

A Lively Scene.

Dr. Tanner, M.P., Expelled from the British Commons.

Refused to Apologize for an Offensive Remark.

A Breeze Over the Irish Question—Rosebery Speaks in the Lords—The Late Government's Armenian Course Approved.

London, Aug. 16.—In the House of Lords, Lord Rosebery, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis of Ripon, Earl Spencer and Lord Tweedmouth were present when the Duke of Marlborough moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, referring to the Queen's speech, Lord Rosebery said the policy adopted in regard to the Armenians was that of the late Government; but he asked what measures were intended respecting China, and wanted details as to how the massacres had occurred. The ex-Premier also expressed himself as being certain that the Marquis of Salisbury thought it as necessary as did the late Government to occupy Cilicia against a recurrence of the atrocities in Armenia, which the Marquis must know officially were terrible, and could not be tolerated. He hoped the Government's decision to continue to occupy Cilicia was not definite, as the late Government, after careful consideration of the subject, had arrived at a directly opposite conclusion.

The address was agreed to.

The House of Commons met again at 4 o'clock, and the formal business in connection with the Queen's speech was disposed of. Then Sir Richard Webster (Conservative) moved that a certificate of the trial and conviction of Michael Daly, the dynamiter, who was recently elected to Parliament, representing Limerick, although he was convicted in 1894 of having been engaged in dynamite conspiracies, be furnished to the Governor of Portland Prison present a certificate to the effect that Daly is still a prisoner in that prison.

Mr. John Redmond said he recognized in the motion a step in the proceedings overriding the unanimous selection of the electors of Limerick, and he protested against it and insisted upon a division.

At the conclusion of Mr. Redmond's remarks, Dr. Tanner, protested that it was unbecoming behavior upon the part of the gentleman sitting near the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, who was a member of the House of Commons, to be "sniggering" at Mr. Redmond's remarks.

Sir Richard Webster's motion was finally carried by a vote of 314 to 77.

Mr. Thomas Woodhouse Leigh (Conservative) moved the reply to the Queen's speech. Mr. T. H. Balfour, a member for Hackney (Conservative), seconded the motion. Previous to the debate on the Queen's speech, however, consideration of the Daly matter was made the order of the day for Monday.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt said he hoped the Armenian question would not be allowed to sleep. He pressed the Government for information as to their intentions regarding the Irish question.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour said the Government were doing their best to carry into effect the policy regarding Armenia that had been initiated by the preceding Government, but they must guard against anything suggestive of a crusade against the Moslems, which would be arrayed against Christianity. It did not appear to be a necessity, Mr. Balfour declared, that any legislation upon the Irish question should be introduced until the next session of Parliament.

Sir Charles Dilke reminded the House that the Chinese Government had always protested against the residence of missionaries in the empire, and said that the missionaries certainly ought to conform in every possible way to the customs of the country, but he said he feared they did not always do so.

John Redmond then moved the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, calling upon the Government to declare their policy in regard to home rule for Ireland, the reform of the Land Law, the compulsory purchase of land, excited tenants and the industrial condition of the country. The amendment was seconded by Joseph Kenny.

John Dillon, speaking in support of Mr. Redmond's amendment, contended that the Home Rulers had returned to Parliament stronger than ever, having won from the Unionists two seats in Ireland, where the name of the Government had not been altered by the English political revolution. Mr. Dillon admitted that there was ominous silence in America regarding the Irish question, which, he said, he could not like. It was a sign, he said, that the night work effected by Parnell in leading the people there to believe that Ireland's cause would be won by constitutional legislation in Parliament had been destroyed. He appealed to the Government to use their strength by showing justice.

Gerald W. Balfour, Irish Secretary for Ireland, thanked the Irish members who had spoken for the moderate language they had used. The Government's attitude towards home rule, he said, was and would continue to be one of unflinching opposition. He would not introduce a land bill now, owing to its necessarily controversial character. He did not regard a temporary bill as desirable. The question regarding evicted tenants, he declared, was not nearly so urgent as it was represented to be. Mr. Dillon had suggested that it was possible to frame a non-contentious bill in relation to the matter, and the Government was prepared to consider such a bill should one be submitted. The statement of the Chief Secretary was greeted with cheers from the Irish benches. Continuing, Mr. Balfour said, regarding the other matters mentioned, that the Government would fairly consider them, and if they were able to promote the prosperity of Ireland by the adoption of the measures proposed, they would do so. Their desire was to remedy every legitimate grievance, regardless of creed or class, aiming not only

The Pope's Health.

The Pontiff Bids Fair to Pass the Century Mark.

Emperor Joseph's Kindly Gift to the City of Vienna.

The Peace Congress Calls for International Arbitration—Rushed to Their Death—Working in the Dark.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—The International Parliamentary Peace Conference here declared in favor of creating an international court of arbitration.

MR. BLAKE ON HIS WAY HERE.

London, Aug. 16.—Hon. Edward Blake sailed on the Allan Line steamer Parisian yesterday from Liverpool for Canada.

THE POPE'S GOOD HEALTH.

London, Aug. 16.—The Standard prints a dispatch regarding the health of the Pope. The dispatch says that it is nothing unexpected should happen, his Holiness may well attain his 100th year. He is always in good spirits, and his conversation is as brilliant as ever and full of depth and vigor.

A KINGLY GIFT.

Vienna, Aug. 16.—The Neue Wiener Tagblatt says that upon the occasion of the jubilee in celebration of the 50th year of his reign, which will occur in 1896, Emperor Francis Joseph will present to the city of Vienna the Prater, a park and forest on the east side of the city, comprising 4,700 acres, which has belonged to the crown since 1876.

RUSHED TO THEIR DEATH.

Kiel, Aug. 16.—It is learned that the number of deaths resulting from the crowding on a landing stage of a number of workmen employed at the German dockyard was larger than was at first supposed. Divers have already recovered fourteen bodies, and are seeking others. The accident was caused by the violent rushing of the men into the water, and they were returning at noon from their work on a torpedo catcher.

WORKING IN THE DARK.

London, Aug. 16.—A short time ago the Fiction Printing Company accepted a contract for the lithographing of a weekly Turkish paper. Nobody connected with the company understood the Turkish language, the paper being copied from transfers. The police sent a representative to Manager Eytoun, of the printing company, who informed the manager that he had been printing "Anarchists' effusions," including invitations to Socialists to join with sixteen of their comrades who were journeying to England for the purpose of blowing up the House of Parliament. Manager Eytoun succeeded in satisfying the authorities of the entire innocence of the company in the matter.

The Trigger.

Second Day of the Western District Matches.

Conclusion of the Second Match of 200 and 500 Yards.

Annual Meeting of the Association—Election of Council—To Hold a Reception—Some Suggestions.

FRIDAY'S SHOOTING.

The attendance was increased considerably at the second day's shoot of the Western District Rifle Association. Among the marksmen present who were not mentioned in yesterday's "Advertiser" were: Color-Sergeant, Layman, Seventh; Foot, J. Gilchrist, F. W. Goodwin, Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, B. Hayes, J. Lupton and George Pitt, all of London; Lieut. Booker, First Hussars; Color-Sergeant, Hobson, Twenty-second; Woodstock, R. H. Reid, Thirty-third; Major Beattie, Seventh; Sgt. A. Galbraith, Seventh, and Sgt. J. R. King, Seventh.

The conditions for the second day's shoot were not as favorable as on the first day, and no one made a full score during the morning. The wind was light and in the southeast, but was not troublesome. It was the light and the mirage effect which it had in conjunction with the clear atmosphere and polished barrels of the rifles that bothered the marksmen.

The second match was at 200 and 500 yards, which was concluded this morning. One of the prize winners in it was Capt. McMechan, of Welling, who was the Prince of Wales' cup at Bletchley a few years ago. The Guelph men showed up well among the plums, Osg heading the list.

The 400 and 500 yards, affiliated association match is being shot off. During the morning marksmen complained of the inefficiency of a marker at the 400 yards range.

After lunch the annual meeting of the association was held under a big willow. President Robson, from his seat on a stump, welcomed the old faces to the meeting, and spoke briefly and felicitously upon the progress made by the association.

Major Hayes, secretary, then read the minutes of the last regular meeting. The minutes were adopted.

The election of a council was then proceeded with, and the names of the elected being as follows: Capt. Robson, Major Hayes, Capt. Ponsford, Col. Lindsay, John Crowe (Guelph), Col. Dawson, Sgt. Galbraith, Alex. Wilson (Seaford), John Gordon (Woodstock), Wm. Goodwin, Lieut. Gilchrist (Guelph), Col. Stacey (St. Thomas), C. I. (Twenty-seventh), Dr. Hanovan, Major Beattie, Sgt. Major McMillan (Thirty-second), Capt. Denison and P. J. Watt.

During the progress of the election, President Robson took occasion to say that the citizens of London were quite liberal in their response to the request for subscriptions, and were deserving of thanks.

Lieut.-Col. Lindsay broached the question of securing a larger attendance of citizens at the matches and increasing the interest taken. He thought that next year's invitations might be issued to citizens to a reception on the first day. There could be a band present, light refreshments and a couple of marquees erected for the comfort of the ladies.

Another member suggested that the marquee be used to exhibit the prizes. This would, he said, be a great benefit both to the donor and winner, and the latter a day's work, provided, after the matches were over, looking them up.

The suggestion was received so favorably that, on motion of Lieut.-Col. Lindsay, it was decided to empower the council to make arrangements to hold a reception next year.

The discussion then became general and the proceedings informal. A member spoke of the apparent decline of interest among the younger marksmen of the district. Only eleven entered this year, and as a result there was a paucity of all. He suggested to a reception on the first day to be arranged for competition among Londoners or residents of London township.

A president said that the matches would have to be kept open to retain the Government grant.

Capt. Ponsford said that the prizes were not arranged so as to draw the large crowd. There were too many small ones that hardly paid for the entrance fees and ammunition.

No change was made.

Appended is the score of today's match:

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OVER ONE HUNDRED

Applicants for the Position of Janitor at the Free Library.

Mr. John Smith Appointed—A Little Cross Firing—Talk About Politics.

The Free Library Board last night appointed Mr. John Smith janitor of the new library, at a wage of \$400 a year. Applications for the position were called for in the press, and they poured in to Secretary Blackwell by every mail. They numbered 108 all told, and were from men of every calling in the city.

The list, however, was reduced to four—Messrs. John Smith, 123 Mill street; John Summers, 487 Piccadilly street; Wm. Spry, 443 Grey street, and C. Knowles, 66 Stanley street—and, according to the rules and regulations of the board, the vote was by ballot. Summers and Smith remained for the final ballot, which stood 4 to 3, in favor of the latter, Messrs. Reid, Egan, Cameron and Macdonald voting for Smith. Mayor Little did not vote, and Trustee Dignan was not present.

When Mr. Macbeth moved that the salaries of the janitor begin at \$400 a year, Mr. Smith moved that the name of Mr. Knowles be substituted for that of Mr. Smith. Mr. Marks said the reason he moved was that Mr. Smith was a common talk around town that he (Smith) was to receive the appointment as a reward for political services. People were willing to wager on it, and Mr. Marks believed it was true. The statement was pretty plain, but the speaker was a man of plain talk, and not ashamed to say what he meant.

Mr. Cameron—it is false. If you would put your motion on any other ground I would support it.

Mr. Marks—I say it just because I believe it.

Chairman Reid—Well, I don't believe it for an instant.

Mr. Keene's motion was ruled out of order by the chairman, on the ground that Mr. Smith had been elected according to the regulations. The ruling was appealed against, but Mr. Reid was sustained by a vote of four to three. Mr. Macdonald not voting.

Mr. Keene then moved that Mr. Smith's duties commence twenty years hence. Nobody voted.

In justice to himself, Mr. Reid stated that he had supported Mr. Smith not because of his political views, but because he was a citizen of 40 years' standing. He was thoroughly capable in every respect to hold the position.

Mr. Smith is one of London's most esteemed citizens and resides in No. 2 ward. He is a wheelwright by trade and in politics a Liberal.

Four tenders were received for the supplying of \$4,000 worth of books for the library. They were from William Briggs, Toronto; the Toronto Book Supply Company; Jas. I. Anderson and John Mills, city. The contract was awarded to the Toronto Book Supply Company, their tender being about 10 per cent. lower than any of the other three. A discount of 5 per cent. is to be allowed for cash. The books are to be supplied from 50 publishers, according to the order of the board. The list of books will not be ready for a month, and it will require six weeks more to get the order filled.

Four tenders for coal were received. The contract was awarded to Thomas Walls at \$4.25 per ton. The other tenders were: Cameron & Son, \$5.30; Daily & Son, \$5.40; Bowman, \$5.45.

Chairman Reid presided, and Mayor Little and Messrs. Cameron, Egan, Macbeth, Marks, Keene and Macdonald and Librarian Blackwell were present.

Sparks From the Wire.

Sir Oliver Mowat has decided to remain in England until Oct. 1.

Fred Filigiano, the alleged G. T. R. dynamiter, has been allowed out on \$5,000 bail.

Mr. F. Girdlestone, of London, England, a director of the Grand Trunk Railway, has arrived in Montreal on a trip.

Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of the Presbyterian Church home missions committee, has left on a visit to mission stations in the Northwest.

The corner stone of the new Masonic Temple for Manitoba in Winnipeg was laid on Thursday by Mr. C. N. Bell, grand master of Manitoba.

A post-mortem examination on the body of Alfred Walker, held at the coroner's inquest on Thursday, left no doubt that Walker was killed and then thrown into the water.

The Kingston Paper Company, owing to the largest paper mills in Northern New York, have voluntarily restored the wages of their employees to former rates, by an increase of 10 per cent.

IRISH REVOLUTIONISTS

In the United States—Advocate Physical Force in Ireland's Cause.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—Five thousand Irishmen, representing the United Irish Societies of Western Pennsylvania, met at Phoenix Park last night and passed resolutions advocating physical force in Ireland's cause. Mayor Bernard McKenna, of Pittsburg, presided. Dr. Paul M. Steady introduced the resolutions. They advocated the formation of a secret service corps in the form of organized revolutionists. The convention called for Sept. 24, in Chicago was condemned on the ground that it was only intended to advocate the political interests of its originators. The resolutions closed with a statement that as there are prospects of a European war, all Irishmen should organize and arm themselves, so that in any emergency that may arise, they will be able to strike a blow against their hereditary enemy.

CANADIAN MILLING COMBINE.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—The consolidation of the largest milling industries in Western Ontario is almost accomplished. The mills interested are the Kent mills, Chatham; the St. Thomas mills, the Aylmer mills, and the Blenheim mills. The deal involves property to the value of \$250,000, and contemplates an investment of capital stock to the amount of \$500,000.

HOLMES TO BE TRIED IN CHICAGO.

Philadelphia, Aug. 16.—It has been practically decided that H. H. Holmes, the alleged murderer of Minnie and Nancy Williams, B. F. Pitzel, and half a dozen others, will go to Chicago for trial for the murder of the Williams girls. This is, it is said, the outcome of a lengthy conference held in this city between W. J. Camps, of Fort Worth, Texas, and District Attorney Graham.

Steamship Arrivals.

Aug. 15.	At.	From.
Rosario	Quebec	St. John
Hispania	Quebec	Hamburg
Lauro	Cape Cod	Liverpool
Lauro	St. John	Liverpool
Dominion	Montreal	Bristol
Pharos	Montreal	Liverpool
Thornhill	Hamburg	New York

TRADE IN CANADA.

Dun & Co. Report Some Improvement in Business and a Better Outlook.

Toronto, Aug. 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of business in Canada says: Some improvement in business is reported by wholesale dry goods merchants at Toronto. It is slight as yet, but indications point to a substantial increase in trade within a few weeks. There is less cutting in prices than usual, but retailers are cautious and only buying in small parcels. Business is fairly active in hardware and iron, but quiet in groceries.

HELD UP BY HORNETS.

A Battle Between a Train Load of People and the Insects.

Ottumwa, Ia., Aug. 16.—A swarm of hornets held up a passenger train on the Chicago, Fort Madison and Des Moines Railroad, and gave the passengers and passengers a battle that will be remembered longer by far than if it had been against bandits.

The train was running slowly up a steep grade just outside the city, where the hillside is covered with trees. Suddenly Engineer Cunningham noticed a black mass moving through the air ahead of the train. He knew that was coming he would have stopped his engine and backed to the next station. The small cloud soon developed into a swarm of hornets. The hornets noticed the slowly puffing engine and made for it. They attacked the engineer and fireman, who were forced to stop the train.

It was a sultry day, and all the car windows were open. This gave the hornets an opportunity to enter the cars and pester the passengers. It was an hour before the trainmen and passengers succeeded in driving away the hornets. A number of persons were severely stung. The train stopped at a farmhouse until the injuries could be attended to, and then proceeded to this city.

HARD ON THE OLD MAN.

After Giving His Farm to His Son He Was Sent to the London Asylum Although Perfectly Sane.

Woodstock, Aug. 16.—Thos. Wright, a farmer who has hitherto resided on a farm of 700 acres near Woodstock, is now today consulting his solicitor, Crown Attorney Ball, with reference to his treatment by his son. The old gentleman, who is over 80 years, is rather eccentric, and has a reputation of being an inventor, having secured several patents, among others a machine for the manufacture of hubs, which is now being successfully operated. For some time past he has been living with his son Albert on the homestead, and a short time since conveyed his farm to his son, reserving a life estate. Subsequently Albert presented a deed of release of his life estate to him. This he refused to sign, and Albert about three weeks ago had his father examined by Drs. Culver, of Otterville, and Haight, of New Durham, who pronounced him insane and gave a certificate for his removal to the London Asylum. After his removal there he was examined by the medical men of the institution, with the result that they found him quite sane and ordered his friends to remove him immediately. Newton Wright, another son, residing here, brought the old man home Wednesday. Mr. Wright now proposes to issue a writ against the doctors and his friends for damages for having him confined in the asylum and to eject his son from the property and cancel the conveyance. Dr. Culver has since written the old gentleman saying that he was mistaken as to his insanity.

MILK SOLD BY THE PLUG.

Sold Frozen Cubes of the Danish Product on Sale in London.

Canada's representative in Denmark reports that during the past year a new industry has been established there which promises to prove profitable and serviceable, and which might be followed with equal success on this side of the water, viz., the shipment of frozen milk to large cities.

There are a number of dairies mentioned in this direction by taking Danish milk, which is peculiarly delicate and rich in flavor, freezing it by the use of ice and salt, and sending it in barrels by rail and steamer to London. On its arrival the milk proved to be as sweet and well tasting as if it had been just drawn from a cow in the fields of Sweden. The milk was so much in demand and proved so profitable an article of commerce that the exporter immediately took out a patent on the shipment of frozen milk from Denmark to London.

He then sold the patent to a stock company with large capital, which, on Feb. 1 last, bought one of the largest Swiss creameries, converted it into a factory and, having put in a special freezing apparatus, began, on May 1, the export of frozen milk in large quantities.

When the milk is received from the farmers it is pasteurized—that is, heated to 75 degrees Centigrade, and then immediately cooled off to about 10 degrees Centigrade, and now the freezing is commenced. Half the milk is filled into cans and placed in a freezing apparatus, where it will be thoroughly frozen in the course of three hours.

The frozen milk is then filled into barrels of the kind of wood that can be used. The barrels, however, are only half filled with this frozen milk, the balance being filled with the unfrozen milk. This way of packing has proved to be the only practical one, as part of the milk has to be frozen in order to keep the other cold, and the art has to be in a flowing state in order to get the barrels exactly full, which is necessary in order to avoid too much shaking on the road, by which the cream would be turned into butter, the floating masses of ice at the same time prevent the unfrozen milk in setting the cream. Milk which is treated in this way has proved to keep quite fresh for 25 days. Every barrel holds 1,000 pounds of milk, and twice a week there will be shipped 50 barrels, making in all about 100,000 pounds of milk a week.

The milk is shipped to Newcastle, and from there by rail to large manufacturing cities, where it is sold in the streets or in retail stores. It is reported that the patent has been bought for Ireland, also, at a cost of \$200,000, which proves how much the stock company expects from this new enterprise.

The time may not be far away when the dairy farms of the New England and Western States may be sending not butter and milk, but frozen milk and cream, to the large cities of both continents.—Philadelphia Record.

DURANT'S DARK DEED.

A Woman Who Saw Him Enter the Church With His Victim.

Blanche Lamont Was Never Afterwards Seen Alive—Chain of Evidence Complete.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 15.—A local paper says that the last link in the chain of evidence against the man known as Durant has been discovered. Mrs. Leake, 50 years of age and a member of the church, who lives across the street from Emanuel Church, has reported to the police that she saw Miss Lamont and Blanche Lamont enter the church at 4:10 p.m. on April 2, the day of Miss Lamont's disappearance. She knew both Durant and Miss Lamont intimately, and therefore cannot be mistaken as to the identity. On April 3 Mrs. Leake sat at the window of her residence nearly all the afternoon looking for her daughter, whom she expected to arrive from San Mateo. At 4 o'clock she saw a couple coming up the street. One of them she instantly recognized as Durant. As the couple came nearer, Mrs. Leake recognized the girl as Blanche Lamont. Miss Lamont wore a short schoolgirl's dress and carried a package of school books. The dress and the school books were afterwards found secreted in the church.

When the couple reached the church gate they stopped for a moment. Durant opened the gate and they passed through. Mrs. Leake knew nothing of the proceedings in the church, but she always considered him "such an exemplary young man," but notwithstanding the fact, she thought it extremely imprudent for the girl to go into the church with him alone. She imagined that they had some errand in the church and expected in a few minutes that they would come out. She watched carefully, but the gate did not open. There was only one entrance to Emanuel Church during the week, and that is by the side gate and rear door. Mrs. Leake knew the young people would have to pass through the gate, and she wanted to see them on the street again before she left the window. She waited a long time, but household duties finally called her to another part of her home, and she was obliged to give up the vigil.

Mrs. Leake's testimony completes the chain of evidence against Durant. Three school girls saw Durant and Blanche Lamont riding on a Powell street car at 3:30 on the day that Miss Lamont disappeared. Attorney Quinlan saw the couple a few blocks from the church a few minutes before 4 o'clock. Now comes Mrs. Leake, who says she saw Durant and Miss Lamont near the church a few minutes later.

George King, the organist, has already testified that he entered the church about 5 o'clock and saw Durant coming out down from the attic. Durant's hair was disheveled, his face was red, he was panting for breath, and was in a state of great physical and nervous collapse. In answer to inquiries he said he had been engaged in arranging electric lights in the loft and had been overcome by gas.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief, and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.

Sea water contains silver in considerable quantities. It is deposited on the copper sheathing of vessels in amounts sufficient to make its reduction profitable.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.