

4 O'clock
EDITION.

VOL. XXIX., NO. 209.

Dominion Illustrated.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 23, 1892.

WHOLE NO 9288.

"Cleveland!"

The Ex-President Receives the
Nomination on the
First Ballot.

Wild Enthusiasm Evoked by
The Magnetic Name.

Twenty Minutes Spent in Cheer-
ing by 20,000 Voices.

Hill's Banner Torn in Tatters by the
Manhattan Shouters.

The Ex-President's Opponents
Fillbust to Prevent
a Ballot.

"For Revenue Only" Is the Kind of
Tariff Indorsed by the Democracy—
Senatorial Session in the
Convention.

CHICAGO, June 22.—At 5:30 p.m. Chairman Wilson rapped for order. When the committee on resolutions entered the wagon, Chairman Jones asked Mr. Vilas to read the report. Mr. Patterson, from the same committee, announced that he would present a minority report.

A SCENE OF WILD ENTHUSIASM.

The majority report, in opening, referred to the illustrious leaders "from Madison to Cleveland," and mention of the latter evoked an outburst which lasted twenty minutes. At first there was a quick shout of one voice near the platform. It was lost, however, in a flash, for it seemed as though with one impulse the 20,000 people leaped upon their chairs, and with hats and handkerchiefs in air, 20,000 throats let loose yells and screams that shook the heavy air and almost made the barracks quiver. In a flash a white star banner, heavily with gold fringe, shot aloft and was waved to the center aisle. It was the design of Michigan and on one side was a picture of Mr. Cleveland. The first outburst had been but a murmur beside the noise and din which swept and rolled from side to side of the grandstand and around and around the amphitheater.

HILL'S BANNER TORN IN RAGS.

A man in the rear of the delegates hoisted a picture of David B. Hill. Quick as human impulse moves a hostile hand ripped it from the standard and tore it up, while others swept it, wave after wave, the hall. Then came into the arena the crimson banner of Iowa. A sturdy Boies man bore it aloft and waved it constantly, while the mass of sweltering people yelled, if possible, the din and storm of sound. The temper ebbed and flowed until 6:47, when Don Dickinson, of Michigan, caused the Michigan banner to be carried from view in order that business might be resumed. Through all this Tammany's men in the center aisle sat grim and silent, neither cheering Cleveland nor cheering Hill. Its clamorous disapproval, held perfectly in check, challenged admiration even from those who opposed the Manhattan Indians.

THE PLATFORM.

Mr. Vilas read the platform, which denounces the Force Bill; pledges the Democratic party to keep down Government expenses and reduce taxation; demands revision of the tariff without injuring any domestic industry; denounces the McKinley tariff law and indorses the action of the present Congress in moving to modify the most objectionable features; says that since the inauguration of the McKinley Bill there have been too reductions in wages for an advance; refers to the great mortgage debt on western farms; denounces the McKinley Bill as a sham; advocates the coinage of gold and silver equal in value in payment of debts of all kinds; recommends repeal of the 10 per cent. taxes on state bank notes; for the enforcement of laws regulating the civil service; expresses sympathy with Ireland in its efforts to obtain home rule; denounces any attempt to restrict immigration from any land of the great west; advocates the improvement of the Mississippi; recognizes the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking and trusts Congress should make a necessary financial contribution consistent with the honor of the nation.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY.

At 7:20 o'clock Mr. Vilas concluded the reading of the platform, and Col. Jones moved its adoption. Mr. Neal, of Ohio, for the minority, presented a substitute for the tariff section which denounces protection as a fraud. Neal's substitute demands that the Government has no power to collect taxes except for the purposes of revenue and of revenue only. The sentiment evoked much cheering and confusion. The majority substitute also demands that the Government be limited to the actual necessities of government. Henry Waterson, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, made a strong speech in favor of the minority report. He denounced the tariff plank as a straddle which should have no part in a Democratic platform. Waterson's speech had the effect, as Chairman Jones, of the committee on resolutions, announced that the committee had decided to accept Mr. Neal's amendment, which is a positive declaration of tariff for revenue only. The minority report was adopted by a vote of 664 to 342. The substitute says:

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and shall be limited to the necessities of the Government and be honestly and economically administered."

The platform, as reported by the committee, was finally adopted with the exception of the tariff plank.

CLEVELAND'S NAME PRESERVED.

At 9:16 a call of States was ordered for the presentation of candidates. Governor Abbott, of New Jersey, was the first to take the platform to present the name of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Abbott said: "It is because he represents the great Demo-

cratic principles and policy upon which this entire convention is a unity, it is because we believe that with him as a candidate the Democracy of the Union will sweep the country and establish its principles throughout the length and breadth of the land that we offer to the convention as a nominee the choice of New Jersey, Grover Cleveland." (Deafening applause.)

DAVID B. HILL NAMED.

At the conclusion of Abbott's speech, which was interrupted by scenes of enthusiasm lasting a considerable time in each instance, Wm. C. De Witt, of New York, arose to present the name of David B. Hill. A fierce storm was then in progress and to stand on the platform was like getting into a shower bath. There was a short wait, and then at 10:40 De Witt began his speech presenting Hill's name. He said that without New York the Democratic party could not hope to elect a Democratic President. Senator Hill had several times read a letter from him to carry New York, and was, therefore, the logical candidate of the party in the nation.

At 11:10 the eloquent Tammanyite, Col. Follansbee, arose to second the nomination of Hill. Follansbee said that New York is its western boundary to the ocean demanded the nomination of David Bennett Hill. Mr. Hill had made New York Democratic in every department of function and if they gave him four years as President he would make the nation as thoroughly so. Mr. Follansbee spoke for 25 minutes.

A. W. Green, of Illinois, and Mr. Engle, of Indiana, seconded Cleveland's nomination. Mr. Engle's speech was warmly received. He is confined to his room) strongly indorsed Cleveland.

BOIES PROPOSED.

Mr. Duncombe, of the Iowa delegation, then presented as a Presidential candidate the Governor of Iowa, Horace Boies. In the course of an eulogistic address the Iowa delegation started a cheer, which was heartily joined in, the New York delegates being prominent in the applause.

Mr. Fenton, of Kansas, seconded the nomination of Boies, and Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, in a witty speech seconded Cleveland's nomination, keeping his listeners in constant laughter.

At the conclusion of Stevenson's speech Horace Boies, of Iowa, closed the platform at 12:35 a.m. to second the nomination of Boies.

Gen. Collins, of Massachusetts, seconded Cleveland after a Louisiana delegate had spoken a few words for Boies. There were no more speakers for Cleveland when Collins mentioned his name. Minnesota seconded Cleveland.

Montana and South Dakota seconded the nomination of Boies, while Missouri, Pennsylvania, Tennessee performed a like service for Cleveland. This closed the formal presentations, after which much confusion reigned, and the sergeant-at-arms was instructed to use force in keeping the galleries quiet.

STAYING OFF A VOTE.

A motion to adjourn till 11 to-morrow was made and withdrawn. Motion made that convention take recess till 10:30 a.m. objected to.

Honorable Crocker asked the convention to take a recess till 10:30, and objected to it. He takes platform to second Hill. It is evident that the anti-Cleveland people don't want a ballot to-morrow.

DAN RICE WILL RET.

Col. Dan Rice, a veteran newspaperman, is an enthusiastic supporter of the claims of Grover Cleveland to the Democratic nomination for President. "I've got 35,000 acres of prime land in Perry county, Tenn.," said the colonel yesterday, "and it's worth \$250,000 in the market to-day. I'll bet that land against \$100,000 cash that Cleveland, if nominated, will carry the State of New York and be elected President. If Cleveland isn't nominated," remarked the ex-circus man, "collectively, 'the Democracy is beaten, sure.'"

CLEVELAND NAMED.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Grover Cleveland was nominated for president on the first ballot at 3:25 a.m. He received 6164 votes; Hill, 112; Boies, 103; Gorman, 363; Stevenson, 112; Illinois, 162; Carle, 15; Campbell, 2; Pattison, 1; Whitney 1. The convention adjourned until 2 p.m. to-day.

THE VOTE IN DETAIL.

Cleveland Boies Hill		
Alabama.....	2	2
Arizona.....	3	3
Arkansas.....	5	5
California.....	18	18
Colorado.....	12	12
Connecticut.....	6	6
Delaware.....	2	2
District of Columbia.....	3	3
Florida.....	5	5
Georgia.....	17	17
Idaho.....	2	2
Illinois.....	162	162
Indiana.....	48	48
Iowa.....	39	39
Kansas.....	26	26
Kentucky.....	20	20
Louisiana.....	11	11
Maine.....	3	3
Maryland.....	6	6
Massachusetts.....	1	1
Michigan.....	28	28
Minnesota.....	18	18
Mississippi.....	3	3
Missouri.....	24	24
Montana.....	15	15
Nebraska.....	6	6
Nevada.....	4	4
New Hampshire.....	2	2
New Jersey.....	20	20
New Mexico.....	4	4
New York.....	472	472
North Carolina.....	21	21
North Dakota.....	6	6
Ohio.....	116	116
Oklahoma.....	2	2
Oregon.....	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	61	61
Rhode Island.....	8	8
South Carolina.....	1	1
South Dakota.....	1	1
Tennessee.....	24	24
Texas.....	12	12
Vermont.....	2	2
Virginia.....	12	12
Washington.....	8	8
West Virginia.....	2	2
Wisconsin.....	24	24
Wyoming.....	3	3
Totals.....	6164	113

REMAINING BALLOTS.

Gorman, 363; Stevenson, 112; Carle, 15; Campbell, 2; Pattison, 1; Whitney, 1.

HOW CLEVELAND RECEIVED THE NEWS.

BUZZARDS HAY, Mass., June 23.—At 4:30 this morning Mr. Cleveland transmitted the following statement to the press: "I should certainly be chargeable with dense insensibility if I were not profoundly touched by this new proof of the confidence and trust of the great party to which I belong, and whose mandates claim my loyal obedience. I am confident that our fellow countrymen are ready to receive with approval the principles of the Democracy, and I cannot rid myself of the belief that, to win success, it is only necessary to persistently and honestly advocate these principles. Differences of opinion and judgment in Democratic conventions indicate by no means unwholesome indica-

tions, but it is partly conceivable in view of the importance of our success, to the country and to the party, that there should be anywhere among Democrats any lack of harmonious and active effort to win in the campaign which opens before us. I have, therefore, no concern of that subject. It will certainly be my constant endeavor to preserve the support of every Democrat who is the ally of the free trade party and fitted to the banner of the free trade candidate."

NEW YORK, June 23.—The Press says: The platform of Cleveland is a masterpiece of simplicity, directness and vigor. It is a free trade platform with an atmosphere of free trade party and fitted to the heavy-weight free trade candidate.

The Tribune says: On the great question of the hour the Democrats have not dared to speak the truth. They mean what they do not dare to say. It is a free trade platform with an atmosphere of free trade party and fitted to the heavy-weight free trade candidate.

The Times says: Tariff reform is to be made the essential and decisive issue of the campaign, and it is both wise and honest to make the second choice of Lincoln the first place. The action of the convention on the suspension of the currency is popular. It was generally expected that this action would not be more definite or more sound than that of the Republican party. Happily it is both.

BOSTON, Mass., June 23.—This morning the Herald says editorially that Cleveland is a spontaneous nomination as any since the second choice of Lincoln. It is emphatically a people's nomination. It represents character, dignity, strength and principle. No man has been more fearless than he in the avowal of conviction or more steadfast in maintaining his views upon public questions. His course on the currency has been courageous, effective and useful. His name is a tower of strength against danger to business interests from wrong legislation. He is identified with the tariff reform movement.

NOTES.

A curious feature of all the show was the anxiety the women display to see it all. They pulled themselves up and down the aisles, forgot their dresses, and to the point of suffocation. Their dresses got wet, but they stand the mauling and squeezing like veterans.

The latest badge out is the Baby Ruth badge. It is a velvet nap, rising from the center of a miniature china doll, its body covered about by white and blue threads. A white silk pendant bears the name Ruth. The badge bids fair to be popular.

When Governor Abbott named Cleveland the crowd of an hour before was renewed. The delegates sprang to their feet, many of them mounted chairs, hats were thrown into the air and the noise of the cheering was deafening. Michigan's banner waved again. The enthusiastic banner-bearers forgot their discretion, and taking the banner across the aisle flaunted it in the face of the New York delegation. Gen. Sickles resented this impertinence and denounced it and he was joined by other members of the delegation. A scuffle ensued, and the Michigan men were across the aisle in an instant, and it looked as if blows would follow, but trouble was averted.

GRANDER THAN EVER.

The Veteran Gladstone Amazes All
England

By His Prodigious and Powerful
Personality.

Lady Somerset to Assume the Role of
Editress.

LONDON, June 22.—Lady Somerset will shortly start a paper called the White Ribbon, devoted to the elevation of womanhood, to the advancement of temperance, to the labor question. The arrangement for the paper is complete, and the capital of £10,000 has been subscribed. Lady Somerset will be editor-in-chief, assisted by the Duchess of Bedford, Lady Carlisle, Mrs. Parnell Smith, Miss Frances Willard and other women prominent in the cause of reform.

Bismarck in a Back Number.

DRESDEN, June 22.—The remarks made by Prince Bismarck in reference to the enthusiastic greeting tendered him in this city, while on his way to Vienna, were significant. He said: "I recognize in this splendid reception appreciation of my person in the past. I hold no official position in the present, nor shall I ever again do so. I represent a chapter in the past that is closed forever."

Gladstone Grandeur Than Ever.

LONDON, June 22.—We are now thoroughly entered upon the most exciting struggle known to British politics. During Victoria's whole long reign since the Reform Bill agitation there has been no other contest so actively enlisting such an enormous proportion of the electorate and invested with such a deep bitterness of personal and class hatreds. But if one ransacked the whole English Parliamentary history back to Edward Longshanks there would be no parallel for the feature which really makes this coming fight unique.

It is that of Mr. Gladstone's amazing and prodigious personality, which swallows up all issues and swamps up all arguments, and almost painfully human interest. Though we have been holding up our hands in astonishment at him these many years it seems as if up till now nobody realizes how wonderful an old man he truly is. Remarkable as this cotemporary is at all times, it needs the thunder and crash of great battle to bring out the full measure of his qualities. By the way he has already begun this electoral combat he seems to revolve a Gladstone for more bewildering ordinary human standards than was exhibited by the memorable Bulgarian agitation or the historic defeat of the first Home Rule Bill.

There is nothing else in political history quite like the public dialogue he held in his dining-room on Thursday with a delegation of the trades unions, which went to catch him about the Eight Hours Bill. The scene in the dining room half a dozen of the cleverest organizers and doyens of the labor movement, and they came prepared to overwhelm him with arguments. The wily old man had them all at his elbow, ready for a friendly conversation, with reports to no effect, every word. With a great air of candor he listened to the statement of their position, asking pertinent questions here and there, but for the most part listening with his lips, revering his head, and one side like a very wise old bird. Then, quite in a conversational way, he talked to them, making his of their figures and generally givng their deductions, softly leading them to the point of their own admission, with arguments and widely-clashing demands. They had come proudly confident in the mastery of their subject, but with any effort, and quite calmly and easily, they were brought to a halt, and they themselves and one another like a parcel of fatuous little schoolboys.

I have never seen so many other strictly personal triumph recorded in print. They were away at a quite faded and humble, not knowing whether to be angry or not. They seem to be still hesitating and not likely wholly to make up their minds till after election. Some of the more supercilious of the Gladstone party were nervous about the effect of their own able leader's unexpectedly bold treatment of that awkward eight-hour question, and a few of the noisier leaders are swearing they will not put up with a wile of a lock of labor candidates to damage the Liberal chances. But the overwhelming bulk of workmen voters are disposed rather to chuckle over the way the old gentleman did their spokesman, even. The achievement created great enthusiasm everywhere outside of labor circles.

Whatever disaffection Mr. Gladstone's Socratic dialogue might have created, will be overbalanced, tenfold, by the fact that there was no doubt that Gladstone's trickery into which the Tories have been led by some of their over-smart advisers with a view of working the date of dissolution that London cannot possibly poll on Saturday. It required elaborate and painstaking ingenuity to arrange this. By the provision of the clumsy English law the elections may be held in boroughs on either the fifth, sixth, seventh or eighth day after the reception of the writs. Therefore writs must come to hand on Tuesday or Wednesday in order to bar Saturday out as a polling day. But the business of the Commons had been so expeditiously the expenses of both sides to hurry the thing over that there was really no protest discoverable for extending the session into the week after next, which alone would make those two desired days possible. In this dilemma the Ministry lit on the device of having the House of Lords delay its business until, so as to make the Commons wait. This transparent trick is rendered all the more obvious by the fact that the Lords have been toiling its whole week away at the Act re-acted and could really finish all the work before them in a single night session next week if they chose.

Mr. Gladstone has seized the issue thus created with the avidity of a down-sweeping eagle, and to-day all Radical England is howling about the dastardly trickery by which the workmen of the great city are to be kept from the polls on Saturday's last day to vote, but by the contrary raised one would think there was no other day in the week in which laborers had a moment to call their own. It is already apparent that this cry of treachery will have a huge angering effect all through the artisan population. It not only brands

the Tories as fearing the labor vote and scheming to out it off, but it gives a new handle to the ever popular shout against the Lords. Whatever it is worth, trust Mr. Gladstone to extract the utmost possible value from it.

An Earthquake at Macassar.

LONDON, June 23.—A dispatch from Macassar, in the Dutch island of Celebes, says that an earthquake has occurred on the island there. The natives were greatly frightened, and some of them rushed into the sea. It was eaten by sharks. Considerable damage was done to the property of traders and others.

The Grip Ravages Dahomey.

PARIS, June 23.—The grip has at last reached Dahomey, and the people are suffering severely from the disease. It is believed in that country that disease is always the result of the wicked machinations of some bad man, and King Behanzin has been busy looking around for the guilty person who is afflicting so many of his subjects with this new disease. His faithful men told him, a few days before the vessel sailed, that a poor woman in one of the towns of the interior, and the cause of all the trouble. The king at once condemned her to death. His sentence was immediately carried out. Her body was suspended from a tree, where it could be seen by the people, and the fetters men declare that the disease will now rapidly disappear.

The Anglicans.

The Church Consolidation
Scheme Indorsed by
the Anglicans.

Satisfactory Report from the Sunday
School Committee.

Rev. Dean Carmichael, of Montreal,
Preaches a Missionary Sermon.

Wednesday Afternoon.

Synod resumed at 3 p.m.

Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, by invitation, took a seat on the platform amidst applause.

Matthew Wilson, Q.C., continued the debate on church consolidation, and strongly urged the adoption of his amendment.

Mr. Bayly followed in support of his own.

On a division Mr. Bayly's amendment was carried by a vote of 74 to 56.

Rev. Mr. Craig then moved an amendment providing that any measure of a coercive character passed by the general synod be not final until submitted to the diocesan synods and carried by a majority of the diocesan synods. Dean Mackenzie seconded the amendment at length. It was lost, and the committee's report, as amended by Mr. Bayly, was carried.

Acknowledgment of fraternal greetings was received from the Synod of Ontario.

The report of the Sunday school committee was read by Chairman Rev. J. Downie.

The report was a full and general information, though nothing startling. The depositary had been a success, and credit was due to the secretary, Mr. McWhinney, and his assistant, Mr. Manly.

Answers were given to a number of inquiries relating to the mission question. With few exceptions approval was expressed of the Sunday schools supporting a missionary in the foreign field, but a consideration should be given to the claims of Algoma and the Northwest. The formation of rural-diocesan school associations was recommended and constitutions and rules for the same were also submitted.

For Sunday schools in the diocese the report was adopted in full and the synod adjourned.

Missionary Service.

A highly-interesting missionary service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral last evening, when Rev. Dean Carmichael, of Montreal, delivered an able and eloquent address to a large congregation.

Bishop Baldwin, Dean Jones, Canon Smith, Canon Willard, Canon Young (Moderator) and Canon Richardson were present and assisted in the devotional exercises. The dean based his remarks on John x. 16: "And other sheep I have which are not of this fold; these also I will bring out, that they may hear my voice, and there shall be one fold and one Shepherd."

The history of the past 2,500 years, he said, warranted the fulfillment of the words of Christ and would resign over the whole earth, and the Church of Rome, he thought, still remained to be fulfilled. All Christians were one, but in no spiritual sense could this refer to all churches, as, in his estimation, according to the view held by the Church of Rome, eternally separated that church from what was understood by "Protestantism." Even the Church of England would not be said to be one, as while differences of opinion existed in it, only God could bring the churches together, and he urged his hearers to be more in prayer, that the differences might rapidly disappear. Referring to the spread of the Gospel, he emphasized the claims of the heathen to the church's sympathies, and reminded his hearers that Christ died as much for the heathen of the past and present as he did for the "Remember," said he, in conclusion, "that you are all children of heaven, and your duty is to bring Christ to your brethren."

Thursday Morning.

Synod resumed at 10:15 a.m., and a ballot was taken for the election of delegates to the Provincial Synod.

The Bishop of Niagara replied to the fraternal greeting sent by the Synod of Huron to the Synod of Ontario.

A. H. Dymond, chairman of the committee of management, reported on behalf of the Huron Anglican Lay Workers' Association. They believed that among the clergy a stronger sense of the value and importance of lay help was felt, and that the laity were in a larger degree than formerly awakening to a higher conception of their duty to the church and the divine Head.

The extension of the association for the year amounted to \$60.90. The aid of the secretary-trasurer, Mr. McWhinney, and his assistant was acknowledged. Reference was made to the annual meeting of the association in connection with a convention of church and Sunday school workers held in St. Thomas in October last. The next meeting would be held at Stratford by invitation. A cordial letter from the late Rev. Canon Patterson was read affirming the welcome to that city. The committee had opened a correspondence with the

IMPORTANT NOTICE

WE ARE SELLING

Fellows' Syrup.....20c
Cuticura Soap.....25c
Castoria.....25c
Pink Pills (genuine).....35c
Paine's Celery Compound.....60c
Burdock Blood Purifiers.....50c
Scott's Emulsion.....50c
Hood's Sarsaparilla.....65c
Warner's Safe Cure.....65c
Ayer's Pills.....15c
Fain-Killer (large bottle).....15c
Etc., Etc., Etc.

OTHER PATENTS IN PROPORTION.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
256 Dundas Street, and corner Richmond and Piccadilly.

Diocesan Lay Helpers' Association in Eng-

land and much valuable information had been received. Notice had been given to consider whether canon 9 on lay readers was adequate to the present needs and practice of the church in the diocese.

The report was received.

Col. Clark, of Saratoga, asked what steps were being taken in regard to the alteration of the cathedral and the erection of a new building.

The Dean of Huron explained that they had \$31,500 in hand, and a resolution was passed at the last meeting of St. Paul's vestry that as soon as the amount was raised to \$35,000 they would at once commence work. This was not raised in a day. Within the next few weeks the synod hall would be commenced, when the hall could be used while the work on the cathedral was progressing.

In reply to Mr. R. Shaw-Wood's query as to whether the cathedral portico of the nature of a private church or of diocesan property Dean Jones said that it had the two-fold quality of a parochial church and of a cathedral. The bishop had the option of using it for any purpose whenever he chose.

The bishop desired to add to his charge an obituary notice which he had omitted owing to lack of data. Rev. T. S. Ellery, late secretary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews, had recently passed away. In 1868 he was ordained deacon by the late Bishop Cronyn, and priest in 1877. Subsequently he was appointed rector of St. George's Church, Montreal. His health failed and he returned to England.

The report of the committee appointed to revise and consolidate the constitution and canons was taken up. It recommended a large number of amendments. The report was adopted and Archbishop Marshall, Rev. Canon Young and R. Bayly, Q.C., were appointed a committee to assist the secretary-treasurer in the final printing of the said revised constitution and canons with any necessary appendices thereto, and that the order of the necessary number of copies be left to the executive committee.

Late Canadian News

Cyclone Sufferers Appeal to Parliament for Help—Serious Gas Explosion in a Montreal Sewer.

A Dominion Humane Society was formed in Toronto on Tuesday.

The prorogation of the Quebec Legislature has been fixed for Friday.

Strawberries were selling at four cents to six cents per box in Brantford on Wednesday.

Harlow's trunk factory, Shelburne, N. B., was burned Tuesday night. Loss, \$12,000; partly insured.

John Clayton, the Hamilton painter who was stricken with apoplexy, died without regaining consciousness.

Miss Elsie Armour, daughter of Chief Justice Armour, was married on Wednesday at Cebourg to Auguste Boite, of Toronto.

The work of the conversion to electricity of the system of propulsion of the Toronto street railway is to be proceeded with at once.

A party of over 500 pilgrims from St. John, N. B., left Montreal Wednesday night for the shrine of Ste. Anne de Beupre.

It is estimated that 3,000,000 loaves will come down the streams of the Ottawa district this summer, and will be used by the various mills.

Claims for damages are still coming into the City Hall, Toronto, on account of Sunday night's flood. The amount will probably exceed \$50,000.

Mr. Dupont, M.P., has presented a petition to the Premier asking for assistance to the farmers of Sagot and adjoining counties, who suffered from the effects of last week's cyclone.

The second trial of Papin, the postoffice defaulter, was concluded on Wednesday at Ottawa. The jury disagreed and Judge McMillan dismissed them. The case will come up again at the Fall Assizes.

While Chabonneau, aged 16 years, was shown 50 feet through a sewer Wednesday evening at Montreal. He had entered the sewer through a man hole and lit a light. Some gas was escaping from a pipe near by, and an explosion occurred. The young fellow was rescued, but he may die.

It is said that three-fourths of the entire manufacturing capital of the United States is based on patents.

E.B. SMITH

IMPORTER OF

Wines and Liquors

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

12 Market Square

London, Ontario.

FYSH &

AM, FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1892.
RUIT FLAVO
INFECTIONER
PARLO

DAS STREET

AGES AND DE

DIED.

Friday, June 17, 1892.

at late residence,
at 4 p.m. on Sunday
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These goods from 10c

to shirt from 75c. up

to shirt from 25c. up

to shirt from 15c. up

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to shirt from 5c. up

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