# 4 O'clock Condon Advertiger. Two Cel

VOL. XXIX., NO. 161.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1892.

WHOLE NO. 9240.

The Long-Deferred London Elec tion Case Reached.

Mr. Lister Explains How the Steal Was Consummated.

Judge Elliot's Decision the Most Ex traordinary Ever Given in a Canadian Court.

He Has Degraded His Position and Destroyed His Usefulness.

Mr. Moncrieff Justifies the Judge in Being a Political Editor—The Discustion Adjourned for a Week-The Charges Against Caron Are Reviewed by Sir

[Special to the ADVERTISER.] OTTAWA, April 27.—The long-deferred iscussion of the London election case was asst reached in the House this afternoon.
Ir. Lister arose, midst Liberal applause, formally make his impeachment of the Elliot. He declared that if the tained in the petition of the statements contained in the petition of the electors of London presented to Parliament were true, the judge who was attacked had degraded the high office of judge and had deprived a fellow-citizen of a right which the electors had declared he should have, and had conferred that right apon a gentleman who had no more right ogit in the House than had the messenger t the door. (Liberal "Hear hear," and Conservative "Who?") Mr. Lister referred Conservative "Who?") Mr. Lister referred to Judge Elliot's long service and to the fact that the revising officer in London was his gon-in-law, and then proceeded to review the history of the whole dispute in regard to the London voters' lists, the use of which resulted in Mr. Carling's being declared elected. When the objections were first before the revising officer he declared that the notices were not invalid, but

SIMPLY DEFECTIVE, and adjourned his court for two weeks in and adjourned his court for two weeks in order that new notices should be issued. The notices were all served upon the persons to whom objection was taken. A few days latter an appeal was taken to Judge Eliot against the revising officer's decision—a step which the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario had unanimously decided was illegal, it having declared that the revising officer should have gone on to hear the objections. Judge Elliot's decision on the appeal was perhaps the

in a Canadian court. He had declared the objections invalid, and that the 600 names had a right to be on the list. Then the rehad a right to be on the list. Then the revising officer declined to proceed with the ensideration of the appealed votes. But Judge Elliot's decision was appealed to the Queen's Bench at Toronto, which decided that no appeal lay to the county judge in this particular case. In pursuance of that judgment a mandamus was issued, ordering the revising officer to go on and hear the objections. The mandamus was obeyed, and no less than 230 of the names objected to were

STRUCK OFF THE LIST.

After this had been done an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeal, which declined to give a decision owing to the mandamus of the Queen's Bench having been observed. That court, however, when asked to express an opinion for the guidance of Judge Elliot, after some hesitation, had declared that the original notices had been sufficient. One would have thought that in sufficient. One would have thought that in view of these decisions it was the plain and manifest duty of Judge Elliot to follow the decisions of the high courts of justice, yet

allegations therein, with a view of finding whether such charges should be investigated

MONCRIEFF CHAMPIONS THE JUDGE. MR. MONCRIEFF CHAMPIONS THE JUDGE.

Mr. Moncrieff urged the House to be most careful in its consideration of the charges against the judiciary, whom he praised most highly. He ridiculed the idea that because a few newspapers had condemned Judge Elliot he should be held guilty. He charged the Reform press of the country with having prejudiced the London election case in the eyes of the country in having accused Judge Elliot of conspiracy and making other serious charges. Mr. Moncrieff quoted at some length from the evidence taken at the election trial to prove that the signers of the petition were strong political partisans, and that Judge Elliot should not be condemned upon their mere assertion. He condemned upon their mere assertion. He defended Judge Elliot's action as being the right one under the circumstances, and JUSTIFIED HIS COURSE IN WRITING POLITICAL

ARTICLES.

ARTICLES.

by saying that nobody expected judges to lose their political opinions when they were appointed to the bench. He continued speaking until 6 o'closk, and succeeded in what was his evident object—the postponing of further consideration of the subject for another week. subject for another week

subject for another week.

THE CARON CHARGES.

After recess the resolution of Mr. Edgar for an investigation into the charges against Sir A. Caron next came up for consideration, Sir Richard Cartwright resuming the debate. He said it was perhaps as well that a considerable time had elapsed since the charges were preferred in order that all of the members might have had time to consider well the gravity. have had time to consider well the gravity of the offenses charged and the miserable subterfuges by which it was attempted to shield the offender. The course of the shield the oflender. The course of the Minister of Justice had still further tended to degrade the fair name of Canada, which suffered so seriously last year. Sir Richard reviewed the charges preferred by Mr. Edgar, Could anything be more explicit than that Sir A. Caron, profiting from the receipt of large subsidies which he recommended to be granted, had corruptly used vast sums in debauching the electors of a good portion of the country? If the charges were proven the Minister would stand convicted of conspiracy and charges were proven the Minister would stand convicted of conspiracy and embezzlement—embezzlement for a political embezzlement—embezzlement for a political purpose, and involving one of the greatest possible offenses against Parliamentary government. He was in fact accused of treason against the commonwealth. He would stand proven of the worst possible breach of trust. The duty of a Minister imposed on him the task of seeing that the public money was properly expended, yet if the accusations were true Sir Adolphe had violated his oath of office, had aded and assisted in the embezzlement of public funds and had doubled his crime by the use to which the money was put. Yet the to which the money was put. Yet the Minister of Justice saw no harm in all this, no reason for investigation, nothing which calls for the attention of Parliament. He

the fullest investigation of all would be granted and the information manifest duty of Judge Elliot to follow the decisions of the high courts of justice, yet he did not do so. He suddenly decided to take a different course, and, instead of waiting for the result of the appeal, resolved to RENDER A JUDGMENT OF HIS OWN.

RENDER A JUDGMENT OF HIS OWN.

he did not do so. He suddenly accuses to take a different course, and, instead of was and the state of the speal, resolved to state and the state of the speal, resolved to state at the offense of the Postmatter General is he was not disposed to extensate the offense of the Postmatter of the Postmatter of the State of the State

derstand the position of the Government if they were being dealt with as Mr. Mercier had been dealt with. If they were called upon, as he was, to plead before a hostile commission appointed by a political enemy, he could then readily understand their cowardice. But the position was far different. Mr. Edgar proposed that his charges should be investigated before a tribunal, two thirds of whom were chosen by the Government itself. In such a tritribunal, two thirds of whom were chosen by the Government itself. In such a tribunal they would get the benefit of every legal plea and every legal quibble for the purpose of averting and baulking inquiry. Yet the Government dare not face even such a court as that. The inference was plain that the Government must know that the evidence to be presented would be such as could not be controverted. If it were otherwise they would themselves demand an inbe controverted. If it were otherwise they would themselves demand an investigation. The plea of the Minister of Justice that the Privileges and Elections Committee was a partial Tribunal was the very climax of absurdity. There could be no doubt that the reason why the Government refused an inquiry was because it was afraid of the Postmaster-General, who having been in the inner ring had acquired knowledge of the machinery by which fields were fought and won in election campaigus. He was thoroughly acquainted with all the details of that system of corruption, and would not consent to be a

with all the details of that system of corruption, and would not consent to be a
scapegoat in order to allow his equally
guilty comrades to go free.

The proof that Mr. Edgar could make
would be only further proof of the colossal
scheme of corruption by which Canada has
been governed for the last fifteen years. It
would show how the elections of 1882, would show how the elections of 1882, 1887 and 1891 and the bye-elections of 1892 had been bought and sold. Last year's inquiry had only lifted the corner of the veil, an inquiry this year would reveal the corrupt methods by which Canada had been governed. Not even Tammany Hell could show such corruption as the Government of Canada. The whole system of railway subsidies had been used as a means of corruption, and had been tolled for the advantage of members of Parliament, and in every way been used to debauch the members and counties. If the Government continued in anties. If the Government continued in counties. If the Government continued in its objection to an inquiry, the people of Canada could come to no other opiation than that there was something to condeal. He (Sir Richard) warned the Government that if they voted down the resolution and abused the power of their majority the matter would not end there. He (Sir Richard) pledged his honor that it would not. If an investigation were refused, all Canada, all England, all the United States and every spot in the English-speaking and every spot in the English-speaking world would ring with Canada's shame. He would give them plenty of opportunities to sue him in the courts of the law or sit down in self-confessed shame.

He had no doubt that their position was He had no doubt that their position was dictated by "political exigencies." When an inquiry into the section B charges was refused last year a lever was put into the hands of the Postmaster-General, who could say that if other Ministers were not to be investigated he would not be. He asked the Ministry to consider well the serious position in which they placed the Crown, by refusing investigation of so grave charges against a Minister of the Crown. Unfortunately for Canada the Ministers of the Crown had the no reason for investigation, nothing which calls for the attention of Parliament. He complained of the vagueness of the charges. It was not their vagueness which troubled him, it was rather that they were too clear, too distinct and explicit. He knew what the result of an inquiry would be. He knew if it were granted the means by which many of his followers gained their seats would be unveiled. He (Sir Richard) did not know which the speech of the Minister of Justice most lacked, logic or morality, but he was sure that what it lacked in logic it made no is effrontery. This refusal of an inquiry the way in which the Government redeemed its pledges. Premier Abbott, speaking in the Senate in August last, had invited the Opposition to aid in exposing the public wrongdoing exhibited in the Baie des Chaleurs inquiry, and had promised that all offenders, no matter what their position, should be punished. He recalled Sir John Thompson's speech at Lanark, when he pledged his honor that the fullest investigation of all charges would be granted and the information of the Postmaster-General, who he could say that if other Ministers were not conditionally the Minister of the Postmaster-General, who he could say that if other Ministers were alloued as when the kended he would not be. He asked the Ministry to consider well the Crown, by refusing investigation of so grave charges against a Minister of grave charges against a Minister of the Crown they could not he. He crown they could not be were applied to the Ministry to consider well the Crown. Unfortunately for Canada the Ministers of the Crown had the Crown they could not he. Crown they could not he was seried last year a lever was put into the hands of the Postmaster-General, who the made of the Postmaster-General, when kended last year a lever was put into the hands of the Postmaster-General, who could ast year a lever was put into the hands of the Postmaster-General, who call the Ministry of the Ministry to consider well the serious position in which they possition in w for that was contained in their retusa which was tantamount to a confession of guilt which was tantamount to acount a ver It was, said Sir Richard, becoming a ver practical question in this country whet if the Government confessed that this if the Government confessed that this was their policy and their means of conquest, any allegiance was due to any such Gov-ernment. People were asking why they should stay in this country to suffer loss when they were refused the most element-

### Imperial Match-Making.

Matrimonial Projects Took the Queen to Darmstadt.

The Latest Disreputable Perform ance of Clovis Bonaparte.

An English Lad Whistled "Tara-ra" in the Witness Box. Thorough Investigation of Army Affairs.

The Reported Betrothal of Prince George and Princess Mary Denied-Henry Trying, the Actor, Seriously III Murderous Deeds of a Maniac Moor

A Critical Period.

London, April 27 .- There is no denying that between now and Whitsuntide the Government will pass through a somewhat critical period of the session.

The "Hon." Patrick Nugent Committed London, April 27 .- The Hon. Patrick Emilius John Greville Nugent, brother of Baron Greville, and deputy-lieutenant and baron Grevine, and deputy-fluctuants and high sheriff of the county of Westmeath, Ireland, has been committed fortrial on the charge of indecent assault on Miss Marion Price on a train on the way from Brighton to London on Monday, April 18.

British Military Investigation.

LONDON, April 27 .- At last it seems that there is to be a serious investigation of the undoubted defects of the present system of army administration. The interest of the public has been forcibly drawn by the the public has been forcibly drawn by the opportune appearance of the report of Lord Wantage's committee to the positive danger of allowing things to go on any longer in the present state, and the strong feeling which has long existed outside of Westminster will be adequately expressed in Parliament, since the members are very much in earnest, and Lord Randolph Churchill has been pretty fully into the subject. subject.

Spain Excited Over a British Fleet. MADRID, April 27 .- The newspapers here evince signs of disquietude at the prolonged stay of the British fleet off the coast of Galicia, and the Government's attention has been called to the fact that the English been carried to the race that the English have erected a small edifice on the promot tory of Riadiaroze, in the Province Pontevedra, over which the British flag

LONDON. April 27 .- Mr. Henry Irving is very ill. He has partially lost his voice. and since Thursday last has not appeared on the stage of the Lyceum Theater. He has gone to Hastings for change of air. When "Macbeth" was running at the Lyceum two years ago, Mr. Irving suddenly lost his voice in a similar manner. lost his voice in a similar manner. His part is now being taken by Mr. Arthur Sterling, and the revival of "Richelieu" has been postponed for a week.

A Shabby Prince. LONDON, April 27 .- Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte, the natural son of the late Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, is again before the public in a disreputable way. His latest escapade is a refusal to pay debts incurred in stock transactions. He claimed incurred in stock transactions. He claimed that the debt of £410 was void on account of having been incurred in gambling transactions on the stock exchange, and had his plea been sustained it would have been a serious matter for the exchange. The Court of Queen's Bench, however, to-day decided that Bonaparte owes the money lawfully and must pay.

Balfour Prefers the Old Voters' List. LONDON, April 27 .- In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Henry Labouchere asked Mr. Balfour whether, in the the dissolut between of the dissolution of Parliament between September and December, the Government contemplated the introduction of a bill to enable all persons who are qualified after June to vote, and thus enfranchise many who, though legally qualified, were not on the voting register.

Mr. Balfour said that dissolution was remote and uncertain. The Government 2:2

mote and uncertain. The Government did not think it necessary to take any of the steps suggested by Mr. Labouchere.

Imperial Match-Making. London, April 27.—The visit of the Queen to Darmstadt is directly connected with various projects of marriage which are now rife concerning the Royal family. It is hoped that Prince George will become betrothed to Princess Alix of Hesse and that the Grand Duke Ernest will marry Princess Mary of Edinburgh, whose name has been much coupled of late with that of Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmariagen. Crown Prince of Roumania. The with various projects of marriage which

is possible friend in a place which the electors had declared be abould not occur and to defy the will of the electors. The strate reasonable to declared her the infamous Franch can be referred to a sequence of the test of the passengers and crew of the English strate reasonable to declared the model and to electors. The strate reasonable to declared the model and the whole was the first and the content of t

well-known refrain obtruded into the police court at Sunderland. A youth was called to give evidence in the case in which two women had taken out cross-summonses against each other for assault. The boy was the last witness called, and after he had concluded his testimony the bench proceeded to consider their decision. Just as the chairman was about to address the two litigants, the solemn stillness of the court was broken and all present were surprised to hear the familiar refrain, "Ta-ra-ra Boom De-ay;" whistled with the skill which a small boy alone possesses. All eyes were at once turned in the direction whence the air came, when it was seen that the boy still retained his prominent position in the witness box. The ditty was almost half through before the magistrate's clerk recovered from the shock and gravely said, "There, my boy, that will do." A sergeant of police who stood near then gently withdrew the boy from the box.

## Late Canadian News

Steps Taken to Stop the Lottery Business in Montreal.

A Puslinch Man Charged with Stealing 700 Gallons of Wine.

W. R. Meredith, of Toronto, will take summer tour through Europe this year.

Aylmer depot, Quebec, on the C. P. R.,
was burglarized on Wednesday, and some

\$250 stolen. The regular opening of Quebec Parlia-nent took place at 3 o'clock Wednesday

R. Paterson, of Hamilton, is anxious about his 13-year-old son, who left home on April 16, and has not since been heard

Joseph Myers has been arrested in Pus-linch and taken to Brampton for trial on a charge of stealing 700 gallons of wine from the Cooksville vineyards of Andrew Aitken.

Atken.

Henry Creighton, who for 21 years was turnkey at the county jail at St. Catherines, and who resigned when Governor Hamilton died, passed away yesterday in the 74th year of his age.

Estimates for next year were submitted in the Nova Scotia Legislature on Wednesday by Premier Fielding. They provide for an expenditure of \$683,792 49. The estimated gevenne is the same amount.

In the case of Jacob Cronk, who was burned to death on March 11, at Belleville, and whose end was declared by a coroner's jury to be due to accident, affidavits have been made by the widow of deceased and

others that they believe his death was caused by foul play.

Another move has been made towards establishing union stock yards for Montreal. The new stock yards company has purchased 235 acres at Lachine. A company is also formed for the purpose of building control hards of a court of the purpose of building control hards of a court of the court of the purpose of the formet of the court of the court of the court of the purpose of the purpo

pontoon barges to carry cattle from the yards to the steamers.

Smith, of the People's Lottery, and Harper, of the Montreal Lottery, were ar-rested on Wednesday at Montreal, and the arrest of ticket-sellers throughout the city will follow. The People's Lottery and the Montreal Lottery have no charter, but nevertheless have been running for a considerable period and were doing an im mense business. Among those McGill College student

Among those McGill College students in arts and applied science who have obtained the B.A. degree are: James H. Allen, West Osgoode, Ont.; John D. Anderson, Tiverton, Ont.; Philip Colquohoun, Colquboun; George D. Graham, Ottawa; Daniel S. Hamilton, Ravenswood, Ont.; Ewan A. MacKenzie, Lucknow, Ont.; Kenneth McLennan, Alexandria; Wm. P. Pritchard, Beigrave, Ont.; James Taylor, Ottawa, Ont.

LOSS NEARLY \$1,000,000.

The Times' Annex Building, Central Theater and Other Philadelphia Structures Burned-50 Persons Hurt.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.—The Times annex building and Central Theater Variety are in flames. Three explosions have occurred. At 9 p.m. the fire was spreading towards the Continental Hotel and Walnut Street Theater. The eightstory Times annex building fell, setting fire to the traction company's motor house and a dozen other surrounding buildings. A number of people are reported burned in the panic which ensued. PHILADELPHIA, April 27 .- The Times

the panic which ensued.

10:45 p.m.—The fire is under control. It did not reach the Continental Hotel nor ti

It is hoped that Prince George will become betrothed to Princess Alix of Hesse and that the Grand Duke Ernest will mary Princess Mary of Edinburgh, whose name has been much coupled of late with that of Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern-Sigmaningen, Crown Prince of Roumania. The interference of the Emperor of Russia stopped the latter match at a very early stage of the negotiations.

It is now stated that there is not a shadow of foundation for the statement that the official intimation of the engagement of Prince George and Princess Mary is to be promulgated in a few days.

A Mad Moor With Two Pistols.

London, April 27.—A ghastly story is that of the passengers and crew of the English steamship Mequinez, bound to Tangier. Midway between Rabat and Larache, a Moorish passenger, supposed to be insance, onened fire on the crew with two Hongist Princes and the proposed to be insance, onened fire on the crew with two Hongist Princes and the princes will be wised to the continual Hotel nor the Wainut Street Theater, The lors will be waint Street Theater, The lors will be winted to treat the Continental Hotel nor the Wainut Street Theater, The lors will be will be wearly \$1,000,000. Nearly \$1,000.000. Nearly \$1,000.00

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256 Dundas Street, London, Ont. Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions a spe

FAMILY TROUBLES.

A Writ Issued Against a :Hamilton Architect for \$10,000.

HAMILTON, April 27.—A writ for \$10,000 damages for libel has been issued against James Balfour, architect, on behalf of Mrs. Rebecca McCready, wife of James McCready, of Earlsville, Ill. The plaintiff is a sister of Mrs. Balfour, who is estranged from her husband. The alleged libel is contained in a letter written by Mr. Balfour in connection with the trouble her trouble. Balfour in connection with the trouble be-tween the defendant and his wife reflecting upon the character of Mrs. McCready. Mr. McCready arrived in the city yesterday. It is stated that action will be taken on behalf of Mrs. Balfour at once.

WHY MARY WEPT.

Her Faithless Lover Failed to Carry Out

A wedding was announced to take place last night on Buller street which did not come of. The prospective bride was Miss Mary McGregor, and the young man who had pledged his honor to join the ranks of the benedicts after Easter was Thos. Williams—but the old adage that there is many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip—proved, unfortunately, too true in this instance. The wedding was, of course, to be private, but the announcement of the nuptials leaked out, and the young lady's friends looked for out, and the young lady's friends looked for ward to to-day when they would extend their congratulations. The faithless lover was on a visit to his home in Goderich over Sunvisit to his nome in Goderich over Sun-day and returned to the Thompson House, where he boarded, Monday night. Yes-terday he was to engage the parson and pre-sent himself at the bride's mother's at 8 o'clock. All the other arrangements were complete, so far as the bride could perfect them, but at the appointed hour Tom failed to put in an appearance. Minutes grew into hours, when Miss McGregor's worst fears appeared to be realized. Her lover into hours, when Miss McGregor's worst fears appeared to be realized. Her lover had proven false, and instead of carrying out his engagement had taken the 10:30 G. T. R. train in the morning for the west. The faithless lover was a tailor in John White & Co.'s store for about two years, Miss. McGregor, heing, employed as Miss McGregor being employed as a tailoress in the same establishment.—[Woodstock Sentinel-Review, April 27.

TRAVELS IN A TRUNK. How an Actress's Baby Accompanies

It is sometimes said of a man that he lives It is sometimes said of a man that he lives in his trunk. It can only be allegorical at best, but here is a case of a baby, and a remarkable baby at that, not only living in his trunk, but carrying his bathroom, wardrobe and bed around the country with him, all combined in what appears to be an ordinary traveling chest. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Drew (nee Rankin). His name is Sydney Rankin Drew. He is just 6 months old, and has traveled fully 10,000 miles in all kinds of weather all through the great extremes of climate met between Chicago or New York, Yuma and San Francisco. And he has never been a day sick on his travels.

Francisco. And he has never been a day sick on his travels.

Two weeks after young Rankin came into the world his mother was on the stage in a new play in New York. At the age of 4 weeks he left New York on a tour of the United States, and has since traveled 10,000 miles in layary. traveled 10,000 miles in luxury.

traveled 10,000 miles in luxury.

"It was a great puzzle as to how we could travel with the baby," said Mrs. Drew, at San Francisco; "but before leaving New York we invented a contrivance for him, and I believe there is nothing like it. It is a trunk with compartments—on top a bed, below his linen clothes, and on the bottom a bath tub and other articles. When we arrive at a town we have the trunk put on the top of the hack or carriage, and it is in our rooms as soon as ourage, and it is in our rooms as soon as our-selves. There it is only necessary to open the lid and put baby into his bed on the top

as any other trunk belonging to the Drews. The tray is quite deep, with sides reaching a few inches above the margin. A baby's mattress fits into it nicely, having been made for it, and there are miniature sheets, pillows, quiits and blankets. The next layer or compartment contains linen and clothing, all belonging to the baby, and lower down are a bathtub, folding clotheshorse for drying baby's linen and pretty rattan basin stand with an ornamental basin for hot and warm water, with soap trays, etc. a few inches above the margin. trays, etc.

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