

A Veteran's Story



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 529 E. 146th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with consumption.

Doctors said both lungs were affected and he could not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before he had finished one bottle his cough began to get loose, the choking sensation left, and night sweats grew less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially in the case of the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

"THE GYMKHANA"

Inauguration of a New Sport in England.

Cruelly of Long-Distance Horse-Racing Demonstrated—Rosebery's Lucky Number—Sporting News in General.

CRICKET.

LONDON VS. HAMILTON.
HAMILTON, July 3.—Hamilton cricketers met the men from London on the Hamilton grounds yesterday in one of the very closest matches of the season. The home team defeated the Westerners by two runs and a wicket. Rev. F. Terry and Mr. Walker did the scoring for the visitors, and Capt. Gillespie, A. F. Martin and E. R. Martin made good scores for Hamilton. McGovern's bowling proved very destructive to the visitors. The score:

LONDON.	5
Dr. Beemer, run out.	5
Rev. F. Terry, b. McGovern.	37
Walker, c. D. Martin, b. McGovern.	8
Dr. Williams, b. McGovern.	1
G. England, c. Gillespie, b. McGovern.	25
J. K. Pope, c. D. Martin, b. Gillespie.	1
G. Sippi, c. F. Martin, b. McGovern.	1
C. Hyman, b. McGovern.	1
Dr. Ross, b. McGovern.	1
L. E. Fairful, c. McGovern, b. Gillespie.	1
J. C. Ross, not out.	1
Extras.	15
Total.	149

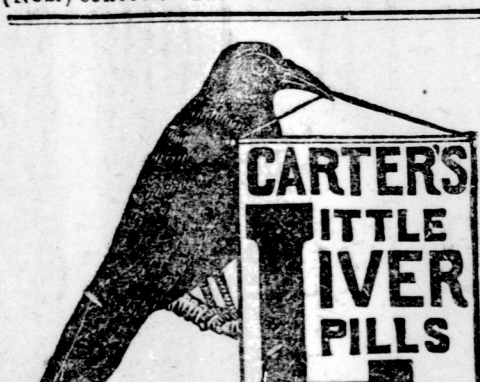
HAMILTON.	48
A. F. Martin, c. Hyman, b. Ross.	48
C. J. Dixon, b. Ross.	20
A. Gillespie, c. Williams, b. England.	20
D. Martin, b. Ross.	4
H. R. McGovern, c. Hyman, b. Sippi.	29
F. Martin, b. Sippi.	3
C. W. Dean, c. D. Martin, b. Sippi.	3
McCarthy, b. Sippi.	9
A. E. Ferris, not out.	13
Extras.	6
Total.	151

THE TURF.

ENGLAND'S NEW SPORT.
The warm weather and the cry for something new are responsible for the inauguration of the gymkhana, a form of amusement popular in India, but little known in western countries. The venture was launched the other day, and lovers of sport are crazy over it. The most amusing event on the programme was a custom race; seated on side saddles and attired in dresses of the gayest colors and the most startling cut, five gentlemen went round the course, which included a bushy hurdle. Two ballet girls (both men) covered their ponies' quarters with their voluminous skirts, a Dolly Varden and Baby in bed-gown and sun bonnet and raced for the fence, and Charley's Aunt brought up the rear. Another feature of the day was the obstacle race, in which a variety of objects likely to put ponies off were arranged round the course. The one that attracted people most was the series of paper screens through which the ponies had to force their way. The head to tail race and the handkerchief dash were mirth-provoking features. In the former the riders at lively speed with their faces toward the horses' tails, and in the latter a rider dropped a lady's handkerchief on the ground, then at the gallop picked it up without leaving his saddle.

WINDSOR RACES.
WINDSOR, Ont., July 3.—At tomorrow's race meeting a special purse of \$1,000 is to be contested for by Jack, gray gelding, owned by John Splan, of Glenville, Ohio, record 2:11, and Belvedere, owned by S. A. Brown, of Kalamazoo, Mich., record 2:08 3/4. ROSEBERY'S LUCKY NUMBER.
The Glasgow Mail has pointed out that Lord Rosebery's lucky number is seven: "His Lordship was born on the 7th of May; the year of his birth was 1837; he is 47 years of age; the Derby was the seventh race run by Ladest; the horse was the seventh on the race card, and there were only seven horses running." But, on the other hand, the race was run on the 6th, with the result (as a writer in the News of the World points out) that the Psalms appointed for evensong on Sunday day contained the following injunction: "A horse is counted a vain thing to save a man; neither shall he deliver a man by his great strength." A sufficient intimation to some minds, perhaps, that the Government must not expect to win anything politically on Ladest.

RACING IN ENGLAND.
LONDON, July 3.—At Newmarket to-day the July stakes of 50 sovereigns each for 2-year-olds was won by Kirkconnel, Golden Baze second, and St. Johanna third. CRUEL LONG-DISTANCE HORSE RACES.
The cruelty of long-distance horse races is demonstrated by the death of four out of nine of the contestants in the Chardon (Neb.) contest. It is said that the death of



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small PILLS. Small Dose. Small Price.

these horses was not due to over-exertion, but to excessive quantities of stimulants administered during the race. The owners endorse this theory and claim that the winning horse, being as good as ever, supports them in their contention. It is not stated wherein, as far as human principles are concerned, the difference lies between killing a horse with overdoses of alcoholic stimulants and riding him to death. The result is the same, and in either case cruelty should be punished, is the opinion of the Horseman. "There are times when the importance of his mission warrants a rider in forcing his horse beyond his capabilities, but racing over a distance of ground so great that horses must be killed to succeed in traversing it is a wretched mockery of sport which public sentiment will not tolerate."

SALE OF "SQUIRE'S" HORSES.

LONDON, July 3.—The stud of the late Abingdon Baird and that of the Duke of Montrose were sold at auction yesterday at Newmarket. Of the Squire's horses the 52 lots sold realized £42,405. Buxby, one of the Baird stud, was sold to Sir J. Blundell Maple for £3,500.

RECORD-BREAKING AT HAMILTON.

HAMILTON, July 3.—At the Jockey Club track this afternoon Mr. C. J. Hamilton's (Buffalo) fast pacer, Robert J. gave an exhibition mile in 2:07, beating the best previous record by several minutes. About 2,000 people were present.

There were four starters in the 2:12 class for pacers. The first heat was a very exciting contest between Vitello and Charlie Ford and both were whipping hard in the stretch. Vitello won the heat, with Ford close up. The Hamilton mare was a poor fourth. The four were bunched nearly all the way in the second heat and all whipping coming to the wire. The Rochester horse won the heat by a length in 2:13, and repeated the act in the third heat, but in much slower time.

BASEBALL.

EASTERN LEAGUE SCORES—TUESDAY.

At Buffalo (first game): R. H. E.
Troy..... 4 7 7
Batteries—Gruber and Cahill; Fisher and Urquhart. Umpire—Fryder.

At Buffalo (second game): R. H. E.
Troy..... 11 15 4
Syracuse..... 10 13 6
Batteries—Meakin and Murphy; Hoffer and Boyd. Umpires—Urquhart and Cahill.

FLS.
A game of baseball was played in Goderich on Tuesday between Goderich and the Union of Wroxeter and Gorrie, which resulted in favor of the Unions. Score, 13 to 4.

THE ROD.

English anglers have discovered that American made split bamboo rods are better than they can make there, and orders are often received from England by dealers in this country for rods costing from \$35 to \$40.

THE WHEEL.

Miss Inez V. Witaker, aged 13 years, completed a 100-mile bicycle ride from Chicago to Aurora, Elgin, Ill., and return on Monday, the greatest cycling performance ever recorded by so young a girl.

G. Marshall Wells, of the Vancouvers' Bicycle Club, Toronto, won all the Canadian championships except the quarter mile at the C. W. A. meet in Montreal Monday. C. C. Harbottle, of the Torontos, won the quarter mile.

THE POOR ENGLISHMAN.

His Butler and Footman are Subject to a Tax.

The Happy Canadian Farmer.

The Liberal party are constantly pointing to England as a country where the people enjoy the blessings of free trade and are not taxed.

We give place to the following from Temple Bar, an independent English journal, which shows just what real taxes mean:

"Birth is taxed, marriage is taxed, death is taxed; we are taxed for our butler if we are prosperous enough to keep one; we are taxed for our footmen, our groom; the carriage we keep is taxed; the omnibus we ride in is taxed; the railway train we travel by is taxed; the house dog is taxed; everything we drink—wine, tea, coffee is taxed; light is taxed; the linen we sleep on is taxed; the tobacco we smoke is taxed; our anti-bilious pills are taxed; we have local rates, poor rates, county council rates, vestry rates, water rates; men, women and children are all taxed, householders, lodgers, married and single in some form or other." [Belleville Intelligencer.]

The Canadian farmer is clearly at an advantage on some points. His butler, groom and footman are not taxed, but that is the sole exception. In one form or another, though under different names and classifications, the taxes enumerated in the Belleville Intelligencer are levied in Canada—and many more besides. To compare the taxation of England with that of Canada is presuming that the population is the same, and that the taxes of England go into the public purse and are used for the purposes of the nation; the taxes paid in the shape of increased prices by the Canadian consumer do not go into the treasury, but into the pockets of the combines and monopolists. Still, it will be of great comfort to the average Manitoba farmer to know that, although he is taxed on everything he uses and wears, and that these taxes do not go to the treasury, but to swell the profits of his eastern providers, he at any rate pays no tax on his butler and footmen. He may have a major-domo or a groom of the chambers, as well as a butler and footman, and not pay tax on this in the limit of his exemption. On his coachman's wig he must pay duty, on the liveries for his footmen, on the powder for their hair, their silk stockings and pumps tax is levied, and his wife's carriage shares the common lot. Whether his dog is taxed depends on where he lives, but if he keeps an omnibus or especially a private railway train he does not escape, as the Intelligencer seems to think, for a great part of the material and the tools for manufacturing it are taxed. His light is very heavily taxed, his plum-pudding, his linen, and even his anti-bilious pills spoken of. So much so indeed that few farmers, lumberers or miners can afford to take more than a box at a time. Thus, while everything in England that is taxed, for public revenue is also taxed in Canada, though not for public revenue only, there is a catalogue of 21 pages enumerating articles most of which are free in England, on which the Canadian consumer pays duty varying from 20 to 100 per cent. Convenient as it is to have a butler or footman, the conditions of the Northwest are such that many farmers would willingly discharge these domestics if by doing so they would be put on a duty-paying level with the British taxpayer. [Winnipeg Free Press.]

Prendergast Will Likely Hang.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The jury in Judge Payne's court have found Patrick Eugene Prendergast not insane, and therefore responsible for the murder of Mayor Harrison. The assassin will likely be hanged July 13 next.

Crookedness Condoned

By the Conservative Majority in the Dominion House.

The Cornwall Canal Jobbery Indorsed by 38 Majority.

Mr. Edgar Introduces His Arrangement of Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Hector Langevin in Connection With the Tory Corruption Fund.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, July 3.—On the motion for the third reading of the bill providing for the payment to Quebec of the loan of the North Shore Railway subsidy of 1884, Mr. Laurier objected that no security was taken for the application of the sum. He also pointed out that the Quebec Legislature had passed two different statutes, one in 1886 and one in 1894, each statute making a different appropriation of the principal sum. He therefore moved that the bill be amended so as to provide that the money shall be paid according to the provisions of the Quebec act of 1886 into the fund created for the redemption of the loan of 1874.

Sir John Thompson held that the particular application of the money was a matter of provincial concern only, and that the Legislature could in 1894 alter the legislation of 1886. The amendment was lost on a vote of 38 to 24.

On a motion to concur in the Cornwall Canal vote taken in committee of supply, Mr. Laurier moved an amendment, reciting the history of the recent contracts on this canal, and declaring that the action of the Department of Railways and Canals in canceling a contract approved by Parliament, and that the Minister of the Interior was unconstitutional and dangerous to public interest; that the action of the department in canceling the contract awarded to the Gilbert Bros. for sections 6 and 6 of the Cornwall Canal, when the expenditure of \$125,000 paid Gilbert Bros. for work done was thereby rendered pay, was a gross and deliberate violation of the law.

Mr. Edgar moved an amendment, reciting the history of the recent contracts on this canal, and declaring that the action of the Department of Railways and Canals in canceling a contract approved by Parliament, and that the Minister of the Interior was unconstitutional and dangerous to public interest; that the action of the department in canceling the contract awarded to the Gilbert Bros. for sections 6 and 6 of the Cornwall Canal, when the expenditure of \$125,000 paid Gilbert Bros. for work done was thereby rendered pay, was a gross and deliberate violation of the law.

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counties. Sir Adolphe ordered \$5,000 paid out for his own county. Sir Hector Langevin's election cost the fund at least \$13,000. He produced vouchers for all these payments. Sir Hector swore before the committee of the House in 1891 that he was in total ignorance of any money being paid out of this fund for his own benefit. Mr. Edgar, however, produced a document signed by Sir Hector himself, asking Mr. McGreevy to hear his agent, P. E. Pannetier, who went to ask for nearly \$3,000. Mr. Edgar read from sworn statements of election expenses made according to the financial agents of the two Ministers.

Sir Adolphe's sworn election expenses in 1887 amounted to \$904, yet he got \$5,100. Sir Hector's sworn legal expenses were a few dollars more, leaving for Three Rivers \$12,292 for corrupt purposes. Sir Hector Langevin swore positively that he did not know of any money paid out of this fund for any constituency, yet the amount sent to his own constituency was at the rate of 2¢ for every vote polled for Sir Hector in the election of 1887.

The sworn evidence also shows that no money was paid out of the fund until the committee of three—Langevin, Caron and McGreevy—agreed together. Mr. Edgar produced 30 orders signed by Sir Hector Langevin all drawn upon the fund of which he professed ignorance.

There were also numerous orders signed by Sir Adolphe Caron, who admitted signing them. The whole fund was divided among the constituencies as decided by the committee of three. They professed to have closed their eyes to the foul sources of supply for this money, but Sir Adolphe had admitted under oath that he had himself raised in \$25,000 and turned it into the general fund. Thirty-five thousand dollars was given to Sir Hector Langevin's personal organ, Le Monde.

Mr. Edgar dwelt on the close relations between Thos. McGreevy and Sir Hector Langevin. Mr. Edgar grew eloquently indignant towards the close of his indictment. The only men before the Carleton county jury were McGreevy and Connolly, but, as the presiding judge said: "Others of high standing may be equally guilty, and it might be right to have them brought to the bar of justice and their punishment awarded if guilty, but with that the jury had nothing to do."

These words, Mr. Edgar declared, formed an invitation to Parliament. Would the Minister of Justice direct the prosecution of his colleagues? In 1891, with lofty professions of virtue, the Minister of Justice declared that every offender, high or low, would be punished. He had nevertheless stayed his hand to save a colleague and save his party. He was now the Minister of Justice for certain sums, but he knew that at least \$20,000 of that sum was traced directly into the hands of his colleagues and spent for his own and their benefit. This question, Mr. Edgar argued, was now before the House with new light. In 1891 Sir Hector Langevin had denied all knowledge of this fund, and it was now clear that he had not spoken the truth. He therefore moved an amendment.

"That from the public trial and conviction of Thomas McGreevy and N. K. Connolly for conspiracy to defraud, and from evidence and papers already before the House, it appears that large portions of the moneys which were found upon said trial to have been criminally received by the said Thomas McGreevy from Government contractors, were so received by him for the purpose of being expended in elections in the interest of the Conservative party, and for distribution by Sir Hector Langevin, M.P., and Sir Adolphe Caron, M.P., for the election of themselves and of other supporters of the Government at the general elections held in February, 1887; that it further appears that large portions of the said moneys, together with other large sums collected by Sir Adolphe Caron from those interested in Governmental railway subsidies, were expended and distributed by Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron in lavish and illegal amounts, to assist in the election of themselves and of other supporters of the Government in the district of Quebec at the general elections of 1887; that the said Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron were then and are now members of this House and on the roll of her Majesty's privy councillors for Canada, and the said Sir Adolphe Caron is a Cabinet Minister and Postmaster-General. That in the opinion of this House the said Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Adolphe Caron are deserving of the severest censure for their connection with the said transactions, and that it is a public scandal and an injury to the reputation of Canada that Sir Adolphe Caron should continue to hold the position of a Minister of the crown."

Sir Hector Langevin on rising to reply was greeted with prolonged cheering from the Ministerialists, the Premier leading off. Sir Hector said he had been tried once and it was not loyal to try a man a second time. If he had not spoken the truth in 1891 it was because his memory failed. If money was paid out in his behalf in Three Rivers it was without his knowledge. He did not know that contractors never told him. He still believed that everything had been legal and that the expenses incurred had been necessary. Sir Hector spoke at some little length, but simply denied everything in toto.

Sir Adolphe Caron made a vigorous and eloquent defense. The charges, he said, were old and made by a man notorious for scandal. They consisted of insinuations, and he preferred an open fight. They had been condemned at every election. (Opposition cries of "No, no; it was money did it.") Such small attacks as these would not destroy the Government. What he had done he would do again, because he had done nothing wrong beyond helping poor candidates running for the House of Commons. Continuing, the Postmaster-General said: "I state on my honor to-night that I do not even now know that Larkin, Connolly & Co. contributed a cent to the general funds. They may have so contributed. If we had to-day a fair redistribution of seats in Quebec it would put an end to the necessity of getting up political funds such as we did."

This last statement was greeted with derisive laughter by the Opposition. Sir Adolphe said it was not surprising that Senator Ross, a friend of his, gave him \$25,000, and it passed through his hands for legitimate help of his friends. Sir Adolphe was cheered on sitting down.

After Messrs. Charlton and Mulock had spoken in support of the amendment a division was taken, resulting in 65 yeas to 102 nays.

The attendance was larger than during any division since the budget. During the debate nearly all the delegates to the Colonial Conference were interested auditors in the speaker's gallery, where also was noticed Rev. Principal Grant, of Kingston.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy and Col. O'Brien, who were in the House during the evening, absented themselves on the division. The Government majority of 37 was unexpectedly small. It was a straight party division.

The House spent the balance of the sitting in supply. D'Alton McCarthy gives notice that on the third reading of the Government bill

respecting the Northwest he will move amendments giving the Northwest Assembly power to deal exclusively with education after the next general election for the Assembly, and abolishing the official use of the French language in the Northwest.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

The iceberg into which the Allan Line steamer Scandinavian struck on June 21, while bound from Boston to Glasgow, was 100 feet high and 200 feet long.

It is believed that the election of M. Casimir-Perier as President of France will bring about more cordial relations with both Germany and the Vatican.

The steamer Hamilton, from Montreal June 21, with a shipment of 221 head of cattle and 701 sheep, arrived at Avonmouth Dock July 2 and landed her live stock in good condition, with the exception of one bullock and seven sheep, which died on the passage.

It is officially announced that Sir Charles Russell, formerly Attorney-General, who recently succeeded the late Sir Charles Bowen as Lord Justice of her Majesty's Court of Appeals, has been appointed to succeed Lord Coleridge, who died June 11 last, as Lord Chief Justice of England.

A HUNGARIAN chemist, Dr. Johann Antal, has reported to the Hungarian Society of Physicians that he has discovered a new chemical compound, nitrate of cobalt, which, he says, is a most efficacious antidote to poisoning by cyanide of potassium or prussic acid. He tried the antidote first on animals and afterward on 40 living persons who had been accidentally poisoned with prussic acid. In not a single case, he says, did the antidote fail.

AN ITALIAN photographer has taken a portrait of Queen Victoria, which has recalled a story of Mr. Downey when he first secured the Queen as a sitter. "What did you say?" and "What did she say?" asked friends. "Wall," said Mr. Downey, "I took her Majesty just as I was any other pair of men and, when I'd settled her, I said, 'What I please your Majesty to put on a more favorable countenance?' And she said, 'Sairtlanly, Mr. Downey.'"

SYRUP OF FIGS is for sale by all druggists in 70c. bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every bottle, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

For sale by W. S. Barkwell, city

respecting the Northwest he will move amendments giving the Northwest Assembly power to deal exclusively with education after the next general election for the Assembly, and abolishing the official use of the French language in the Northwest.

CONCISE CULLINGS.

The iceberg into which the Allan Line steamer Scandinavian struck on June 21, while