

WONDERFUL.

For sale by all first-class grocers.

ASK FOR IT.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Opening of the Provincial Union Convention at Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—The Union Prohibition convention for the Province of Ontario opened in Temperance Hall at 10 o'clock this morning with nearly 800 delegates in attendance. Mayor Fleming, of Toronto, was elected chairman and P. S. Spence and W. H. Cahill secretaries, after which a committee was appointed to draw up a programme of the business to come before the convention.

During the absence of prominent temperance men, including Senator Vidal, Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Mr. Crossley and ex-Lieutenant Governor Atkins, of Manitoba, delivered short addresses.

The Committee on the Order of Business reported shortly after 12 o'clock. It recommended the election of Mayor Fleming as permanent chairman and the election of the following as Vice-Presidents:—Hon. Senator Vidal, Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. Mr. Atkins, Rev. W. W. Kettlewell, Mrs. M. S. Fawcett, Mrs. W. May Thornley (London), and Dr. W. W. Meacham, M. P. P. It also named a number of persons as members of the Committees on Credentials, Campaign Work, Finance and Permanent Organization.

The meeting adopted the report, after which it adjourned to meet in the Pavilion in the Horticultural Gardens this afternoon.

The convention resumed proceedings soon after 10 o'clock at the pavilion. The committees appointed during the morning had met during recess, but being not ready to report a number of gentlemen present were invited to deliver short addresses.

The following resolution was handed in and referred to committee:—"That this Union Prohibition Convention is of the opinion that the time has come when the prohibition of the liquor traffic should be made the principal issue of the next general election in Ontario, as no other issue of importance stands in the way and this convention individually and collectively pledges itself to do all in its power toward the attainment of that result. The result of the coming plebiscite be favorable to the prohibition cause, as we believe it will, we consider and urge it will be the duty of the Ontario Government to immediately enact a prohibition liquor law so far as in its legislative power."

Something of a breeze arose during the afternoon on a motion by W. H. Orr that the thanks of the convention be tendered the Ontario Government and Legislature for the opportunity they have afforded the people to deposit their ballots directly in the hands of the Ontario Government. There were loud cries of "No!" Dr. Potts asked that it be withdrawn. Mayor Fleming recommended the same. Mr. Orr disclaimed any party feeling, and the resolution was finally referred to committee.

To-night a mass meeting was held at the pavilion, at which a number of prominent temperance workers delivered addresses. Altogether 938 delegates have reported.

MONTREAL.

Two Women Killed on the Railway.—The Campbell Hecrey.

Montreal, Oct. 3.—Madame Aubertin, 94 years of age, was killed to-day on the railway track at Cote St. Paul, near the city. She was on her way to her son's house, and when crossing the track a train overtook her and cut her in two. A similar fatal accident occurred to Mrs. A. Armand, a young married woman, while crossing the track at Point St. Charles yesterday. She did not hear an approaching train, and was instantly killed.

At a special meeting of the Montreal Presbytery, the committee to whom it was referred to prepare the reply to Professor Campbell's reasons of protest and appeal against the finding of the Presbytery in the case against him, recommended the following answer:—"The Presbytery had before it all the arguments and Scriptural references, written and oral, used by Professor Campbell in his defence before coming to a judgment in the case in a libel, but it was unable to discover in them any material modification in the views set forth in the printed address, which occasioned the process against him, besides, when asked whether he withdrew or modified the views complained of, Prof. Campbell declined to do so, and therefore all his pleadings before the court were properly regarded as an attempt to justify the statements of the printed lecture founded in the libel rather than a manifestation of a desire to withdraw or modify them." The motion was passed without discussion.

Death of Hugh McKenzie, M. P. P.

Wairford, Oct. 3.—Hugh McKenzie, M. P. P. for East Lambton, died this morning after a lingering illness, which continued him to his bed for the greater portion of the time since last session of Parliament, having never fully recovered from the attack of typhoid fever which he took while attending the House over 18 months ago. The funeral will take place from the home, on the 2nd line of Warwick, on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. for the Wairford cemetery.

PURELY VEGETABLE—

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

They are a compound of refined and concentrated botanical extracts. These tiny, sugar-coated pellets are the smallest and the easiest to take—absolutely and permanently cure Constipation, Indigestion, Sick and Bilious Headaches, Dizziness, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels.

They cure permanently, because they act naturally. They don't shock and weaken the system, like the huge, old-fashioned pills, and they're more effective. One little pellet for a corrective or laxative—three for a cathartic.

They're the cheapest pills you can buy, for they're guaranteed to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

You pay only for the good you get.

A BATTLE WITH MOORS.

A SPANISH GARRISON IN MOROCCO ATTACKED.

By a Large Body of Natives.—The Latter Night With Fanatical Fury.—The Spanish Government Hastening Troops to the Relief of the Belaguered Citadel.

Madrid, October 3.—Still further trouble has broken out between the Moors and the Spanish garrison at Melilla, a town on the northern coast of Morocco. The Spanish authorities recently decided to add to the strength of the fortifications at Melilla, and the action of the Spaniards, in the natives' opinion, did not warrant such a course. The work of constructing additional fortifications was begun and rushed forward as rapidly as possible. This incensed the Moors, and yesterday morning a force of more than 6,000 natives made an attack upon the Spanish garrison, which numbered, all told, not more than 400 souls. The Spanish troops fought throughout the day, but relief being sent them. They had no food, but there was a matter of small concern to them, because they knew that death or slavery awaited them should they fall in their enemies' hands. The Moors were constantly gaining fresh accessions to their ranks, and the outlook had become serious for the Spaniards, when the white residents of the town, without regard to nationality, offered to assist them. A civilian corps was at once organized, and took part in the defence. They were greatly outnumbered by the Moors, however, and were finally compelled to retire into the fortress, located on the outskirts of the town, where they are still besieged. During the battle 18 of the Spaniards were killed and 35 wounded, including three officers, whose injuries are serious. The Spanish artillery did great execution. The gunners at one time directed their guns upon a mosque and almost completely destroyed it. Other buildings in the range of their fire were also destroyed.

Northern Morocco has been greatly excited by news of the attack upon the Spaniards, and the fanaticism of the inhabitants is being aroused by the Mohammedan demands for revenge upon the "infidels" for destroying the mosque. The situation is critical, and further attacks upon the garrison and civilians are expected. The people of Melilla are angrily excited at the news from Melilla. The populace demand that the Government at once send a strong punitive expedition to Melilla to punish the natives. The Government has announced that it will immediately dispatch a warship to Tangiers to demand from the Sultan full and instant reparation for outrages upon the Spaniards. The Cabinet will meet to-day, and expected orders will be issued for sending forthwith to Melilla of a strong military force to punish the Moors.

Later despatches from Melilla state the Spanish officers and troops displayed the greatest bravery. The town, which is one of the Spanish naval retirement, is commanded by a citadel, which is built upon a rock. After the troops and their civilian allies were forced to retreat into the citadel, the Moors attempted to take the place by assault. They swarmed up the roadways and tried to break through the walls. The beleaguered garrison fought with valour at them, but as the Moors did not fight in any regular order, the fire was not as destructive as it otherwise would have been. The natives were armed with Remington rifles, and fought with fanatical fury. Gen. Margallo placed himself at the head of the Spaniards and made a sortie on the Moors. The latter retreated, keeping up a heavy fire on the whites until the Moors, who had been operating on the other side of the citadel, came to their aid, when the defenders were driven back. These sorties were repeated throughout the day, but the Moors managed to eventually hold their position. Before the retreat was made to the citadel troops were dispatched to escort to this place of refuge the military laborers who were employed in the works at Fort Gullach. They succeeded in getting the men into the citadel, but had a hard fight to do so, being attacked on all sides by the Moors. The natives pursued the retreating whites up to the walls of the citadel, despite the deadly fire directed at them from the fort. A small body of Spanish cavalry, that was well drilled and well handled, proved of the utmost service. Towards the end of the day the Moors abandoned their guerrilla mode of warfare and formed themselves into ranks. Then shouting their battle cries, they advanced upon the citadel. When they were within a short distance of the wall the heavy main gate opened, and out rushed the cavalrymen. They dashed into the ranks of the advancing Moors, the keen edged sabres swinging right and left among the enemy, who broke ranks and retreated as hastily as possible. The Moors were ridden down and trampled upon by the iron-shod hoofs of the horses, and a number of them met their deaths in this manner. The cavalry, who were killed numerically weak, did not dare to pursue the enemy far from the citadel. They retired behind the walls and waited the second coming of the Moors, who, though they had been temporarily compelled to the losses inflicted upon them. The day made several charges, always with the same result. The Moors would retreat until the chase was abandoned, when they would again assume the aggressive. The Moors knew that if they captured the citadel it would have to be by assault, as there was no chance of forcing a surrender by siege. The place contains large magazines and the food supplies of the whole convict settlement. Equally important is the water supply, which is procured from large rock cisterns. Therefore, with the bravery characteristic of the Rifian tribes, who displayed no hesitation whatever when their leaders called upon them to face the deadly volleys from behind the walls of the citadel, they displayed an absolute disregard for danger that compelled the admiration of the men fighting against them. As the news of the battle rapidly spread, the natives rushed the villages back from the coast, the male inhabitants sprang to arms and hastened to the aid of the tribesmen. The fury of the Moors was added to when the Spanish artillerymen wrecked the mosque, which was sacred in the eyes of the natives. This mosque is not in Melilla proper, but in an adjacent village. The houses destroyed were also outside Melilla.

The Spanish Government is hastening with all possible speed its preparations for the relief of the beleaguered citadel. Troops, cannon and ammunition are being dispatched from Seville and Malaga. A gunboat, with orders to bombard the strongholds of the Rifians, is already on the way to the coast. The mountaineers are practically phantoms, most of them knowing the sea as well as they do the mountains in which they live. It was only a short time ago that the Spanish gunboat, La Luzon, was sent to effect the rescue of the crew of a Spanish trading vessel which had fallen into the hands of the Rifian pirates. The mission of the gunboat was unsuccessful, and the fate of the captives has never been known. They were probably sold into slavery in the interior. Among the captives was a Spanish woman.

SEVERE SOUTHERN STORM.

Twenty or More People Killed.—The Country About New Mexico Devastated by the Rain and Wind.

New York, Oct. 3.—The Sun's New Orleans special says a terrific storm struck New Orleans late on Sunday night, coming from the northeast, and raged violently yesterday, sweeping to the south from here, along the line of the Mississippi River, through the parish of Plaquemine, to the Gulf. As far as can be learned, twenty-four or more people were killed, and probably three times as many wounded, some of them fatally. Among the buildings destroyed was the Sarsaparilla Street Market, which crushed several tall buildings as it fell. The Burdette Street Mission Church, the wife of a well-known lawyer, the Pythian Hotel, and a number of other buildings were uninjured. The Revelent levee, on Lake Ponchartraine, which protects the town from overflow on the rear, was washed away. Many of the yachts there were sunk or injured. The track of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, badly washed for fifteen miles, and it will be several days before it can run trains. In the parish seat of justice, Pointe a la Pache, a town of 20,000 people, not a single house escaped injury. The court house and Catholic church, the principal buildings in the town and some twenty other buildings were destroyed. Four grown people are known to be killed in Pointe a la Pache and several children. Among the killed are Mrs. Leon La France, wife of one of the leading merchants of the town, and Mrs. E. Levanders, wife of a well-known lawyer. Below Pointe a la Pache, in the orange country of Louisiana, the crop was ripe upon the trees and about to be harvested. It was completely destroyed, with a loss of \$350,000 or more on this one item. Much damage was done to rice and sugar cane.

THE STORM IN ALABAMA.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 3.—The storm reached its height here about 1 p. m. yesterday. The bay steamer Crescent dragged her anchor and was blown down the river, miles below the city. The Magnolia and Coles warehouses were blown down, and two unknown negroes were drowned in the cotton yards. Houses all over the city were uninjured and fences blown down. At 10 o'clock the storm had abated and the waters had receded. A quantity of grain has been lost.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 3.—Damage done yesterday's storm will reach up to the millions. The steamer Crescent City was wrecked on the bay. In the gardeners' district, across the river, dwell 23 families, the houses of which could be seen from any eminence in the city. Only one of these houses can now be seen standing, and as no news has yet been received, it is believed that many of the inhabitants have been lost. The home of Stephen Walter was swept away and his entire family, consisting of himself, his wife and niece, Miss Walter, were killed. There is only one wire out of this city, and no trains are running. At Grand Bay four churches were destroyed, while at Scranton five churches suffered a like fate. Houses have been shattered, crops ruined, and desolation appears on every hand.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Gay's Valley, Cal., Oct. 3.—A terrific fire is raging in the woods near Spencer ville, eighteen miles from here, and miles of fencing has been destroyed. The forest is on fire for miles around, and a dense smoke hangs over this city.

Holly Springs, Miss., Oct. 3.—The magnolia and oak tanks of the Holly Springs Gas Light Co. were burst last night. The fire spread to the Illinois Central Road yards and burned several freight cars. Loss heavy.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 2.—The Farham street theater was completely destroyed by fire this afternoon. The building was of brick. On the first floor were a number of stores, the stocks in which were saved. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000. Six persons—five of them firemen—were injured by falling walls, and one fireman is missing.

Listowel, Oct. 2.—About 8 o'clock this evening fire broke out in the sheds and stables in connection with R. Roth's brewery here, which were all burned to the ground; also a large quantity of hay, the loss is estimated at \$25,000. It is impossible to find out the insurance, a portion being in the Waterloo Mutual.

Canton, Ohio, Oct. 3.—Fire last night destroyed the immense car barns of Canton-Masillon Electric Railway Company. Seventeen motor cars, including Canton city cars and three big inter-urban cars, were burned, beside trailers and other property. Loss, \$100,000.

Montreal, Oct. 1.—Fire broke out this afternoon at St. Alexis Orphan Asylum, but was extinguished before serious damage was done. The place was crowded with children at the time, but there were no casualties. Damage about \$2,000.

Stayer, Ont., Oct. 1.—The main exhibition building of the North Simcoe Industrial Association was totally destroyed by fire at 11:30 p. m. Saturday. Cause supposed to be incendiary.

Berlin, Oct. 2.—A disastrous fire occurred here to-day, the large glass factory of J. T. Huber & Co., situated on the outskirts of the town, being completely destroyed. The amount of loss and insurance is unknown. Mr. Huber at present is at the World's Fair. The firemen had great trouble to save the building, as the nearest hydrant was over a quarter of a mile distant.

Another Attempt at Train Wrecking. Quebec, Oct. 3.—On Saturday evening at the 6 p. m. C. P. R. freight train was approaching Lorette, the cow-catcher lifted and threw from the track a plank, which was lying across it near the place where the late train wrecking attempt was made. Alongside the principal impediment was a box of railway spikes. The detectives and officials of the company are investigating the matter.

If you feel languid and bilious, try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and you will find it one of the best preparations for such complaints. Mr. S. B. MacIntosh, Esq., used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, and cured a severe bilious sick headache which had troubled him for a long time.

The Radical Leader Arrested.

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 3.—Dr. Alem, the Radical leader, has been arrested. In this city the rebellion is believed to have been suppressed throughout the republic.

Pleasant as ever: nothing equals it as a worm medicine: the name is Mother Graves' Worm Extractor. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

HE PURCHASED POISON.

What Did John R. Hooper Want with Prussic Acid?—Still Another Woman in the Case—Important Evidence.

Ottawa, Oct. 2.—A report was current here to-day that John R. Hooper, now under police surveillance at Port Hope, purchased poison here some time ago. On being investigated the report turned out to be correct. He purchased prussic acid in connection with a regular medical prescription. This was, however, after Mrs. Hooper's death. Some conjecture is made why the poison was purchased.

Samuel Stewart, of Bristol, Quebec, is another young woman who has had an unpleasant experience with John R. Hooper. A year ago Miss Stewart, whose father is a well-to-do and respected farmer, Robert Stewart, living two miles from Bristol, came to the city on a visit, staying with Mrs. Arch. Bowman, 533, Centre street. Miss Stewart took a fancy to city life and desiring to stay and being willing to go into domestic service, Mr. Bowman recommended her to Mr. Ralph, McLeod street. There she stayed about three months, during which time she became acquainted with Hooper. Hooper passed himself off as a single man, and induced her to go to a boarding house on Albert street, where she might be more free to have his company. The result was the young girl's friends came to the city and had her taken home. On one occasion Hooper went to her home to see her, but when he arrived he found such that he never sought to go back.

Montreal, Oct. 2.—The authorities have succeeded in obtaining further information in connection with the Hooper case. One of the chief witnesses will be Dr. G. A. Duchesneau, of Terrebonne, who gave the death certificate and who denies that he stated the woman died from heart failure. He stated that she had probably died from it. He told Hooper that such a certificate would not do away with the necessity of an inquest, and in fact he understood one would be held at Montreal or Port Hope. He certainly thought that the body would be taken out of the coffin when it reached Port Hope and made ready for burial. Hooper had told him the woman's name was Malo, and she was insane. Laid taken a fit on the train and died at the station. There was nothing about the body to prove that anything was wrong, and no inquest was going to be held at Terrebonne and as Hooper was anxious to get away with the body he gave him a certificate as to the probable cause of death. He was quite sure the coffin was large enough, and could not understand the coroner could have both legs badly injured. He may lose both legs.

Another eye-witness of the woman's death, the station agent of Terrebonne, says that Hooper stated his name was MacDonald, that the woman's name was Malo and that she was his servant. A Canadian named Hagan at the station declares Hooper told him he had met the woman on the train at Lamerie and she was not related to him. It was the strange statements of Hooper that excited suspicion there.

OTTAWA.

Items of Interest from the Dominion Capital.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—In regard to the cable despatch stating that the project of swift steamers between England and Canada is practically settled and indicates that Milford Haven has been decided upon as the point of departure for Halifax in winter and Quebec in summer, Hon. Geo. E. Foster says that if the project had been practically settled he would be the first to know it. The project was far nothing done that he could make public. It is, however, understood that the Government has taken the matter into their consideration.

The new ice gates of the Soo Canal will cost from \$30,000 to \$70,000. Hugh Ryan & Co. have the contract for putting them in place.

Mosses, Foster and Anger, who left to-day for the west, will be away about five weeks.

The value of imports at the port of Ottawa for the month of September, 1893, was as follows:—Free goods, \$61,526; dutiable goods, \$110,646; total, \$172,172. The total loss for consumption, \$107,558, and the duty collected was \$302,263.13, being \$1,478.30 over September, 1892.

The Manitoba School Case Again Postponed.

Ottawa, Oct. 3.—There was a good attendance of the legal fraternity and others in the Supreme Court to-day when the proceedings opened at 11 o'clock. There were on the bench Justice Strong and Justice Fournier, Taschereau, Sedgewick and King, the latter having taken his seat for the first time. Solicitor General Curran appeared for the Dominion Government in the school case; John S. Ewart, Q. C., for the Roman Catholics; and F. C. Wade, of Winnipeg, for the Manitoba Government. The Chief Justice said that, owing to the absence of Justice Gwynne, they could not wait for the school reference, as Justice Sedgewick claimed the right to sit on it, as he had to deal with it while Deputy Minister of Justice. He could not say when the case would be gone on with until he heard from Justice Gwynne. This closed the proceedings as far as this case was concerned.

Trampled to Death by a Horse.

Williams'own, Ont., Oct. 3.—A young man named Wm. Crawford was instantly killed near here on Sunday. Crawford and another young man named Craig were employed by a farmer named McMartin, and while McMartin and his wife were at church, Crawford, it appears, took out one of the horses and ran him around the fields and fell off. The horse trampled on his head, crushing in his skull and causing a fracture of the lower part of the skull. No person but young Craig had seen the accident, so rumors of foul play were started, and an inquest was held here yesterday by Coroner McMillan, when the fact was fully established that he came to his death as above mentioned. The mysterious part is that Craig carried the body in a wheelbarrow to the house, some four acres distant, carried the body into the kitchen and drew the corpse, then changed his own clothes and sat down and patiently waited the return of the family.

The U. S. Tobacco Output.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 3.—The Western Journal of this city, publishes interesting statistics of the tobacco manufacturing output of the U. S. for the month of August. It shows that while tobacco, cigars and snuff all show a remarkable increase, the manufacture of cigarettes has largely increased.

Minard's Lintiment the best Hair Restorer.

Severe Pain in the Shoulder Cured by "The D. E. L." Menthol Plaster.

My wife was afflicted for two years with a severe pain in the left shoulder and through the heart; after using many remedies without relief, she used "The D. E. L." Menthol Plaster, it did it, and owing to this cure hundreds of these plasters have been sold by me here, giving equal satisfaction. J. B. SUPPERLAND, Druggist, River John, N. S. Sold Everywhere, 425c. each.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

CANADIAN.

—Burglars have been operating at Oshawa.

—Messrs. Wallace and Wood held a tariff enquiry at Lindsay Monday.

—Thirteen hundred coal miners went on strike at Springfield, Ill., Monday.

—Five suspicious cases of yellow fever were reported at Jeshu, Ga., Monday.

—Two more deaths from yellow fever occurred at Brunswick, Ga., Monday evening.

—The total receipts of the Central Canada Exhibition at Ottawa were \$10,789, being \$427 less than last year.

—A severe rain and wind storm has been raging in the Maritime Provinces for several days. A number of shipwrecks are reported.

—At the Stratford assizes on Monday the trial of the boy Albert Thomas on the charge of having killed old Mrs. Martin near Listowel was postponed until the next assizes.

—The shipment of new wheat received so far by the C. P. R. at Winnipeg is the largest in the history of the company at this season of the year. These receipts represent principally deliveries from farmers.

—A heavy north-east gale has prevailed in New Brunswick for several days. Farms have been flooded, crops destroyed and trees blown down. The loss to farmers will be great. So far no accidents are reported.

—John S. Ewart, Q. C., of Winnipeg, has arrived at Ottawa to appear before the Supreme Court to-morrow in the Manitoba school case. He does not know whether the Manitoba Government will be represented or not.

—It is understood that an order-in-council has been passed placing Mr. Lawrence Yankoubnet, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, on the superannuation list, and appointing Mr. Hyer Reed as his successor.

—While attempting to board a south bound passenger train at Shelburne, Ont., Saturday, John McGuire, a plasterer, of Orangeville, slipped and fell under the moving wheels, and had both legs badly injured. He may lose both legs.

—A Stevens and Geo. Chapman, arrested in Buffalo on Saturday night, were tried at Dunnville, Ont., yesterday on the charge of burglary. Stevens was sentenced to 18 months in the Central Prison and Chapman to the same place for one year.

—The Toronto Street Railway earnings during September were the largest in the history of the road. The amount taken during the month amounted to \$29,945, of which the city's share is \$7,419. The nearest approach to this was in September, 1891, when the earnings reached \$29,025. In September, 1892, they reached \$26,887. The figures represent a total of 2,318,625 passengers for the month. During the past two weeks, moreover, the service has been badly demoralized on several lines, owing to the process of conversion to electricity.

AMERICAN.

A despatch from Brunswick, Ga., says ten new cases of yellow fever and three deaths were reported there yesterday.

A Chicago despatch says:—"Three counterfeits, who confessed to passing spurious coin on the Fair grounds and in the city, were arrested Monday."

William Mullaney was killed by an electric shock while oiling machinery at the Manhattan Electric Light Works at Brooklyn, N. Y., Tuesday morning.

As the result of a dispute over political matters, Mullard Fouch, Sheriff of Rowen County, shot and killed County Clerk George A. Johnson, at Moorhead, Ky., Monday.

In the vicinity of Moore's Cross Roads, S. C., Sunday night, George McFadden was lynched by a mob for the criminal assault upon Miss Dubose, the 16 year old daughter of a farmer.

On Sunday night Ling Salvadori shot and instantly killed Benj. Socola, who was a guest at his home in Cecil township, near McDonald, N. Y. Socola attempted to outrage Salvadori's wife.

A telegram from Oxford, Eng., says the Society of St. John the Evangelist, with the Bishop of Oxford's sanction, have released Father Hall, who was recently elected Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, from the bishopric subject to confirmation by the House of Bishops.

George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, has given to the city of Chicago his exhibition collection of rare plants, free value of the gift is \$10,000. The Drexel exhibit will also remain, and the aim of the donors is to keep the two collections together, and make them the nucleus for the permanent gardens to be established in Jackson Park.

Queer Thing

Why everybody doesn't use Pearlline. Here and there, though, there's a woman who's been left behind. The world has moved along without her. What she needs to know is this—that in washing clothes or cleaning house, Pearlline will save half her work, half her time, and do away with the rub, rub, rub, that wears things out—that it costs no more than common soap, and does no more harm.

And if she wants to know it, there are millions of women who can tell her.

Beware of imitations. 315 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

Minard's Lintiment the best Hair Restorer.

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