VILD MAN" CAPTURED

ty of London Fishermen on Lake Huron.

een Causing Terror and Dis-nce in Oliphant Township.

torial party of Londoners who Main Station Island in Lake t two weeks ago, returned yes-hey brought with them abund-n of the deep brown and red ories of excellent fishing, and t wonderful, and perhaps most erd and thrilling story of the wild man, who for the last three een haunting the islands on Lake hore, from Southampton to y. The party consisted of m Stewart, John Christie, A. Gillean, John Ferguson, J. V. H. Skinner, H. Beaton, Beltz, A. S. Emery, and H. number of friends were discuss-fair with Mr. Thomas Gillear g:

t we heard of the fellow," said , "was one day when we were e channel. We heard some one udly, but for some time we did attention to him. Then John d Sam Stewart came down and there must be some one d over on one of the islands, d out to the scene of the in the distance it really looked there were several men on the ad of one. When we got with-e of hundred yards of him he abuse us terribly. He was the skin and added variation in y throwing stones at us. We d didn't pay any more attention

e of days after this he came island very near to us and l day long. Of course we could ch fishing with him making so Early at dawn next morn-ard somebody on the island, d singing. On looking out we riend, the "wildman," and Sam ed him in for breakfast. He d across the channel in his crude e he had hewn out of a tree an axe. We tried to send him e would not go. That day we eil of war to see what we would . We sent to the authorities and asked them to send a take him away, as we had to perpetually to see that he did hands on anything that he could with. The authorities would hing unless we would bind the ng him in.

y he struck John Christie with d John made after him with an fellow got away. At night he o came and stole a loaf of bread. k it away from him rather d the fellow, thinking Emery got into his dugout and went came back again next morning and threatened to kill us all. ther council of war, and decided m and hand him over to the

reed to give him one to leave the island and so I said, 'Jim Cum-was his name), we will just ne minute to get away from dust.' He jumped into his ent away, only to return in a . We decided on a course of ent after him with ropes. He the water, which can be waded or 40 feet and then it grows a sudden fall. We got into the llowed him. He backed away nd we tried to lasso him. All ent down into this hole and rew around him and took him

who was solid and compact in with difficulty removed to l. When brought in he had his pants on, his shoulders were unburnt, and with his red and r and beard and flashing eye, he embodiment of a "wild ooked as if he were about 30 As no one appeared against s liberated at 11 o'clock Next day he insulted a farmer's Preston, and beat with a club mpson, of Oliphant. For this ommitted to Walkerton jail rial.

re appears to know anything n's antecedents, but he him-ather lives in Goderich. The f Oliphant and vicinity are e capture of the "wild man," erely he may never come back.

WITHOUT DUCATS.

Descendant Finds Himself upt—Americans to the Rescue.

aly 7.—Financial ruin stares Veragua in the face. He pain to find that his ancestral rt gallery and even his bull a danger of being sold at a tisfy important creditors. He estimated at $5,000,000. It to a friend, who played the The result is that he is almost Then this became known to by the ducal party during its untry it aroused the liveliest egret. One of the first to ormation came was President almer, of the National Com-sident Palmer felt it would be thing to save the descendant erer of America from going cey the same year, in which ed the anniversary of the ous ancestor. He decided to ription for the Duke and to appeal to the people of the and of South America and es, asking for contributions e invested in United States hall be put in trust for the Duke and his children.

se feverishness, moaning and ring sleep. Mother Graves minator is pleasant, sure and your druggist has none in to procure it for you.

er always leads in the way of graphs. Have you seen his ? They are the best. ywt

With Your Neighbor the fact that she is par-Empire's great profit-sharing receiving, free, goods to ome. Chin, crystal, lamps, ic-a-brac and merchandise nous factories of the world. ds granulated sugar for 50 fit-sharing system.

Very Suitable. nice etching and want to get d, you can get a nice white and nd gold, or ivory frame put low price by taking it to E. Dundas street. To every of $1 worth or more of resents a prize. ywt

WESTERN ONTARIO.

A Wallaceburg Woman Saved from Suicide.

Church Union May Be Temporarily Tried in Brantford—Proceedings of Sarnia Presbytery.

BRANT.

Arrangements are under consideration, says the Expositor, at the present moment towards a union of the Congregational and First Presbyterian churches in Brantford for a period of two months under the pastorate of the Rev. J. C. Tolmie, during the Congregational pastor's vacation.

BRUCE.

During the recent storm the barn, sheds and other adjoining buildings on the farm of John Briggs, 4th con., of Arran, were struck by lightning and completly destroyed. Loss $1,500; small insurance.

ELGIN.

Rev. Canon Chance, of Tyrconnel, who received a paralytic stroke a few days ago, is gradually recovering.

The 15-year-old son of Mr. Martin, who lives on the Swisher farm, west of Fingal, met with a serious accident recently. The team which he was driving ran away. He was thrown from the rig. His jaw was broken and he was otherwise badly injured. There is little hope of his recovery.

HURON.

Miss Herch, of the American House, Walkerton, was badly burned the other day while lighting a fire with coal oil.

KENT.

John McGee, Chatham, had the thumb and the tops of two fingers taken off one of his hands at McGarvin's saw mill Wednesday.

The remains of the late Mr. Baxter, who was killed at Glencoe, have been interred in Chatham.

As George Yates, of Wallaceburg, was packing a piece of steel at Camp Palmer last week a piece of the metal struck him in the eye, injuring it so severely that he had to go to the hospital at Detroit for treatment, and it was found necessary to remove the eye entirely.

The wife of John McLean, of Wallaceburg, while suffering from mental trouble rushed out of her house recently and jumped into the river. As some people saw her jump she was immediately taken out none the worse.

LAMBTON.

Dr. T. J. Hindley, M.A., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Forest and Plympton Congregational churches.

The contract for the new steel bridge to be built over the Sydenham at Alvinston has been awarded to the G. & J. Brown Company, of Belleville. Price, $6,300. The terms call for its completion not later than Oct. 15.

The Presbytery of Sarnia held its usual quarterly meeting in St. Andrew's Church, Sarnia, on Tuesday, July 4, Rev. Mr. McKee, moderator, in the chair. Rev. Mr. McKee was appointed interim moderator of Oil Springs and Oil City, and Rev. Mr. Graham appointed to a like position at Inwood and stations. Rev. Mr. McLennan was granted leave to have a call moderated in at Point Edward, if necessary, before the next ordinary meeting, and like leave was granted to Rev. Mr. Graham, in reference to Alvinston. The report on temperance was discussed, when, after consideration, it was agreed, on motion of Rev. Mr. Jordan, that this meeting desires to express its gratitude to God for the steady growth of temperance sentiment, and exhorts the congregations within the bounds to use their Christian influence in favor of movements likely to lessen the use of intoxicants. The next meeting of the Presbytery was appointed to be held in Strathroy on the third Tuesday of September, at 2 p.m., when lesson records will be called for. Rev. Mr. Cuthbertson intimated that he had moderated in a call at Petrolea on June 29, and entered into details. The Presbytery approved of the moderator's conduct, but declined to sustain the call. Mr. Ross appeared as a representative from East Williams congregation, and approached the Presbytery with a view of being brought into connection with Sarnia Presbytery. After discussion, it was agreed to appoint a committee to meet with London Presbytery, if they should deem it expedient, and issue the matter, said committee to consist of Revs. Dr. Thompson, Cuthbertson and Currie. Students within the bounds were instructed to get subjects from Rev. Dr. Thompson, convener of committee on examination of students, these excercises to be given in the September meeting.

MIDDLESEX.

The Cedar Vale cheese factory has shipped the first half of June make from Lucan to Stratford. The consignment consisted of 176 boxes and was purchased by T. Ballantyne & Sons, at 9 cents per pound.

Chas. Balton was the victim of a runaway accident on the Strathroy road the other day. Three ribs were broken and an arm fractured in two places.

A happy occasion recently was the marriage of Frank B. Welpton, cashier of the Jefferson County Bank, Daykin, Nebraska, and Miss Eunez E. Henry, daughter of Richard Henry, at whose residence the ceremony was celebrated by C. C. Cousins, of Appin. The bride was supported by her sister, Miss Kizzie Henry, of Chicago, and the groom by J. W. Robertson, of the same place.

Miss Orrange, of Glencoe, has sued the township of Euphemia for $10,000 for injuries received by being thrown from a three-seated wagon in which ten persons were riding. The complainant alleges that the road was not in condition for travel by reason of the neglect of the township council.

OXFORD.

The Presbytery of Paris held its quarterly meeting on Wednesday at Embro. Rev. R. G. Sinclair, of Mount Pleasant, was appointed moderator for the ensuing twelve months, and in his absence the Rev. J. S. Hardie, of Ayr, presided. The resignation of Rev. D. M. Beattie, of St. Andrew's, East Oxford and Blenheim, was accepted. Mr. Beattie recently returned from South Carolina, but his health is still impaired.

The death is announced of Thomas Mills, an old resident of Woodstock. Mr. Mills was born at Nevis, West Indies, in 1813. His father, John Colquhon Mills, was an officer in the Royal Navy under Lord Nelson, and later on under the Duke of Clarence, afterwards King William IV. Deceased secured a ship of his own, and was at that time the youngest captain of any British ship afloat. He settled in Canada at Beachville in 1846, afterwards removing to Woodstock.

PERTH.

Patrick Hickey, aged 104, was buried in St. Marys Thursday. He was born in county Clare, Ireland, and had lived in St. Marys 50 years. He had never consulted a doctor.

There are reports of hog cholera in the townships east and south of Stratford. It is said that large numbers of hogs have already been slaughtered at some of the cheese factories not far from Stratford.

WATERLOO.

C. W. Winkler, of Preston, commonly known as "Commodore," who was convicted in April last of having seduced Fanny Paulter under promise of marriage, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Central Prison. Miss Paulter was also paid $375 damages.

WESTERN ONTARIO LAWYERS.

Midsummer Meeting of the Bar Association.

Important Resolutions Presented and Passed—Weekly Sittings of a High Court Judge Should Be Held in London.

The Bar Association of Western Ontario, an association of the barristers and solicitors of the western district, which was formed last November, and has for its objects the furthering of desirable legislation, the advancement of the interests of the profession, and the promotion of professional courtesy and good feeling, held its midsummer meeting in the judges' chambers, at Windsor, on Thursday.

The president, Mr. J. Idington, Q.C., of Stratford, occupied the chair, and there was a good representation of the bar in attendance.

Many matters of interest to the profession were discussed, and the deliberations resulted in the passing of a number of resolutions, and amongst others, the following:

Moved by Mr. J. S. Murphy, seconded by Mr. M. D. Fraser, that it is the strong feeling of this association that a complete fusion of the divisions of the High Court should be brought about at the earliest possible moment, with a complete assimilation of the practice in all the divisions.

Moved by Mr. J. P. Mabee, and seconded by Mr. A. H. Clarke, that this association desires to reaffirm its former resolutions that it is necessary in the public interest of Western Ontario, that weekly sittings of a High Court judge be held at some convenient center, which this association recommends at present as London, with power to such judge to dispose of all court and chamber motions which may be brought on by consent of parties, or where the proceedings are begun, and the solicitors reside in the western counties; and that, in addition to such remedy, provision should be made whereby all judges on circuit shall be vested with all powers possessed by or vested in a judge in single court or in chambers sitting in Toronto, and shall hear and determine all matters and motions made returnable before him sitting at the assizes or sittings, as full and to the same extent as if brought before a judge in court or in chambers at Toronto, where the solicitors interested all reside in the county for which such sitting is held.

Moved by Mr. J. S. Murphy, seconded by Mr. M. D. Fraser, that this association recommends that provision be made for affording prompt local relief in maritime cases; and that the statutes and rules be amended accordingly in the direction of affording such remedies and simplifying the practice and procedure in maritime cases; and that Messrs. A. H. Clarke, R. F. Sutherland, J. W. Hanna and Ellis, of Windsor; R. S. Gurd and John Cowan, of Sarnia, and J. T. Garrow, of Goderich, be a committee, with power to add to their number, to prepare and forward a memorial and press the matter upon the attention of the Government.

Moved by Mr. F. P. Betts and duly seconded that this association desires to express its appreciation of the efficient assistance that has been rendered by the press of the Province in furthering its efforts to have weekly sittings of a judge of the High Court at certain outlying centers, and to express its cordial thanks to the press for its action in the premises. And this association, feeling that the general public are strongly in favor of the reform in question—a fact evidenced by the numerous expressions to that effect by various county councils and other public bodies—do hereby request the press to continue its assistance in that behalf, feeling that the hands of the association will be greatly strengthened thereby.

The association adjourned to meet in London on Thursday, the 28th December next.

At the close of the meeting the visiting members were entertained to a trip up the river to Belle Isle.

In the evening the visitors were also entertained by the Windsor bar to a dinner at Stewart's at Sandwich.

His Honor Judge McHugh, president of the Windsor Law Association, presided, and a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Those who were present from London all speak in the highest terms of their treatment by the Windsorites.

The following gentlemen attended the meeting from London: Messrs. James Magee, Q.C., Richard Bayly, Q.C., M. D. Fraser, F. P. Betts, C. H. Ivey, E. W. M. Flock and J. P. Moore.

DELUDED FAIR VISITORS.

Four Thousand of Them Neatly Taken in by a Sharp Swindler.

CHICAGO, July 7.—A sharper worked a scheme at the fair grounds last night which netted him about $300. He announced that for 15 cents a head he would give everybody who wanted a particularly fine view of the fireworks a steamboat excursion on the lake, where the spectacle could be witnessed to the best advantage. All those who paid the price of the trip were told to go to the Casino pier, outside the fair grounds, and wait for the boat.

When 11 o'clock came and no boat put in an appearance, the 4,000 people crowded on the pier began to realize that they had been cheated out of their money. When they essayed to return the way they had come, they found the gates of the fair closed against them. As there was no other way for them to get off the pier, each one was obliged to pay 50 cents for admission to the grounds. It is not known who the swindler was.

He Recognized the Symptoms.

Night editor (of New England paper)—Has the editorial correspondence from Chicago got in yet?

Telegraph Editor—It's on the wire now.

"How does it begin?"

"'The glories of the great Columbian Exposition are simply indescribable.'"

Shouting to foreman through speaking tube—"Save about three columns for description of the Chicago Fair!—[Chicago Tribune.

Itch on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. old by John Callard and all druggists.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and it will only cost 1 cent postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully. t

DISARM OR FIGHT.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

The struggle now going on in Germany between a king who wishes to still further increase his army and the people who are tired of war and all its attendant miseries gives interest to the statistics relating to European armies and their cost.

A letter from Paris to the New York Herald furnishes the following table of comparison between 1869 and 1892 of the armies of Europe on a war footing:

	1869.	1892.
France	1,350,000	4,350,000
Germany	1,300,000	5,000,000
Russia	1,100,000	4,000,000
Austria	750,000	1,900,000
Italy	750,000	2,236,000
England	450,000	602,000
Spain	450,000	800,000
Turkey	320,000	1,150,000
Switzerland	150,000	489,000
Sweden-Norway	130,000	338,000
Belgium	95,000	258,000
Portugal	70,000	151,000
Denmark	45,000	91,000
Holland	45,000	185,000
Montenegro	40,000	55,000
Greece	35,000	180,000
Roumania	38,000	280,000
Servia	25,000	180,000

In 1869 Europe had 6,958,000 soldiers, and now it has 22,248,000, more than triple the number in 1869.

This is, of course, the possible limit when all the soldiers are called into the field. For instance, the figures given for France are nearly one in eight of the population—38,218,903.

The expense goes on in peace as well as in war, and it is enormous, showing that the burden of the armament is nearly twice that prior to the Franco-German war—4,069,000,000 francs in 1892, against 2,228,000,000 francs in 1869, divided as follows:

	1869.	1892.
Russia	492,000,000	991,000,000
France	471,000,000	691,000,000
England	484,000,000	663,000,000
Germany	224,000,000	561,000,000
Austria	182,000,000	314,000,000
Italy	141,000,000	289,000,000
Spain	100,000,000	142,000,000
Holland	41,000,000	59,000,000
Belgium	29,000,000	40,000,000
Switzerland	2,000,000	36,000,000
Portugal	22,000,000	35,000,000
Sweden	18,000,000	45,000,000
Roumania	14,000,000	30,000,000
Denmark	14,000,000	29,000,000
Greece	2,000,000	19,000,000
Servia	12,000,000	29,000,000

Liberty does not flourish within the shadow of military organizations. A war-like nation carries through all its departments of Government the military idea and the military spirit. Germany is the best illustration of this fact. The "school of the soldier" has been perfected at the expense of the "school of the citizen." Force and not freedom is the watchword everywhere. In commerce, industry, literature and philanthropy we see the military idea dominant.

The first effect is the expansion of Government energy at the expense of the individual; Government and not individual initiative; paternalism and not independence.

In America the civil war dwarfed personal effort, magnified the value of organization, and opened the way for the advance of socialistic schemes under the cover of legislative regulation. In Europe, it is said, her statesmen recognize the grave evil of the existing situation and declare the nations must soon disarm or fight. The situation really has a deeper significance than that; it means either revolution—that is, the overthrow of existing military Governments by the masses on whom these burdens rest with crushing weight—or else the return of the governing classes to mediæval conceptions, and the consequent subjection of the masses to the absolute authority of the king. Indeed, to day, one must judge William of Germany, not by modern standards, but by those principles which prevailed in Germany and France during the days of Louis XIV.

THE RIGHT OF WAY.

"In the autumn of 1789, during Washington's first Presidential term, he made a journey to Boston, following up the west side of the Connecticut River, and crossing at Springfield. He traveled in an English coach drawn by four horses, with footmen, postilions and outriders.

"As they approached the river in the town of West Springfield, one of the outriders galloped ahead and held a parley with the driver of a hay wagon, to induce him to turn out and allow Washington's chariot to pass. He refused to yield an inch of the road, and the State chariot patiently followed the wagon for some distance, until, at a safe point, it passed to the bank of the river.

"While waiting for the ferry-boat, Washington stepped out of his coach, when one of the outriders approached, and, saluting him deferentially, said, with an air of injured dignity:

"'Your excellency, as I was riding along a little way back, we overtook a man with a loaded cart, which occupied the entire road. I asked him to stop his team and let us pass; but he refused. I then told him that President Washington was in the coach. He refused again, saying that he had as good a right to the road as President Washington.'

"Washington's laconic reply was: 'And so he had.'

"The outrider, astonished at this reply, retired in silence."

Comment is needless. The essence of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution of the United States is in that reply.—[William Elliot Griffis.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has rented, besides Cluny Castle in Scotland, Craig-dhu House, two miles from the castle, an the banks of Loch Ovie, near the rocky recesses where Prince Charlie took refuge after the battle of Culloden. John Morley once described this house as an ideal Highland residence. Mr. Carnegie's coaching party this year intend visiting the valley on the Wye and driving through the western counties of England on their way north.

‡‡‡

In the opening address before the students at St. Mary's Hospital, in London, lately, Dr. Arthur P. Luff, himself an eminent chemist and physician, pointed out "that although some measure of success had been attained of late years in the treatment of the diseases of the individual, yet a much greater measure of success had been attained in the prevention of the diseases of communities." Prevention is the watchword now.

‡‡‡

A German publishing firm has recently shown itself to be quite abreast of the latest notion in advertising, and also not to be wholly deficient in a knowledge of woman nature. After putting a novel on the market, they had printed in the leading newspapers a notice to the effect that a certain nobleman of wealth and position wanted a wife who should resemble the heroine in this story, whereupon every marriageable woman who saw the notice bought the book to see what the woman was like, and the work had an immense sale.

‡‡‡

The only reliable remedy for bleeding at the nose is to move the jaws rapidly. This has been known for years, but a modern

A Drop in Sponges.

C. McCALLUM,
DRUGGIST.
Cor. Dundas and Richmond Sts

For SPONGES
The Cheapest Place in the City.

5,000 Sponges at less than half price. Splendid 10-cent Sponges selling for 3 cents each. The quality of our Sponges is much better than the common thrash offered by catch shops. This is a genuine bargain sale of Sponges at McCallum's—at less prices than any place in the city.
Pears' Soap, 9c cake.
Baby's Own Soap, 8c cake.
Eseljay's Liver Lozenges, 5 for $1.
Bland's Improved Iron Pills, the best.
McCallum's Liver and Stomach Pills.
McCallum's Mandrake Blood Bitters.

C. McCALLUM.

fad has made it much more easy to adhere to the prescription. If a person who is suffering from severe hemorrhage of this character will chew gum viciously for a minute or two the bleeding will entirely cease, and it is important for him to keep some gum in his pocket, so that when the feeling of fullness which precedes the renewal of attack comes on he can avert the danger in a few minutes.

‡‡‡

An important decision has been arrived at by the British military authorities on the subject of officers and soldiers giving religious addresses in public. It appears that an officer in Halifax, N. S., was advertised to give a lecture on "Christian Evidence" in a church, at the invitation of the chaplain. The commanding officer forbade the officer to deliver his address, and one of the local papers took up the matter. An influential M.P. addressed Mr. Campbell-Bannerman on the subject; and, after some consideration, it has been decided that the liberty of an officer or soldier is not to be restricted in the matter of giving addresses, unless the individual deals with controversial topics, and the general officer will exercise his discretion in the matter. The authorities do not wish to restrict the liberty of such men as the late General Gordon, Sir Henry Havelock, Sir Hope Grant, etc., in religious matters, but they will not allow them to exercise their liberty if such action is likely to lead to a disturbance.

‡‡‡

The reports that The Californian Illustrated Magazine has been affected by the financial panic that has swept over the country, are without foundation. The July and August issues speak for themselves, and the publishers propose to increase the attractions of the magazine with every issue. The August issue will be especially rich in fiction. A Japanese story is illustrated by a Japanese artist, "The Caverns of Ulo," by Craig of Denver, and an interesting story by Howard Prescott Spofford is given. Among the descriptive illustrated papers are: "The Land of the White Elephant;" "A Modern Hesperides (the Orange);" "Spirit Photographs;" "The Making of a Navajo Blanket;" "Climbing Shasta," by Mark Sibley Severance; "Trout Fishing;" Among the Wild Grasses;" "Delightful Summer Articles:" "Artemus Ward," etc. A feature of the issue will be a discussion between Hon. Morris M. Estee, of San Francisco, and Hon. Abbot Kinney, of Los Angeles, on the question of State Division.

VICTORIOUS "QUADRANTS."

"Quadrants" are scoring again in all parts of the world. In addition to all the championships in Southern India they continue winning in England, and recent advice from Germany state that the great 50-kilometer road race of Hamburg has just been won by Suhr on a "Quadrant" six minutes in advance of the second man. This was a pure amateur's race, and the absence of the "Makers' Amateur" made it, as usual, as much a trial of machines as of men. From Chicago comes the announcement of the victory of Gunther on a "Quadrant" in the Pullman road race; for although the first place was awarded to Nelson, he and all his friends admit that Gunther should bear the honors. The Chicago Tribune speaking of the event says: "How Gunther lost the race is a curious story. At the Sand Hill, one and a half miles from Pullman, he was leading, and the only man from whom he apprehended any danger was Sercombe, the Milwaukee wheel manufacturer. Gunther apparently had everything his own way. He was 50 yards in the lead of Nelson when in sight of the tape, when he mistook the glistening tracks of the railroad, which intersected the street on which the finish was made for the tape, and slowed up and dismounted. From a thousand throats came the cry to mount and speed on. It was too late, however. The pause had been fatal." In this race distance 17½ miles, there were 278 riders, of whom 215 finished. Every "Quadrant" entered finished in good shape and without accident. The name "Quadrant" is a synonym for excellence. That is the basis of their glorious success. Canadian representatives, J. D. McKenzie & Co., London, Ont.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Brownsvalley Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia and Indigestion until my health was gone. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which did me more good than any $50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy. I consider it the grandet medicine in the world." A trial bottle will convince you. Sold by John Callard and all druggists. t

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cures cholera, cholera morbus, diarrhea, dysentery, and all forms of summer complaint, looseness of the bowels, etc. Price 35 cents.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from Dyspepsia, Colic Diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Severe Abscess Cured.

Dear Sirs,—I had an abscess just behind my right ear, in August, 1881. After suffering for three months I began to take the B.B.B., and after one month's use of it I was very much better, and the abscess entirely disappeared in four months. I am certain that Burdock Blood Bitters is an excellent remedy.
FLORENCE M. SHAW, Solsgirth, Man.

Ask your druggist for Gibbons' Toothache Gum. It cures toothache instantly.

SOCIAL REFORM.

Bishop Nulty, of Ireland, Discusses the Rights of Property.

The Public Good a Question that Must Not Be Overlooked.

On the subject of social reform perhaps nothing more thoughtful has been written than the letter of Bishop Nulty, of Meath, Ireland. As man has just the same wants, impulses and instincts in Canada, as he has in Ireland, as land is just as necessary for his existence here as it is there, as the same land laws will produce the same effects everywhere, the words of this learned bishop are just as applicable to this continent as they are to the old world. The following is a synopsis of the bishop's letter:

Slavery was at one time universal, and regarded by professed Christians as quite right. Universal approval never made it right, and when once it was perceived to be wrong it had to be abolished. The present system of land-holding is virtually slavery, since it allows one part of society to live by the toil of others, it allows one part to appropriate without compensation the product of others' industry.

In discussing the rights of property the bishop teaches the following doctrine:

"Every man has a natural right to the free exercise of his mental and corporal faculties; and whatever useful thing any one has produced by his toil and labor, of that he is the rightful owner, in that he has in strict justice a right of property. He, and he alone, has a right to all the advantages, the enjoyments, the pleasures and comforts that are desirable from the results of his labor. The power to dispose of legitimate property is almost absolute. Property may be devoted by its owner to any purpose he pleases that is not inconsistent with the public good, and does not interfere with the rights of others. He may keep it for his own use and enjoyment if he wishes, or he may exchange it by barter or sale for an equivalent in value of the property of others; he may alienate it by free gift when living, or bequeath it to anyone he pleases, as a voluntary legacy when dying."

The bishop further proceeds to notice the necessity for labor. "No man," says he, "can fairly emancipate himself from the universal decree to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow." The land of every country is the gift of the Creator, to the people of that country; it is the patrimony and inheritance bequeathed to them by their common father, out of which by continuous labor and toil to provide themselves with everything they require for their maintenance and support for their material comfort and enjoyment.

God was perfectly free in the act by which he created us; but, having created us, he bound himself by that act to provide us with the means necessary for our subsistence. The land is the only means of this kind now known to us."

"As every individual in that country is a creature and a child of God, and as all his creatures are equal in his sight, any settlement of the land of a country that would exclude the humblest man in that country from his share of the common inheritance would be not only an injustice and a wrong to that man, but, moreover, would be an impious resistance to the benevolent intentions of his Creator."

The bishop then proceeds to point two uses of the word rent: 1. Charge for land. 2. Charge for improvements on the land. As the latter is the result of human energy, the bishop fully and unreservedly admits the right of the producer to charge for improvements. As to the former charge, a charge for that which no man made, on that point he is exceedingly emphatic—it is unjust and should not be allowed.

In support of this contention the bishop quotes a number of authorities. The late Mr. Cairns "sets forth in some of the most powerful passages the manifest injustice of allowing to any one, except to the people, a right of private property in the land of a country."

"Mr. Mill (John Stuart Mill) in his great work on Political Economy, after accepting the universally received definition of property being to assure to all persons what they have accumulated by their abstinence; this principle cannot apply to what is not the produce of labor, the raw material of the earth."

As to the price of land, the bishop shows that this differs essentially from the price of goods. The number of parties producing goods and competing in the market furnishes a continuous check against the disposition to extort. Hence "the price of commodities will depend on the cost required to produce them." He shows, however, that there are commodities which cannot be reproduced, paintings by old masters, statues of exquisite beauty, rare books, provisions in cities during a seige. Fabulous sums have been expended in the purchase of such commodities—sometimes to indulge a taste in the fine arts, sometimes to gratify a feeling of rarity to be the sole proprietor of some commodity of rare interest and curiosity. Now, the land is strictly a commodity of this kind. It is limited in extent, and no human power can enlarge its area. The competition for it is excessive and thd competitors are struggling for its acquisition—not to satisfy a taste for the rare and the beautiful, but to secure a necessary means of existence; for they must live on and by the land or they cannot live at all. The owner, therefore, can put on the land any rent he pleases, and the poor people competing for it have no chance but to accept his terms or die in a ditch or a poorhouse. Mr. Mill says epigrammatically, "the greatest burden on the land is the landlord. Returning nothing to the soil, they consume its whole produce, minus the potatoes strictly necessary to keep the inhabitants from dying of famine."

After pointing out how the landlord despoiled not merely the farming community but also all producing classes by depriving them of the product of their industry, he proceeds to point out the proper function of rent of land. "It would seem" he says, "as if Providence had destined the land to serve as a large economical reservoir to catch, to collect and preserve the overflowing streams of wealth that are constantly escaping from the great public industrial works that are going on in communities that are progressive and prosperous. There are industrial works which enhance the value of land materially. A new road, a new bridge, a new railroad a new factory or mill, or a town is built in the neighborhood—these add materially to the value of the land. But now the great national property which Providence has destined for the support of the public burdens of society has been diverted from its original purpose to minister to the wants, the necessities and the extravagance of a class."

Do you realize the importance of a healthy stomach now that cholera threatens? K. D. C. acts as a cholera preventive, by restoring the stomach to healthy action.

For fine styles and low prices of all kinds of furniture go to Wm. Trafford, 95 and 97 King street. Upholstering and repairing by skilled workmen.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division.
CORRECTED May 28, 1893.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Wabash Express (A)	3:25 a.m.	3:40 a.m
*Limited Express	3:45 a.m.	3:50 a.m
Accommodation	.....	8:05 a.m
Atlantic Express (A)	12:10 p.m.	12:20 p.m
Day Express	10:55 a.m.	2:20 p.m
Reading Express (A)	3:10 p.m.	3:15 p.m
*Wabash Express (A) (D)	4:20 p.m.	4:25 p.m
Mixed (c)	5:50 p.m.	6:50 p.m
Erie Limited (A)	11:20 p.m.	11:40 p.m

MAIN LINE—Going West.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
†Chicago Express (A)	5:14 a.m.	5:20 a.m
West End Mixed	.....	6:45 a.m
Reading Express (A)	10:15 a.m.	10:20 a.m
†Erie Limited (A)	11:30 a.m.	.....
Wabash Express (A)	11:20 a.m.	11:25 a.m
Accommodation	12:30 p.m.	2:15 p.m
†Pacific Express (A)	6:50 p.m.	7:10 p.m
Mail	9:50 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	.....	7:30 p.m

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Limited Express (B)	3:45 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	8:03 a.m.	.....
Atlantic Express (B)	11:50 a.m.	.....
Accommodation	2:10 p.m.	.....
Reading Express (B)	3:10 p.m.	.....
Mixed	5:35 p.m.	.....
Accommodation	8:15 p.m.	.....
Erie Limited (B)	11,35 p.m.	.....

Sarnia Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Chicago Express (B)	.....	5:30 a.m
Accommodation	.....	7:40 a.m
Reading Express (B)	.....	10:20 a.m
Erie Limited (B)	.....	11:35 a.m
Accommodation	.....	2:30 p.m
Pacific Express (B)	.....	7:00 p.m

London, Huron and Bruce.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	9:55 a.m.	8:15 a.m
Mail	6:40 p.m	4:55 p.m

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Mixed—Mail	11:15 a.m.	7:30 a.m
Express	2:05 p.m.	.....
Express	5:40 p.m.	2:40 p.m
Express—Mixed	9:15 p.m.	5:55 p.m

Toronto Branch.

Hamilton—Depart—						
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
*7:00	a9:15	11:05	12:30	4:10	5:25	n*6:55	9:20
Hamilton—Arrive—						
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
112:30	n10:00	10:30	n12:30	3:55	6:25	8:15

* These trains for Montreal.
† These trains from Montreal.
(A) Runs daily, Sundays included.
(B) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.
(C) No. 20 carries passengers between London and Paris only.
(D) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, southeast corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY R'Y.

Taking effect Monday, May 29, 1893.

Going South.

	a.m.		p.m.	
Leave London	6:40	9:30	2:20	8:00
Arrive St. Thomas	7:15	10:05	2:55	8:40
Depart St. Thomas	7:20	10:10	3:05	8:50
Arrive Pt. Stanley	7:40	10:30	3:25	9:10

Going North.

	a.m.		p.m.	
Leave Pt. Stanley	8:05	11:00	5:30	9:30
Arrive St. Thomas	8:25	11:20	5:50	9:50
Depart St. Thomas	8:35	11:30	6:00	10:00
		p.m.		
Arrive London	9:10	12:05	6:35	10:45

All trains stop at intermediate stations when passengers at or for.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

DEPART—			
London	3:45 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	4:50 p.m
Woodstock	4:42 a.m.	8:52 a.m.	5:45 p.m
Galt	5:42 a.m.	9:23 a.m.	6:48 p.m
Guelph	9:20 a.m.	11:05 a.m.	8:10 p.m
Toronto	8:10 a.m.	12:00 noon	8:55 p.m
Peterboro	11:08 a.m.	.....	11:43 p.m
Kingston	4:05 p.m.	.....	5:00 a.m
Ottawa	5:15 p.m.	.....	5:45 a.m
Montreal	7:20 p.m.	.....	7:40 a.m
Quebec	6:30 a.m.	.....	3:00 p.m
Portland, Me.	8:25 a.m.	.....	8:10 p.m
Boston	8:05 a.m.	.....	8:00 p.m
Halifax, N. S.	11:00 p.m.	.....	.....

Trains arrive from the east at 11:05 a.m., 8:00 p.m., 11:00 p.m.

Going West.

DEPART—			
London	7:15 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:05 p.m
ARRIVE—			
Chatham	9:20 a.m.	12:47 p.m.	12:47 a.m
Detroit	.....	2:30 p.m.	2:30 a.m
Chicago	.....	10:15 p.m.	10:10 a.m
St. Louis	.....	7