

Sicily Convulsed!

The Entire Island Shaken by an Earthquake.

Reported Accident to the Czar and Czarina.

The Eight-Hour Bill Read a Second Time in the House.

Betrothal of the Duke of York and the Princess Mary Announced.

Canada Blamed for Non-Settlement of the Bering Sea Dispute.

A Woman's Determined Attempt to Burn Herself to Death—Fear of Fate of Three Sicilian Miners—Cuba's Captain-General Calling for More Troops.

Cossacks Mutiny.

Moscow, May 3.—It is stated that the Cossacks stationed in St. Petersburg mutinied recently.

Death of Sir James Dromer.

MADRAS, May 3.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Charles Dromer, K.C.B., in command of the British forces in Madras, is dead.

The Queen Consents.

LONDON, May 3.—The announcement is officially made that the Duke of York has been betrothed to the Princess Mary of Teck, and that the Queen had consented to the match.

Many Pilgrims Perish.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—The Church Messenger says that out of 1,000 pilgrims journeying to Nazareth, the majority perished from exposure during the terrible weather encountered on the way.

Saved From a Snowy Tomb.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 3.—A Schikine girl, 17 years old, has been rescued after being buried in the snow for 51 days. She submitted to know and a few crusts of bread.

Sicily Shaken.

ROME, May 3.—The whole of Sicily was shaken by an earthquake to-day. Telegraphic communication with the island is partly interrupted. It is feared that great damage to property and some loss of life were caused by the earthquake.

Disaster in a Mine.

BERLIN, May 3.—While twenty men were descending into the Hugo mine, in Upper Silesia, Sunday, the rope broke and the cage fell to the bottom of the shaft. Three men were killed instantly and several others received injuries from which they will die.

Cattle Plague in Russia.

ODessa, May 3.—A cattle plague imported from the Don country, where 10,000 cattle have perished since January, is ravaging the Southern Governments. Hundreds are dying, and this will further impoverish districts already threatened with famine.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

VIENNA, May 3.—A widow named Altchub, living in Leips, Bohemia, tried last night to burn herself to death. She saturated her clothes with benzine, stood on a chair and set fire to the lower part of her skirt. Her screams attracted the attention of her neighbors, who extinguished the flames. She will die of her injuries.

Yachts Launched.

LONDON, May 3.—The new Vanderbilt steam yacht Valiant was launched at Laird's shipyard, Birkenhead, to-day. Lady Alva Montague, daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, christened the vessel.

The yacht Satanita, which will compete with the new American yacht Navahoe, was launched at Southampton to-day.

Deputies Propose to Fight a Duel.

ROME, May 3.—In the course of a heated debate in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Roano, Under Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior, referred to Deputy de Martino in an insulting manner. As a result preparations are being made for a duel between the two men. The President of the Chamber is doing all he can to effect a reconciliation.

Not Ready Yet to Evacuate Egypt.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Commons Sir Charles Dike offered a motion to the effect that the time was opportune to cease military intervention in Egypt. After a long debate the motion was lost, without a division.

Mr. Gladstone announced that, on account of the pressure of other business, the meeting of the House as a committee on the Irish Home Rule Bill would be postponed till Monday.

Reported Accident to the Czar.

MOSCOW, May 3.—There is a report current that the Czar and Czarina and Grand Duchess Xenia met with a serious accident during their stay in the Crimea. While crossing a bridge over the river, it is said, their carriage was upset and all were thrown in the water. The Czar and Czarina and other members of the imperial family are also said to have been attacked with influenza.

The Bering Sea Bother—Canada Blamed.

PARIS, May 3.—At the meeting of the Bering Sea tribunal of arbitration to-day, F. R. Coudert, of counsel for the United States, spoke giving an outline of the arguments which he proposed to offer in support of Mr. Carter. The defense of the sealing industry in Bering Sea by the United States was, Mr. Coudert declared, imperative, and an attack on the sealing industry was an attack on the United States. Mr. Coudert stated nothing new in the way of facts, but he emphasized the assertion that the failure of Great Britain and the United States to agree to an agree-

ment as to Bering Sea was due to the intervention of Canada.

British Women's Temperance Convention.

LONDON, May 3.—The British Women's Temperance Association met in convention from 10 o'clock this morning until 11 o'clock to-night. The day's proceedings were dominated by a number of speeches, in which bitter personal remarks were indulged in. In the hall for president Lady Somerset was re-elected by a majority of 69. The minority thereupon left the convention in indignation, declaring that the introduction of politics into the association would split the organization and ruin the temperance cause.

Anti-Home Rule Demonstration.

LONDON, May 3.—Eight hundred brokers, headed by leaders bearing the Union Jack and wearing Union Jacks of paper in their hats, marched in procession from the Stock Exchange to a Unionist meeting at Guildhall. Upon reaching Guildhall the brokers sang "Rule Britannia" and cheered loudly for the Union, for Lord Salisbury and other Unionist leaders. A crowd assembled, evidently not in sympathy with the brokers, and lent variety to the cheers by occasional hoots.

The Guildhall was thronged with Unionists. As Lord Mayor Knill, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain and other prominent men were entering part of the platform collapsed, and scores of people fell, but none were seriously injured. Mr. Chamberlain delivered an address, in which he reiterated his prophesies of financial ruin as the outcome of home rule. He predicted that Irish demands on the Imperial Parliament would be unending, especially when Great Britain should be involved in war. He declared also that notwithstanding the protests of the Irish Nationalists a coordinate executive in Ireland must ultimately follow as the result of home rule.

The Trouble in Cuba.

LONDON, May 3.—A Madrid cable from the Captain-General of Cuba is published, in which he confesses that his forces are inadequate to quell the uprising. Instead of the 12,000 troops he was supposed to have he has less than 8,000, which even under normal conditions cannot be considered strong enough. He adds that several insurgents have yielded, and reports that the rebellion is not spreading, but is confined to the country around Holguin, 300 miles from Havana. The towns of Holguin and Santiago de Cuba, besides arranging for the embarkation of seven regiments, has ordered other regiments now stationed in the interior to concentrate at various seaports in case further reinforcements should be necessary. It is reported that the whole Spanish squadron at New York will be dispatched to patrol the coast around Santiago, with order to cut off the insurgents completely from communication with the Cuban exiles.

Second Reading of the Eight-Hour Bill.

LONDON, May 3.—In the House of Commons to-day Samuel Woods, Labor M. P. for Southwest Lancashire and vice-president of the National Federation of Miners, moved that the bill establishing eight hours as a legal day's work in the mines be read a second time.

Mr. Gladstone commented on the probable effect of the measure. He did not believe, he said, that a diminution of the output would produce an increase of wages. All were agreed, he said, that it was not a party question, and the Government could not be identified with it. He was personally unwilling to interfere with the freedom of adult labor, but the present case seemed to justify an exception to the general principle, since the majority of the miners were in favor of the proposed reduction.

Mr. Gladstone, having been asked whether the Government was prepared to apply the same principle of local option to the Government of Ireland, said that the bill in the mines, reminded the House of the Government's position in Ireland.

The Government, Mr. Gladstone said, had never withdrawn from this position, although, of course, the Government had not tried to give effect in view of the disinclination of the people of Ulster to accept such a plan.

The eight hours bill was passed to a second reading, 279 to 201.

Capri's Plea for the Army Bill.

BERLIN, May 3.—In the Reichstag to-day Chancellor Von Capri, in advocating the passage of the Army Bill, said that the Federal Government was resolved in their policy to attain their objects. The rejection of the bill would adversely affect the political situation. Prince Bismarck, the greatest diplomatic genius seen in several centuries, had regarded the strengthening of the army as an absolute necessity. In fact, it was an open question whether at the present moment the army was strong enough to take the offensive even against France alone. "We cannot," said the Chancellor, "be indifferent to the fate of our frontier provinces. The nation desires to protect Alsace-Lorraine. On the day of mobilization a well filled cartridge pouch will be of greater value than a purse full of money. The rejection of the bill will create abroad an impression that there is weakness here. In the name of the empire and in the name of Prussia," concluded the Chancellor, "I announce that Freiherr von Housser's proposal is acceptable to us. We beg of you to assist us to accomplish what we regard as necessary to maintain the peace of Europe and the security and honor of Germany." The Chancellor's speech was received with loud applause.

The Government, it is said, has informed the army bill committee that if the bill is rejected the Reichstag will be forthwith dissolved, the remaining business of the session being set aside. Only eight Centerists supported Freiherr Huenne at the meeting of the Center party.

Don't Want American Cotton.

ODessa, May 4.—Russian cotton spinners boast that they will soon be in a position to dispense with American cotton altogether. The Russian companies' picking houses here and in Batoum are overstocked with Russian cotton awaiting transportation to Moscow and other cities.

For Their Lives!

The Phair Murder Trial at the Spring Assizes.

Burke and Wilson Brought Up from Their Cells.

Witnesses Relate the Circumstances of the Affair.

Both Prisoners, They Allege, Fled at the Detective.

John McGorry Says Burke Was Badly Used by Phair.

A Big Crowd of Spectators—Ladies Soon Evacuate the Court Room—How the Prisoners Looked—The Challenging of Jurors.

John Burke and Thomas Wilson were placed in the dock at the Spring Assizes promptly at 9 o'clock this morning to stand trial on the charge of murdering Detective Harry Phair, on Oct. 13 last.

The prisoners were dressed in black, and although a trifle pale, did not show any



The Late Detective Phair.

evil effects of their long confinement. During the selection of the jury Burke sat with his hand to the back of his head and gazed on unconcernedly. Wilson appeared to be very nervous andidgetted around, his eyes roaming everywhere, and it appeared impossible for him to keep still. There was a large attendance in the court room, many of whom were of the fair sex. This crowd increased as the day advanced, until every inch was occupied and many persons left standing.

It was with considerable trouble that a jury was at last selected. In the commencement of the challenging Mr. McPhillips challenged for Wilson. Mr. Lount, Q.C., held that as the prisoners were both on trial for the one offense the challenge should be on behalf of both of them. The judge ruled in favor of Mr. McPhillips and the challenging continued.

The following jury was eventually selected: John Morgan, D. B. Campbell, Geo. W. Pitt, J. Stephenson, Isaac Parker, John Brodie, Robt. Graham, Elisha Bate, James Wellington, Hodgins, Matthew Drummond, Hector Monk, James Dundas.

Those who were challenged on behalf of the defense were: John Winters, John Branton, Gilbert Clark, Duncan Gilles, Duncan Fletcher, Wm. Beattie, John Morrow, John H. Hodgins, John Brodie, Wm. Elliott, Thos. Bunting, Emille Bolton, B. J. Nash, Peter J. Lucas, Wm. Garlick.

For the crown the following had to step to one side: James Lee, Frank Light, J. Hart, James Ballintyne, Thos. Bourne, Chas. Barrett.

THE CROWN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Lount, Q.C., then addressed the jury on behalf of the crown. He dwelt on the enormity of the case that was about to be tried. He enumerated the different phases of murder and pointed out the distinction between premeditated killing and killing with malice aforethought. With deliberation that showed cruel malice, he said, Henry Phair had been slain by one of the prisoners, at the instance of the other. Mr. Lount then read the law with regard to cases of drunkenness or disorderly conduct on public highways. It was to be submitted to the jury that the prisoner Burke was a loose, idle and disorderly person, under one or both of the definitions clearly by the speaker. If the man was drunk, then his arrest without a warrant was perfectly justifiable, and Burke had no right to resist, neither had his companion Wilson any right to assist him in that direction. At the time of the arrest Wilson had coolly and apparently without anger said to Burke, "You have your gun; use it." That very act of itself was a deliberate one, a malicious act; an act that took the provocation away and did not permit of the jury reducing the charge to manslaughter. There was deliberation all through. After Burke arose from his feet he slowly unwrapped his weapon and with the words, "G— your soul, throw down those handcuffs or I will shoot you!" He then shot. This was characterized by Mr. Lount as a deliberate, willful act, one unprotected by provocation and actuated by malice and bad intent. It was to be shown during the trial that Burke had been in jail several days after the arrest, "I gave that rider, the—, one in the side. Because they knew that rider had arrested their boy companion a few months before, and was known to them. They had simply mistaken the man."

WHITFOOT LANCASTER.

was the first witness for the crown. Mr. Lancaster was a policeman at the time of the murder and had since resigned. When with the police he acted as photographer for the force. He recognized a photograph of the locality in which the murder oc-

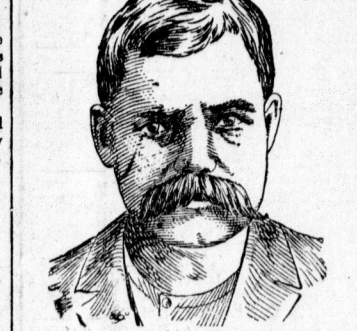
curred, taken a few days after the event. The photograph was a large one, about 2x1 feet.

JOHN BROS., a tinsmith for London Furniture Company, sworn—Saw Burke on the day of the murder at the outside of Sam Sing's laundry, Richmond street. Witness was driving north towards Morley's butcher shop, and saw Burke acting in a disorderly manner. He was exposing his person, and a boy was with them. From his actions he would take it that Burke was drunk at the time. Opposite Kent street he met Detective Phair coming south. Mr. Keary was with him.

Mr. Lount asked the particulars about the prisoner Burke's action. During its recital a number of girls beat a hasty retreat, leaving only four elderly ladies in the court room.

DANIEL M'KERRICHEN, a street car driver, was on duty on Oct. 13 last about 2:15 in the afternoon. He recognized the prisoner with the mustache (Burke). He was driving his car south on the day in question, and saw Burke leaning against the telegraph pole. He was exposing his person, and was facing the street. There was a lady in the car. He would believe Burke to have been at the time the worse of liquor.

CHARLES LEWIS, a barber on Richmond street, south of



John Burke.

Maple, saw both of the prisoners on that day. Burke was leaning against the window, and Wilson was standing at the outside of the sidewalk. Burke was talking to a little boy that was with them, and looked to be very drunk, in fact was hardly able to stand up. The little boy was asking Burke to go to a hotel and get a bed. The latter refused with an oath. Burke and the boy then proceeded north, and Wilson went out on the road and took a car in the park. He next saw them in the park about twenty minutes afterwards. The witness had gone into his back yard and split some wood. When he came in again he heard the shots, and going to the front of the door he saw the two prisoners running around the bishop's palace towards the park. Was there anybody chasing them? Why, yes; eight of people were following them.

To Mr. McPhillips—He did not think that he stated the case any more strongly to you than at the inquest. He had not talked the matter over with any of the witnesses for the crown; simply to Mr. Lount, Q.C. Wilson appeared to be perfectly sober and jumped on a car going north. In the park he saw Constable Crawford club the man. He could not believe the second man was not struck at all, but fell to avoid punishment. He could not tell the force of the blow, but would not care to get the same crack himself. Both men were on the ground when the patrol wagon came. Mr. McPhillips asked the witness if he saw the prisoners beaten again in the wagon, but the Lordship ruled the question out.

CHARLES A. MORLEY, butcher, 517 Richmond street, was at his place of business on the day the murder occurred about 2:30 p.m. Detective Phair came in and asked him to telephone for the patrol.

Mr. McPhillips asked that the detective be called simply Henry Phair until it was proved that he was a detective.

Mr. Lount went on to prove the occupation of the witness by the witness who swore that Phair had acted as a constable and detective for a number of years to his knowledge. After calling the patrol wagon the witness went to the front of the store and looking south he saw Phair with his hands on a man's shoulders. The man resisted and Phair threw him. They both fell together. A man came to Phair's assistance, and the latter got his knee on the prisoner. Another man came north just then and then attempted to push or strike Phair. After this he (the newcomer) stepped out into the street three or four yards and pointed and fired in the direction of the detective. Witness did not see him pull the pistol. Immediately after firing the shot Phair got up onto his feet and pressed his hands over his side. Then the man who had been underneath Phair, got up and stepping back, fired at the detective. Then both men ran, and in running turned and fired at P. C. Boyd. He next saw the prisoners in a patrol wagon, but would not positively recognize the men in the box as them.

To Mr. McPhillips—He could not hear what was said between the constable and the prisoner. The latter was standing when Phair laid his hand on his shoulder. The man made an effort to get away and Phair threw him, but the witness could not describe how. Phair was in plain clothes and did not have any particular badge or sign of his position. He could not swear whether or not, at the time of the arrest, that Phair had made a motion towards his hip pocket as if to draw a pistol or get his handcuffs.

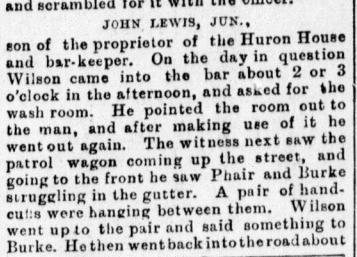
The man who came up from the south tried to push Phair off. The young man, Fowler, was also helping Phair by holding the prisoner's legs. After the first shot was fired by the man in the road, the man who had been underneath got up and fired also. Phair was carried into his (Morley's) shop. Re. In Sam and a doctor were sent for, but witness could not state whether or not Mr. Phair had made a will when on his premises.

CATHERINE SMITH lives at 129 Mill street and was on Richmond street about 2:15 p.m. on the 13th day of October last. She saw two men down on the sidewalk in front of Padney's tinshop. She was about twelve or fifteen feet away at the time and continued towards them. Mr. Phair was kneeling on the man who was down and he looked as if he was "fussing" at the man's hands. Then she saw another

man come around and, stooping down, said something to the man underneath. She could not tell what was said. In a minute the man who was stooping stepped back and fired at Phair. The witness here identified the prisoner Wilson as the one who shot first. He (Wilson) unwrapped his revolver, and, coming up to Phair, gave him a shove, saying: "— your soul, if you don't throw down those handcuffs I will shoot you." This was repeated twice, and then he pointed the revolver at the prostrate man and fired. Henry Phair got up and exclaimed: "Oh, I am shot! I am shot!" Some men went to his assistance and he was carried into the butcher shop. She heard him praying for God to have mercy on his soul, in the shop, and as everyone was excited and running hither and thither, she got down and spoke to him, offering words of consolation in what she thought to be his dying hour.

Mr. McPhillips could not tell whether Phair had grabbed the revolver from Wilson or not, nor could she tell whether Wilson had dropped the weapon and scrambled for it with the officer.

JOHN LEWIS, JUN., son of the proprietor of the Huron House and bar-keeper. On the day in question Wilson came into the bar about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and asked for the wash room. He pointed the room out to the man and after making use of it he went out again. The witness next saw the patrol wagon coming up the street, and going to the front he saw Phair and Burke struggling in the gutter. A pair of Wilson's pants were hanging between them. Wilson cut up to the pair and said something to Burke. He then went back into the road about



Thomas Wilson.

eight or ten feet, may be less, and fired a shot from a revolver at Phair. The latter then fell and afterwards got up again. Then Burke got up and backed to the car track, where he, too, fired at the detective. They then ran across the lawn at St. Peter's Cathedral, Wilson leading. Two shots were fired at P. C. Boyd by the men as they ran.

To Mr. McPhillips—About twenty minutes elapsed between the time Wilson came into the hotel, and the time that the pair was captured by the handcuffs.

Mr. McPhillips—Now you were 25 yards away at the time, and you, of all the witnesses, are the only one who claims to have seen these handcuffs.

Witness—Well, I saw them, anyway, dangling between the two. One handcuff might have been on. The witness did not see the revolver knocked out of Wilson's hand. If it had happened he would have seen it.

JOHN M'GARRY, blacksmith, Richmond street—Saw Phair on the day in question pass his door going south. He noticed Burke staggering, before Phair reached him. After coming up to the man, Phair turned and came back, apparently expostulating with him. When they arrived at Leigh's plumber shop the detective placed the man under his arm, and placed the prisoner's hand behind his back, at the same time making an attempt to draw his handcuffs. He had one out of his pocket when Burke gave a wrench and faced him. "Then," said Mr. McGorry, "Phair gave him a clip and raised him himself over Burke's thigh. Wilson came up and said something to Phair. What it was I cannot state, but anyway I remember Phair answered, 'I won't, I won't.' Wilson then drew a revolver and after unwrapping it fired at the detective. Phair got up and walked to the front of his shop exclaiming: 'I am shot! I am done! God have mercy on my soul.' The two prisoners then ran across the street and down towards the park. Some shots were then fired, but by whom he could not say.

To Mr. McPhillips—Burke was the quietest man I ever saw arrested and I was sorry to look at him, he got such a hard fall. The man was thrown into the filth at the side of the road. Phair then called on the young man in the Queen's name.

Mr. McPhillips—Well, you didn't say that at the inquest.

Witness—Yes, I did. I told you that he first said "Come here." The lad did not move and Phair then ordered him in the Queen's name.

Mr. McPhillips—Did you at any time see Phair grab Burke by the throat?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. McPhillips—By what hand?

Witness—The right.

Mr. McPhillips—And Phair kept on guzzling him while he lay in the ditch?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. McPhillips—Up to the very moment that Phair was shot do you say that Burke was very roughly used?

Witness—Yes, he was very badly used.

To Mr. Lount—You say, witness, that Phair had Burke by the throat with his hands. When was that?

Witness—After he threw him down. Mr. Lount—Well, you say that after Phair threw him down he tried to put the handcuffs on him. How could he do this with his hands on the man's throat?

Witness—Well, he had one hand on his coat collar.

Mr. Lount—And is that what you mean by his throat?

Witness—No; he had his hand on the

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side of his neck.

Mr. Lount—That will do.

The court then adjourned for lunch. The trial will probably be finished to-night, as most of the witnesses were examined this morning.

BURNED OUT.

The Crystal Beach Hotel Burned—Trinity College School Scorched Again.

RIDGWAY, Ont., May 3.—The hotel at Crystal Beach, the popular summer resort on Lake Erie, near this village, was completely destroyed by fire. Mr. J. E. Rebstock, president of the Crystal Beach Company, places the loss at \$8,000; insurance, \$3,000. The fire originated in the garret.

PORT HOPE, Ont., May 3.—About 7:30 tonight fire again broke out in Trinity College school. The firemen were promptly on hand and extinguished the fire without much damage being done.

MONTREAL, May 3.—A fire at the Montreal annex this morning destroyed a house belonging to C. R. Dinick, of Toronto, and valued at \$3,000.

A TERRIBLE POSSIBILITY.

A Steamer Collides With a Schooner—The Latter Thought to Have Sunk With All on Board.

LONDON, May 4.—The British steamer City of Khiss, from Calcutta for London, passed Dover to-day. She reports that while off Beachy Head last night, she collided with an unknown schooner. Those on the steamer fear that the schooner went down with all on board, as she disappeared a few minutes after the accident, and no response was made to the steamer's signal. The steamer sustained damage forward, and her forehold is full of water.

A RELIGIOUS UPHEAVAL.

Five Hundred Milwaukee Business Men Close Shop to Attend a Revival Service.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 4.—About 500 business places, including banks, mercantile houses and factories, were closed a portion of the day yesterday in observance of Revivalist Mills' mid-week Sabbath. Five thousand one hundred conversions are reported.

HARRIS WILL DIE.

The Wife-Poisoner Refused Clemency by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4.—Governor Flower has denied the application for clemency for Carlisle W. Harris, and Harris will be electrocuted during the week beginning Monday next.

Incendiary Pupils.

PORT HOPE, May 4.—It has been discovered that the recent fires at Trinity College were caused by six young pupils, who set the building on fire in a spirit of mischief. The excitement is great. The boys are under arrest.

Would Not be Pensioned.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.—Advices from Honolulu are to the effect that an effort was made to induce the deposed Queen to accept a pension and withdraw her claims to the throne. She refused, relying on the United States to restore her. The annexation party will send another commission to Washington, probably at the same time as Commissioner Blount, on June 4.

The Armenian Troubles.

LONDON, May 4.—The Daily News says, referring to the Armenia troubles, that it is stated that Mr. Thompson, the American minister, has received instructions from Washington to confine his representations at the Porte to the questions of damages to the Marasivan College and not to interfere in any way in behalf of the Armenians connected with the college who were arrested on the charge of sedition. Grave fears are entertained for the safety of the Armenians thus abandoned. The Grand Vizier has dismissed from the commands of the provincial gendarmie, Housser Pach, whose guilt of setting fire to the Marasivan College has been established. Doubtless, according to the custom in such cases, Housser will shortly receive a more lucrative appointment.

Steamship Arrivals.

May 3. From
Luko Ontario..... Liverpool..... New York
Amurthyth..... Father Point..... Glasgow
Greenland..... New York..... Glasgow
Sarmathia..... Father Point..... Glasgow
Peruvian..... Glasgow..... Glasgow
Spanandam..... New York..... Rotterdam



SOLENN
STUDY!

HOW TO MAKE ALL ENDS MEET

is a problem just now which many are trying to solve. Some are not able to make ends meet, and very few are able to make them lap over. For this reason, a method has been found in the use of C. W. C., which it saves money, time and labor, and in all household operations it is pronounced the cheapest and the best. It thoroughly cleanses and purifies everything, disinfects and destroys the germ of disease and keeps the home healthy and happy. All grocers sell.

