Dalzell, of Penna.; Steel, Indiana; and Heatwole, Minnesota, arrived here last night en route for Alaska.

Mr. Hull said regarding the situation in the Philippines:

"General Otis thinks 30,000 troops sufficient to quell the trouble and restore peace, but in my judgment at least 50,000 would be far better. The government should meet the enemy with an overwhelming force, as nothing is gained by delay."

Spanish Prisoners.

Madrid, June 8.—Fresh negotiations have been opened for the release of Spanish prisoners in the hands of Filipinos.

Aguinaldo Dictator.

London, June 8.—Special despatches from Manila to-day say it is reported there that Aguinaldo has dissolved the Filipino congress and has proclaimed himself dictator.

NINETY PER CENT.

Of the people are afflicted with some form of humor, and this causes a variety of diseases. The reason why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures when all others fail is found in the fact that it effectually expels the humor. Scrofula, salt rheum, boils and all eruptions are permanently cured by this great medicine.

Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic and liver tonic. Gentle, reliable, sure.

Late News of the Far East

A Liner in a Storm—A Meteorite Narrowly Misses Her.

A Big Chinese Railway Loan—Opening Korean Ports to Trade.

News was received by the R. M. S. Empress of Japan of the narrow escape of a peninsula and Oriental liner—the Paramatta—from destruction by a big falling meteorite. According to the story told by her officers on reaching Hong Kong, when the big steamer was on her way from Singapore to Hong Kong she encountered a heavy storm. Soon after passing the Paracels she ran into a heavy squall, with high winds and rain. The northwest wind caused a heavy swell and the oceans raced along as though a millstream had broken loose, throwing big waves over the steamer's decks. The great downpour of rain continued for hours and during the early morning vivid flashes of lightning danced overhead and loud thunder was heard. At eleven o'clock in the morning there was a loud explosion and a big black substance was seen racing downward. With a roar it plunged into the rolling seas about a hundred yards from the big liner, exploding as it struck the water. Vivid flashes of lightning played for some time, seeming to be of a distinctly blue color, and almost blinding. This followed a second later by deafening peals of thunder, which seemed as though the clouds just above the ship were rent. Portions of the meteorite were thrown on board the steamer.

News is given of a serious accident which occurred recently at Manila. A boat belonging to the United States cruiser Charleston fell from the davits on to a launch, killing one Chinaman and injuring four sailors. Mr. J. Miers, the representative of Babst beer, was seriously injured.

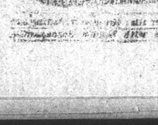
News comes of the opening of Nanking to foreign trade on May 1st. Arrangements are also being made for the opening of Pingyang, in Korea, to trade. The Korean government, however, is still trying to avoid it, and proposed instead to throw open Seikikotei, about six li from Pingyang down the river.

The Tansui-Foochow cable, which was lately relaid by Japan after its purchase from the Chinese government, cannot still be opened to the public on account of the neglect on the part of the Chinese government to give due notice to the Great Northern and Great Eastern Telegraph Companies. As the communication department in Tokio is now negotiating on the matter with the Chinese government and the two telegraphic companies, the telegraphic communication on the line is expected to be opened to the public at no remote day.

Reports are published in the Japan Advertiser that on the 15th May a contract for a railway loan amounting to £16,000,000 was signed between the Chinese government and the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, associated with the German Asiatic Bank—the money in question being for the purpose of building the Pleasant-Chinkiang line.

Vice Admiral Duharsoff, now in command of the Russian fleet in Chinese waters, is to be relieved by Vice-Admiral Gilliand.

The Gorge will soon be spanned by a new and more suitable bridge which was taken out there yesterday. It was manufactured by the Hamilton Company, of Hamilton, Ont., and will be placed in position immediately.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

A Decade of Exile

T. Hope Simpsom of the Indian Service on His Way Home.

He Describes His Varied Life in the Northwestern Provinces.

Among the passengers on the Empress who gazed curiously on the surroundings at the quarantine station last night was T. Hope Simpson, a Liverpool man, who for ten years has lived and labored among the Hindoos of the northwestern provinces of India. When spoken to by a Times man, he was meditatively watching the antics and profuse gesticulations of an ancient but agile Jap who seemed to exercise a great deal of influence over his fellow countrymen.

"That Jap," he remarked, indicating the man mentioned, "is the smartest juggler and acrobat I have ever seen in my life, and I have been in a district where fakirs and jugglers are indigenous. He is the manager of a troupe of Japanese acrobats who intend touring America, and I venture to say that he has no peer in this country. I watched him on the voyage, while engaged in rehearsal, and he seems to be minus a backbone."

Mr. Simpson is still a young man, with the square bull-dog chin of a typical Englishman, and resolution written on every lineament of his countenance. To all appearance he is still on the sunny side of thirty, but he has seen life in some of its most stirring forms.

Ten years ago while just out of his teens Mr. Simpson left Liverpool, shipping via Suez for Calcutta. There after a short residence, he entered the employ of the Indian government in a civil capacity and was sent as district officer to administer affairs in one of the northwestern provinces. Here he was charged with magisterial duties in a country thickly populated with natives and where there were only three Cauchasians. Two years ago the frontier war broke out, and although not actually on the ground the young administrator was closely enough in touch with the front to give him a vivid idea of the fighting in which many natives from his district fell.

Closely following the war came the famine, with all its horrors, and the executive talent of the young Englishman was sorely taxed in the labor of issuing food, providing hospital accommodation for the starving and diseased natives, and repressing the symptoms of discontent and revolt which accompanied the famine among the natives. Listening to his description of it the hearer could not fail to be struck with the similarity of his office and work to that of the Hero of Kiplings "William, the Conqueror."

Patiently and assidiously, sometimes for twenty hours a day, the young officer worked. The Indian government spent money on the suffering district with a hand which similar misfortunes have trained to lavishness. And they were not alone in their munificence. From the Old Country came generous contributions which mounted up steadily until the one million pounds sterling mark was reached and passed. It was in this spontaneous generosity on part of the conquering people to the conquered that Mr. Simpson sees one of the greatest factors in the reconciliation of the Hindoo to his lot as a subject of the Queen-Empress. Having experienced the philantrophy of the British people in distress they accepted their rule with much better grace, when better times came, and to-day there is no more loyal and contented subjects in the Empire encircled by the seven seas than the inhabitants of the northwestern province.

Another reason for content, according to the traveller, is that Britain affords ample opportunity for the enlistment with the colors, of the military natives who are firstly, lastly, and always, fighting men.

"They are bound to fight periodically, under any condition," said Mr. Simpson, "and the frontier wars which rage at frequent intervals over there, act as a sort of safety valve, allowing this belligerent tendency to be expended without damage, and with distinct benefit to the Empire."

The ironical couplet:

"We don't want to fight,
But by jingo! if we do,
Will stay at home at ease ourselves
And send the mild Hindoo,"

is in his opinion unwarranted, for a "row" is the very thing the Hindoo must have to preserve his normal temperature.

During the famine, a number of American journals and magazines, among them the Cosmopolitan, sent artists and writers to the stricken district to describe the terrors of the distress for their publications. These were, in almost every instance, overdrawn. Great as the suffering undoubtedly was, only the most extreme cases were dealt with by the correspondents and these are referred to as representative of the general state. A somewhat exaggerated account of the suffering was in consequence given to the world.

Mr. Simpson is now returning to Liverpool for a vacation, the route by the Straits and Japan having been selected for the longer journey it involves, and for change of scene. Although he admits that life in his district is rather monotonous he intends returning after a brief holiday at home, and renewing his labors among the natives of the northwestern provinces.

"PIMPLY FACES."

What a Bane—But Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a Sure Cure.

Chas. H. Lilly, 412 Lukerne ave., W. Pittston, Pa., writes: "I am a barber and meet many people troubled with pimples. I have tried many preparations claiming to cure such, and without success, until I used Dr. Agnew's Ointment. within the last few weeks I have used it on three very stubborn cases, and in each case it has made a cure. Has cleaned off all the pimples and blotches, and left the skin clear and soft. It's the greatest skin remedy I've heard of and a boon to 'pimply' faces."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.