Plague-Stricken Steamers Reach New York Harbors,

Several Deaths on Board the Rugia and Normannia. Canadian Quarantine Equip

ments at Grosse Isle Inadequate.

Cholera Strikes Down Its Victims With Marvelous Rapidity.

More Encouraging Report From Cholera-iniected Districts—Preident Harri-son's Circular Misusforstood—Ar-rangements for Funiasing the Mails —Several Deaths on Yssels in New York Harbor—Bodies (Cholera Vic-tims Cremated.

PLAGUE SHIPS IN NEW TOK HARBOR, NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Noting can reave the metropolis from a pat plague absolute compliance on the part of emember of the community with the structions of the Board of Falth and absolute compliance on theps member of the community was structions of the Board of Ial quarantine authorities. In real, It cannot be oversum newly infected steamships Tharbor yesterday with storico sufering. They were the Normannia, both from Hal Rugia buried five steerages see and had five living cholesy on board when she cast of Normannia buried four steers and one cabin passenger. and one cabin passenger.

the crew.

The Normannia sailed from Aug. 26 and touched at Souher way to this port. She car class and 220 second-class pa steerage passengers were 482
The Rugia, the other pest
Hamburg-American Packe
which arrived in port ye
cholera, left Hamburg on which arrived in port ye cholera, left Hamburg on A had 98 cabin and 436 steera on board. She touched at So her way over. The first dea week after leaving port. Dr. Jenkins has issued the

of orders and under no dwill he allow anyone to a vecssels quarantined. Furth anticipated on the Moravia at the two convalescents were represent that the convalence of the converse of the co

the two convalescents were rep-well this morning.

The patients aboard the Rugia and Moravia will probab-ferred to Swinburne Island, the diagnosis in each case was Dr. Jenkins did not doubt scarge was cholera. He sa-tifues hopeful of keeping the di-lower bay. However, the wo-expected, as in 1887 there w-deaths on the hospital islands ar-actual cases when the steerage ferred.

CANADA CO-OPERATES
OTTAWA, Sept. 4.—Hon. J
maker, Postmaster-General of
States, wired the Dominion Po
partment, asking what steps '
adopted to disinfect mail m
Europe, with a view of prev
introduction of cholera. Sir
replied that he, had cabled the B
master-General of Aug. 10:1-6 naster-General on Aug. 19 to f This arrangement, it is exp prove efficacious.

prove efficacions.

Washington, Sept. 4.—Surgi
Wyman, of the Marine Hospi
telegraphed to the Provincial 8
qualce, asking him what steps
taken to prevent the intre
cholera into Canada. Dr. V sels arriving tre for twenty days after nended the Imperia tend the prohibition of repean and Asiatic ports, and cial Government and a proc emics ready to Continuing he say thirty-three local out of a possible 815. proceed to will appoint sal

lampshire, pres portation of chole may be disinfe

through this port of ciolera or or tagious diseases.

The Federal authorities have no mayor and Provincial Governm they cannot entertain the idea of the old immigrant sheds on the Embankment at their disposal for hospital, as the establishment of there would be in the way of inm This is taken to indicate that the ment has no intention as yet of primingration into Canala.

SPEEDY IN ITS ACTON.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The public

casioned by the cholera is fast dying out, owing to the limitation of the disease in an opidemic form to the Hamburg district, and the confidence that is felt in the vigilance of the authorities. Cool weather and abundant rain storms are keeping down disease simulating cholera. The undoubted cases of Asiatic cholera that have been taken to the Mosbit Hospital are all traceable to Hamburg. The marvelous rapidity with which the Hamburg infection operates was instanced in one case. Not half an hour elapsed between the time the victim went near the infected linen and the victim went near the infected linen and the time be was stricken down.

EAD WATER IN WINDSOR, ONT.
WINDSOR, Sopt. 4.—At a meeting of the Board of Health Dr. Coventry, the medical health Or. Coventry, the medical health officer, submitted an analysis by the Previncial Board of Health Showing that Windsor water was strongly contaminated with sewage from the Walkerville sewers. It was decided to ask the courts. It was decided to ask the courts. It was also decided to ask the records. It was also decided to ask the courts of the c

FUMIGATING THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—By the direction of Postmaster-General Wanamaker, Superintendent Brooks, of the Foreign Mail Office, has notified postmasters at Detroit, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan; Suspension Bridge, Morristown, Ogdensburg, Rouse's Point, New York; Newport and St. Albans, Vermont, and Neche, North Dakota, that their offices have been designated as points at which mails reaching the United States from Canada shall be lumigated to protect against cholera. Railway postoffices have been instructed to turn over to those offices mails received by them from Canada and to thoroughly fumigate the contents by sulphur. They are to use every effort not to unnecessarily delay any article. FUMIGATING THE MAILS.

to unnecessarily delay any article.

NEW ARRIVALS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Since this morning the following-named steamers have sarrived in the lower bay: The North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, from Genoa Aug. 4, with 508 immigrants; the French steamer La Bourgogne, from Havre Aug. 27, reported early this morning with 840 mmigrants; the North German Lloyd steamer Darmstadt, from Bremen Aug. 24, vitb 380 immigrants; the Oriuoco, from Bermuda; the Burnley, from Cuba, and the brilliant, from Altona, which is a suburb Hamburg. The Fulda's passengers were bund to be in perfect health, everal Deaths on Board Vessels in the

ERAL DEATHS ON BOARD VESSELS IN THE

During the day the startling fact was made public that three deaths had secured ou board the Normannia, two on he Moravia and one on the Rugia. It was lso ascertained that six cases of the isease had been sent to Swinburne Island day. The cabin passengers of the camer Normannia have been transferred Hofman Island.

to Hollman Island.

PANIC AMONG PASSENGERS.

The panic among passengers to-day before heir removal is described by eye-witnesses is something frightful. They cried aloud gainst being confined in a pest ship, and adies on board of the vessel were in a state of the greatest terror. Their fears were clieved to a certain extent, however, by heir removal to Hollman Island. The ong the passengers as of a heart character. There was some doub the cabin passengers as to the amer, but the deaths and new case occured to-day have brought terro bravest hearts on board of the in d vessel and all now fully recognize the grim spectre of cholera is really

EXPLAINING THE PRESIDENT'S CIRCULAR. AMNING THE PRESIDENT'S CIRCULAR. SHIINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—In view evident misunderstanding by many nso it the President's quarantine cirlast Thursday, Assistant Secretary ding explains that it applies only to is carrying immigrants and sailing infected ports after the date upon the circular was issued. It does not to cabin passengers if they are furtocabin passengers if they are furo cabin passengers if they are fur-with a certificate of health by the fficer of the port. Neither does it

neconstantly apply to steerage passengers, if citizens of the United States and are furnished the requisite health certificate.

STEAMERS EN ROUTE.

LIVERTOOL, Sept. 4.—All the transtallantic steamship companies whose vessels all from this port have ceased carrying teerage passengers.

sons who had been previously attacked d during the day. All of the day. All of the day is a disorders were neitted to the hospitals here yesterday. enty-four died.

wenty-four died.

Sr. Perensenus, Sept. 4.—Throughout
ussia Thursday there were 6.673 new
ses of cholera and 2.741 deaths. In this
y yesterday 120 new cases and 31 deaths
unred. There is a great increase of
olera in the St. Petersburg garrison
tee the troops returned from the maneures.

HAMBURG, Sept 4.-The ambulances of HAMBURG, Sept 4.—The ambulances of city yesterday took to the hospital 325 olera patients, of whom 197 died. Five indred and twenty eight cholera cases divided twenty eight cholera cases of 329 deaths not previously reported, or registered yesterday. These bring estendal If your druggist has none in a took get him to procure it for you.

that with the exception of one or two cases that are now recoverig there is not a case of cholera in England and Wales. So far as known there are no cases of cholera at Southampton, where the utmost precautions have been taken.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—There were 41 new cases of cholera and four deaths reported here to-day.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—There were 41 new cases of cholera and four deaths reported here to-day.

QUARANTINE AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Dr. Duffield, health officer of Detroit, backed by the authority of the United States, has decided to establish a twenty day's quarantine at Detroit. The decision was made after reading a telegram from Quebec giving a report of the International Health Commission upon the Canadian quarantine station at Grosse Isle. As soon as this order is enforced immigration between Montreal, Quebec and Detroit must coase. The railway men have declared that they The rallway men have declared that they will not attempt to bring any immigrants from Montreal through Detroit after that

order is made.

VIEULENT NATURE OF THE DISEASE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—There cannot be any doubt of the virulent nature of the disease. Heinrich Lamiers, who died today at 6 o'clock was only taken this morning. Antonio Herla, on board the Rugia, was also taken sick for about 30 hours. The last remaining child of the Born family, an intant of a few months old, is not expected to live through the night. Of the whole family of children, five in number ten days ago, running from 10 years down to the baby in arms, the little one, which is sure to die, is all that the parents have left.

NOTES.

The Antwerp correspondent of the News says: "The situation here is improving. Only eight cases of cholera have been reported in 48 hours."

The Berlin correspondent of the News

The Berlin correspondent of the News says: "On an average 20 cases of cholera are taken daily to the Moabit Hospital in this city, but none of them have dis-closed the symptoms of the Asiatic type." The cholera has appeared in Hanover,

Germany.

Dr. Wise, of the State Board of Health at Columbus, O., wires that he would go to Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo on Monday to prepare for quarantine against Canada.

Late Canadian News

Failure of Herring and Lobster Fisheries.

Birthday Colebration of the Oldest Protestant Church in the Country.

Sir Henry Tyler, president of the Grand Trunk Railway, spent Saturday in To ronto on tailway business.

ronto on tallway business.

St. Paul's Church, Halifax, the oldest Protestant Church in Canada, celebrated its 142nd anniversary on Sunday.

H. M. S. Pelican, struck on the ledge off Gull Marsh, about 18 miles from Bonne Bay, and lost part of her false keel.

The lobster fishery at Newfoundland has been a failure and many packers have closed up disgusted with the season's At Belleville on Saturday, Coffin Mc

At Belleville on Saturday, Coffin Mc-Donald, a notorious character, was found guilty of burglary and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. Reports from the cod fisheries along the northern Labrador coast are discouraging, and so far the herring fishery has been a complete failure. Many of the people in the vicinity of Currant Island will require assistance to keep through the winter.

TIDINGS FROM TORONTO.

Trouble in a Church - Trolley Motor Men Censured by a Coroner's Jury.

aboard both steamers were in the best of health.

BODIES OF CHOLERA PATIENTS CHEMATED.

NEW YORK, Sopt. 4.—The Cunard Line steamship Umbria, which arrived yesterday morning at Quarantine, remained in the hands of the health authorities and inspectors until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Since carried 461 saloon, 277 second cabin, and 553 steerage passengers.

The passengers brought by the Gallian and the Inman Line steamship City of Berlin are still detained.

All the bodies of those who died on the Rugia and Normannia were taken to Swinburne Island and cremated.

OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Paris, Sept. 4.—The cfficial report of the cholera in this city states that there were 74 fresh cases of the disease on Thursday and 59 fresh cases and 42 deaths Friday.

Berelin, Sept. 4.—In Hamburg Friday there were 626 new cases of cholera and 166 deaths.

HAYE, Sept. 4.—The Hamburg Friday there were 626 new cases of cholera and believe of the cholera occurred here yesterday, but 36 persons who had been previously attacked died during the day.

Famis, Sept. 4.—Forty-one persons TORONTO, Sept. 3.—There is trouble in Jarvis Street Unitarian Church owing

The Poet Whittier Probably Dying. HAMPTON FALLS, N. H., Sept. 4.—Doc-ors pronounce the condition of Mr. Whittier as extremely critical and give little hope of his recovery

Steamers Arrived.

Arrival of the Columbus Statue at New York

Fatal Collapse of an Old Neapolitan

Disastrous Fire at Bobrownik-Agita tion for the Restoring of the Pope's Temporal Power.

Thirty Three Buildings Burned.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—By a conflagration at at Bobrownik to-day 33 buildings were destroyed and three lives lost.

Disaster in Naples.
Naples, Sept. 4.—The old Palazzo in the Via Taverna collapsed to-day, burying many persons in the ruins. One body crushed and mutilated and the bodies of three persons still alive but badly injured have been already extricated.

Arrival of the Columbus Statue.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- The Italian roya New York, Sept. 4.—The Italian royal mail transport Garigliano arrived here today, having on board the Columbia statue that is to be erected at the Central Park plaza at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue. Dr. Sanborn, of the Health Department, boarded the ship and found everyone well; so it will be permitted to come up from Quarantine to-morrow.

The Pope's Temporal Power.

REPLIAN Sept. 4 — Areast Catholic come.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—A great Catholic congress has been held at Mainz, at which the leaders of the Center party, Herr Ballenstrom, Dollinger, Kittler and Reichsenspeiger, spoke. At the final sitting the congress approved a resolution affirming that the restoration of the Pope to temporal power was an essential condition to poral power was an essential condition to the independence of the Holy Sec. Herr Ballenstrom in his closing oration declared that the Catholics in Germany would never consent that the Pope should be subject to any power. The law of guar-antee could not suffice to protect the Panacy.

The Financial Pulse Flutters LONDON, Sept. 4.—Discount, if anything was easier last week, but there was no quotable change. The failures of the week did not seem to effect the market much. There is little likelihood of any revival of business in the near future. The suspension of Sir Titus Salt, Sons & Co., the Bradford manufacturers, points to the stress laid upon several textile manufacturers, while the failure of Redfern Alexander & Co., the Australian and New Zealand merchants and bankers, it is feared reflects the condition of other eastern houses. The failure of the London and General Bank has no special significance, was easier last week, but there was n

General Bank has no special significance, but may retard the restoration of confidence. The bank was connacted with the Liberator Building Society, which has suspended with liabilities of £3,300,000. Other building and land companies are known to be affected. On the Stock Ex-change the spread of cholera adversely effected prices, but the market was better to the close.

AQUATIC.

HAMILTON, Sept. 4.—The only races in which the contest was at all close was the senior four-oared races and the professional single seulls. In the senior singles Hedley, of Philadelphia, had a walk-over. The first race was for working fours, half mile, and was won by the Argonauts of Toronto in 10 minutes, 7g seconds; Dons of Toronto second, and Leanders of Hamilton third. The senior singles, one and a half miles THE HAMILTON REGATTA

econd, and Leanders of Hamilton third. The senior singles, one and a half miles as won by Hedley, of Philadelphia, Fred

ompared with the exports of 1843, before the free trade system came in force. It may be of interest to note in what lines this increase has taken place. The following table shows in detail the amount of exports of leading British manufactured goods in the years 1843 and 1890:

Apparel. 259,276
Brass and copper 1,810,743
Coais. 784,000
Cotton manufactures. 15,103,136
Cotton yarn. 7,771,464
Hardwares. 1,307,487
Iron and steel 2,467,717
Linen manufactures. 3,377,649
Woolen warn. 6186,646
Woolen yarn. 637,305

a Woolen manufactures. 618-6186 20.418.482 Woolen varn. 637,30.5 4.056,640 Machinery. 554,653 1 6,410,651 The shipping statistics of the United Kingdom tell the same story. In 1842 the United Kingdom owned 3,051,420 tons of shipping. Now the United Kingdom owned 3,051,420 tons of shipping. Now the United Kingdom own 7,978,538 tons of shipping. But the increase is far greater than these figures show, for in 1842 the steamers belonging to the United Kingdom were few in number, while now that country owns 5,042,517 tons of steamships, which have at least four-fold the freighting capacity of a similar amount of tonnage of sailing ships. Of these vossels 3,601 British steamships, measuring 4.563,119, and carrying 124,654 men, are engaged in the foreign trade alone; yet this vast fleet had hardly a representative on the ocean in 1843.

Tennyson has been staying in London

Tennyson has been staying in London and astonishing all his friends by his physical vigor and the buoyancy of his spirits.

lican candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Kansas, is a Democrat, but she is stumping the district for and with her husband.

HOMESTEAD'S LESSON.

A Rich Man on the Relations of Labor and Capital.

His Unprejudiced Views-How He Pro poses to Regulate the Distribution of Wealth-A Question Propounded to Cause His Own Class to Think.

An affair like that at Homestead educates the public mind rapidly; more rapidly in a month than ten years of books and pamph-lets. In the face of death men stop to think.

think.

What is the remedy! And when the Daily
Journal gives in one column the picture of
Cluny Castle, or the magnificent pile from
which the Lyttons have gone out to admit
partner Phipps from the Homestead mills,
and in another sketches showing the dead
and dying upon the banks of the Monongaleia, the contrast is so sharp that one
draws a quick breath of discomfort, and
even the most conservative, whose manhood
is stronger than his layer of dellars admits even the most conservative, whose manhood is stronger than his love of dollars admits that something is wrong. Less than half a century ago the people

Less than half a century ago the people of the United States were comparatively poor and the wealth of the country distributed with a near approach to equality, less than a dozen individuals having fortunes approaching the million mark. The laws had been wede for the existing conditions. had been made for the existing conditions of labor, and were as, a whole, of a satis-

factory character.

No one had yet dreamed of the marvelous inventions and discoveries of natural wealth which were to upset all conditions of production, and make the succeeding 50 ears as a wealth giving period, unpre-edented in the history of the world. Anhracite and bituminous coals, petroleum,

thracite and bituminous coals, petroleum, the cotton gin, the resper, steam and electricity, with their thousand marvels, were studdenly emptied upon a community whose laws had been made for conditions the very opposite of those now existing.

It is not to be wondered at that the American mind should seize upon the possibilities which old laws gave to individuals for grabbing these new-found troasures. They would have been more than human if they could have resisted the temptation, and, besides, it must be recollected that the Christianity practiced was of a perfunctory character, formal and nominal rather than real, and civilization just beyond the period of wild beast skin wearing.

In 50 years the creation of wealth has be

In 50 years the creation of wealth has become prodigious; the distribution of wealth has become frightful in its inequalities. The laws, which were beneficent for an agricultural and pastoral people, worked degredation and infamy in a manufacturing community. They permitted the few to grab the greater part of this new wealth.

LUXUKY AND FOVERTY SIDE BY SIDE.

With great fortunes are coming upon the scene an unparalleled luxury upon the one hand, and a poverty upon the other, scarcely surpassed in the days when production did not equal one-tenth of the present output. In the strife for wealth the law-making power was found to be a useful auxiliary.

useful auxiliary.

Judges were bought. Senatorships were sold in the interests of railways and the great corporations; and within the last ten years we find wealth—not contented with the advantages which the laws, con-fessedly in its favor—give it—hiring private armies to give force to edicts allot-ting to the laborer a lesser share of the

at this exhibition, so closely resembling the evil days when rich Romans sur-rounded themselves by hired bands of

parade the streets surrounded by his ladiators. He sits in a secret office, re-noved from danger, and, in communication with the telegraph wires, orders his army

legal, but fair, and authorized by the teachings of the Gospel.
There is only one class to dispute this proposition. They are the toilers, whose labor is the immediate cause of the production of our wealth. We may say that there must be intelligence to direct, and that to the intelligence which takes advantage should come the gains.

But Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Frick are proofs that in the ranks of labor itself there is intelligence to direct. Many Carnegies and many Fricks would spring up to-morrow if opportunity permitted.

Carnegies and many Frieks would spring up to-morrow if opportunity permitted.

LABOU'S JOYLESS EXISTENCE.

If one would study the justice of a system of political economy let him surrender his vested rights of property and take his lace among those whom the system orushes, whose labor it devours and whose reward for labor is a bare joyless existence.

We who have the money can reason speciously regarding the justice of our laws, the excelence of our system of government. The laboring man can only groan in spirit. He has not hitherto had the power of his vote, notwithstanding our boasted representative government, because his brothers in the agony which poverty brings, in their effort to relieve the hand-to-mouth miseries of their existence, have sold at each election this birthright for the merest taste of pottage. Every one knows that this has been rue; that the labor vote has never been a unit, that its purchasability has been one of the well-understood factors in ward politics, that there has been no combination, no willingness to submit to leadership, and

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that there is to-day no probability of the vote of these people being cast at an early election for the objects in which they are

election for the objects in which they are so deeply concerned.

The issues that are before the public in either of the great political parties for whose candidates the votes will be cash are very largely those which concern the people of means and influence. Platforms are dictated with reference to Wall street and the great corporations and the rich men who supply the sinews of political war.

war.

Nevertheless there is a ground current steadily moving acrosss the continent. Workmen, who were wholly ignorant 30 years ago, are partly educated to-day. Within fifteen years a highly intelligent class has sprung up among the workmen themselves, and there are a few really able men who have been making efforts for their advancement. That man Powderly, for instance, is a statesman of a high order. He has capacity for organization, he has singleness of purpose, he has determination and he has courage. And he is only one of a number. They have been educating their followers, and teaching them to unite upon certain simple propositions. It is like the fencing master who puts in the hands of his pupil the singlestick before he confides to him the glittering rapier.

A CURIOUS INTERVIEW.

That was a curious interview between the commandant of the militia, the gentleman born and bred—with an inheritance of belief regarding the rights to accumulate property, even if in so doing one crowded one's fellow mortal to the wall—and the iron workers who constitute the Homestead committee.

Gold-spectacled, practiced in the art of War.
Nevertheless there is a ground current

iron workers who constitute the Home-stead committee.

Gold-spectacled, practiced in the art of snubbing and aure of the physical strength at his back, the officer was more than a match for the laborer, who in his turn was awed by his inherited respect for wealth and power. Chilled and overawed, the representatives of labor went down the hill from this meanul interview.

representatives of labor went down the hill from this unequal interview.

The general in charge had neither the grace nor the will to recognize a labor association which embraced a membership large enough, if properly organized, to sweep out of existence the entire army of the United States. They must have re-flected, as they went down the hill, these representatives of labor, that if a militia organization carried such weight wave. organization carried such weight, per-mitted such freezing dignity upon the part of a citizen towards other citizens, it might possibly be well for their interests to have a few thousands of their own men enrolled in this axis militie.

in this same militia.

There is nothing to prevent a body of
American citizens from organizing them-selves as a militia organization with proper arms and equipments. There are enough workmen in Pittsburg and vicinity to give 100 regiments of the full complement of 10 companies of 70 men each, with as many more left over for onlookers at parades. Six months of hard drill such as the enthusiasm of these men would permit would leave them equal to the best Philadelphia troops. Does anyone believe for an instant that if there had been 100 such regiments among the workingmen of Pitts. instant that if there had been 100 such regiments among the workingmen of Pitts-burg Gen. Snowden would have declared that he could not recognize the existence of such a body of men as the Amaigamated Association? I choose to ask this question as a reducto ad absurdum, in the hope that it will cause my own class, who have nower and anti-

"How to Cure All Skin Diseases."

Simply apply "Swaine's Ointment."

No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your dauggist for Swayne's Ointment. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

Views of London streets and public buildings to be had at Westlakk's phot studio, 201 Dundas street.

When you tried it? If not have a tie of

Have you tried it? If not buy a tin of Blundell & Spence English Enamel Paint for 40c, large tin, and then you will have the satisfaction of having the best and cheapest in the market. Japanese Gold Paint, also Silver and Bronze, 25 cents "Gem" Gold Paint, 16 cents. E. N. HUNT 190 Dundas street.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

> THIS YOUNG MAN It is the son of the woman who repardless of cost, does her washing with any compound or crystal her procer likes to send her. She "DOESN'T KNOW THEY ARE LOADED," (but they are), and in time she finds out how mistaken she has been in not using (MT' A M') recently WASHING COTTAM'S recently WASHING COMPOUND. All respectable

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to Date the extent of the dog-catchers'