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LITTLE
LIVER
PILLS.**

CURE

Sick Headache, relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system such as Dizziness, Nausea, Dropsical, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vial at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Free Press,
LONDON, ONT.

Tuesday, July 1, 1890

THE TROUBLE THICKENS.

The contest between the Liberals as to whether Mr. Blake shall be restored to the leadership or Mr. Laurier maintained after every day. Where or how it is to be decided, no one can do more than speculate. Having a full regard for the temperaments, their strength and weakness, and nothing short of a miracle can prevent a party from a serious split. The contest makes a pitiful appeal to the Liberals and to Mr. Laurier, and closes upon these words:—

We know that they will give to Mr. Laurier their utmost confidence, their good will, their enthusiasm, that they will find in him the noble type of a Dorion and Lafontaine, and that they will not be deceived by the Tory attempt to weaken and divide the Liberal party by putting the Liberal leader in Chancery.

It is unjust to say that this mess is the outcome of any attempt by the Tories to weaken and divide the Liberal party. The Free Press, if we are not mistaken, was the first to call attention to the state of affairs existing among the Liberals, and it was then pointed out that the question of leadership was likely to cause friction and disruption among the faithful. That judgment has been vindicated by the events of the past few days. It was not what we said that has caused the trouble; but the facts to which attention was called, and which were repeated in detail in a recent issue. The Liberal organ cannot hope to settle the matter by casting the blame for the agitation which has begun on the Tories; for the cause of irritation will remain and must be dealt with ere long—certainly before another session of Parliament has passed.

Leaving aside this phase of the matter for the present, it is worth while observing how the *Globe* puts the case. It says:—

"It is hinted, whispered, argued that Mr. Blake resume the chief place in the councils of Liberals, and to speak with the old authority of leadership; that Mr. Laurier is weary of the great responsibility, and that his leadership is unacceptable to the Liberals of this Province; and that there is distrust and friction between Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright."

There are two or three exceptions to be taken to this statement of the matter. In the first place, Mr. Blake has resumed the chief place in the councils of the Liberals. Whether some of the Liberals like it or not, Mr. Blake is there, and a large section of the party are demanding that he shall remain there. It is not a question of what he may do, or what his party wish him to do. During the last session of Parliament he was the actual leader of the Liberals, while Mr. Laurier sat passively looking on. In the second place, it has never been said that Mr. Laurier is weary of his responsibilities and is suing for relief. If that were said by any one it was said under a misapprehension. Certainly, the Free Press never said so. We believe Mr. Laurier has sufficient ambition and confidence in himself to remain just where he is; and what is more, an influential section of the party, which cannot be suppressed nor cajoled with ease, insists that he shall retain the leadership. Then, in the third place, very little was said about friction between Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright. We believe they have got along fairly well together—quite as well as it is possible for any one to get along with a man of Sir Richard's arrogance and stubborn temper—but it is not so clear that Mr. Blake and Sir Richard have harmonized in their ideas respecting policy, of late. Sir Richard Cartwright has plunged headlong and irretrievably into commercial union; while Mr. Blake still stands on his Malvern platform of protection. These ideas cannot harmonize any more than water and oil. They are directly opposed to each other; and the cause of trouble during the last session was Sir Richard's inability to bring in his usual resolution respecting continental free trade because of Mr. Blake's attitude on the matter. Neither of them would recant nor back down. No one has said that Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright did not see eye to eye in this

matter; for they have been re-echoing each other's sentiments the country over. Mr. Charlton and Mr. Laurier have not agreed; because Mr. Charlton is inclined to annexation and Mr. Laurier is not. But Mr. Charlton has ceased to be a factor of any importance in this controversy, since he has been discredited and involved in scandal. He may even be ejected from Parliament next year. The quarrel is, rather, between Mr. Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright, and it is difficult to see how a basis of reconciliation can be devised, having the character of the two men in view.

The *Globe* implies a good deal more than it says with respect to Mr. Blake. In discussing the peculiar fitness of Mr. Laurier for the leadership, it is said:—

"His firmness is not marred by ferocity, nor his generosity by weakness, nor his courtesy by mere docility."

This is positively severe on Mr. Blake, whose qualities are here being indirectly compared; but it is, perhaps, warranted. No one who has spent a session at Ottawa can deny that Mr. Blake is a man of marvellous ability, of high scholastic attainments and the possessor of a refined mental engine; but there his good qualities end. It is equally impossible to deny that he is like an iceberg among his fellows. He is frigid in his manners. He takes no one into his companionship. He has neither esoteric nor exoteric associates. He lives, and thinks and acts by himself. He seems like one pitifully lonely, wandering about by himself or sitting with his head upon his desk, abandoned to his own lofty thoughts. His courtesy may not always be "mere docility," for he knows how to be a gentleman. There is, nevertheless, something in his manner which keeps everyone from him and leaves him as he seems desirous of being—alone. Now, these may not be acquired faults so much as they are inherent defects, but they are important elements in considering the character of a leader. A leader must have something of those magnetic qualities which marked the nature of Napoleon, which marks so forcibly the character of Sir John Macdonald, and which is essential in all men who lead rather than command. Mr. Blake lacks the power to draw men about him. He may command their admiration, but he never wins their affections. We must not, however, go further in this direction. We wait with some interest to see how the Liberal press generally will receive the *Globe's* deliverance on the question of leadership.

MR. BLAINE'S CUSTOMS UNION.

Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State at Washington, has been trying to arrange a Customs Union between all the South American republics and the United States. It was supposed that by strategy Mr. Blaine had lured these 18 Latin republics, and that the United States henceforth would command the trade of that portion of the American Continent to the exclusion of the rest of the world, especially Great Britain and Canada. The committee of the Conference to which this topic was referred interpreted the term Customs Union to mean an association or agreement, among the several American nations (not Canada) for a free interchange of domestic products, a common and uniform style of tariff laws, and an equitable division of the customs dues collected under them. Such a proposition was at once pronounced impracticable. Its adoption would require a complete revision of the tariff laws of those Republics, and also that of the United States, as would have been the case with regard to the Commercial Union of Mr. Wiman's as between Canada and the United States. The tariffs of both countries would need a total revision. This was realized by the delegates to Washington from Chile and the Argentine Republic, and the consequence was they did not concur in Mr. Blaine's scheme of a Customs Union. Mr. Blaine in reviewing the situation says in his recent despatch to Congress, that "the saying that these Latin-American republics do not buy of us because we do not buy of them, or because we tax their products, has been annually contradicted by the statistics of our commerce for a quarter of a century. The lack of means for reaching their markets has been the chief obstacle in the way of increasing exports. The carrying trade has been controlled by European merchants who have forbidden an exchange of commodities. The merchandise we sell in South America is carried there by American ships, or foreign ships chartered by American commission houses. The merchandise we buy in South America is brought to us in European vessels that never take return cargoes, but sail to Liverpool, Havre, Bremen or Hamburg with wheat, cotton and corn. There they load again with manufactured goods for the South American markets, and continue the triangular voyage, paying for the food they are compelled to buy of us with the proceeds of the sale of their manufactures in markets that we could and would supply if we controlled the carrying trade." This is just an acknowledgment that the carrying trade or shipping is one of the most important elements in commercial prosperity, and Canada, England and foreign countries are doing all this class of work. Mr. Blaine has found out that his plans for reciprocity with the Pan-American republics has proven a failure, and that their alliances and affinities for trade are rather with Great Britain and Europe than with the extravagant and exclusive system of the United States.

Rochester Democrat:—It is reported that all of the apples in Western New York became tired of the continued wet weather and lightning, and fell off. Some of the trees have the appearance of having been burned, and some orchardists claim that the appearance was caused by an excessive amount of electricity in the earth and air. It is also claimed that the little apples were killed by the same agency. The loss of the apple crop will be severely felt throughout the state. It is hoped that some localities were more fortunate, so there may be a few apples next winter.

GEN. MIDDLETON RESIGNS.

The authoritative announcement that General Middleton has resigned the command of the Canadian militia forces will not occasion popular surprise. The censure which Parliament passed upon his action in relation to the seizure of furs during the rebellion in the North-west left him no alternative. It will, nevertheless, be regretted that a man who has won so many honors for valor in the British service should at last be compelled to suffer this humiliation; but the popular sense of justice demanded that so flagrant an act of misconduct should be met by punishment. General Middleton had no right whatever to appropriate Charles Bremner's furs, and the most charitable view of his misdemeanor in this regard is that he was mistaken in his interpretation of the powers vested in him as the officer in command. That, however, was an unpardonable error. He cannot be excused for ignorance of well defined regulations. He was, as well, given special instructions by the Government to protect the property of settlers. That was a duty equal in importance to the quelling of the insurrection of the half-breeds; but when it is found that he permitted shameful looting and appropriated several thousand dollars' worth of furs to his own use, his offence only falls short of a felony.

An attempt has been made by Liberal newspapers to show that the Government had tried to screen him. This is a mistake. The Government neither directly nor indirectly raised a finger to save his conduct from the most searching investigation, and when it was shown that he had been guilty of a serious misdemeanor, condemnation came as promptly from the Conservative as the Liberal side of the House. To insinuate that he was merely a victim of the general system which prevails at Ottawa, is merely to show the humiliating length to which sheer prejudice can be carried. In Parliament it was never even hinted by the Liberals that the Government was in any way culpable, and it will be conceded that the Opposition have never been slow to imply whatever might be supposed to defame the Executive.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The Prohibitionists of Maine have just held a State convention which is noteworthy for its frank confession of the fact that prohibition does not prohibit in Maine. The platform contains the following statement:—"That the Republican and Democratic parties each contain a liquor element sufficiently large to prevent any thorough or deterred enforcement of the prohibitory law; their declarations are therefore meaningless, and adoptions well understood by the liquor interests, and by the officials upon whom enforcement depends, and at whose hands 'the law is practically nullified in the cities and large towns in Maine.' This is precisely what the opponents of prohibition have always contended to be the truth, and now that its advocates conceded the fact there is no room for further argument on the question."

The judicial error of which the man named Borras, now liberated, was the victim in France, has brought to the front an old custom of the courts of Venice. There, when a prisoner is about to be condemned to death, a tall and ghostly-looking individual, dressed in a long black gown, walks majestically to the centre of the court room, bows solemnly to the Judges, and in a cavernous voice pronounces the following not over-startling words:—"Remember the baker!" Then he bows again and stalks away. Just three hundred years ago a baker was executed in Venice for a crime of which he was not guilty. When his innocence was fully established, the Judges who condemned him gave a sum of money to the city, the interest on which was to be devoted to the setting up and perpetual burning of a lamp, known as the "lamp of expiation," in the palace of the doges. It is still burning there.

Never since history records were there such colossal enterprises in the industrial and economic world as there are now. Manufacturing and mercantile establishments whose capital runs far up into the millions are so common as to excite no remark. But when one thinks of it he will notice that the machinery itself used in this age of great enterprises represents the gigantic ideas of the time. Engines, driving wheels, manufacturing machinery of all kinds are tremendous. Ocean steamers have grown so large that they even approach the size of the Great Eastern, that wonder of the world twenty-five years ago. Single engines will no longer drive them, so the compound engine has been introduced and the twin screw. Blast furnaces turn out as much metal in a day as they did in a week twenty years ago. At the Solihull works, in England, is a Corliss engine forty-eight feet high and of 5,000 horse power. It is the largest engine in the world. At the Homestead steel works of Pittsburgh the fly wheel of a Corliss engine now being erected will weigh 200,000 pounds. At the Deerpark electric lighting stations near London the Ferranti dynamos are forty-five feet high, weigh 500 tons, and make sixty revolutions in a minute.

ERRORS OF YOUNG and OLD

Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, cured by

HAZELTON'S VITALIZER

Also Nervous Debility, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness for Study, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Night Emissions, Drain in Urine, Seminal Losses, Sleeplessness, Aversion to Society, Unfit for Study, Excessive Indulgence, &c., &c. Every bottle guaranteed, 20,000 sold yearly. Address, enclosing stamp for free trial, J. E. HAZELTON, Druggist, 308 Young Street, Toronto, Ont. E247

CLEARING SALE —OF— SUMMER CLOTHING

1,000 Summer Coats..... 75c
500 Vests..... 50c
Serge Suits..... \$3.75
Tweed Suits..... \$4.50
Tweed Suits..... \$5.50
Boys' Suits..... \$1.00
Boys' Suits..... \$1.50
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Boys' Suits..... \$2.50
Linen and Alpaca Dusters at reduced prices.

Large stock of Summer Shirts, Collars and Underwear at job prices, as we are determined to clear out our Summer Clothing at any price.

Call before purchasing.

R. S. MURRAY & CO.,
124 Dundas St., 125 Carling St.
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SUPERIOR TO ALL
MCA 10¢

DOMINION DAY

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Reduced Rates.

RETURN TICKETS

will be sold on Tuesday, July 1, 1890, good to return up to and including July 2nd, at

SINGLE FARE,

and on Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, June 28th, 29th, 30th, and July 1st, good to return up to and including Thursday, July 3rd, at

ONE AND ONE-THIRD

At these reduced rates everyone should use the Canadian Pacific Railway and attend the Magnificent Summer Carnival at Toronto.

DOMINION DAY!
—THE—

Michigan Central Railroad

Excursion Tickets!

from all stations in Canada and to Detroit and Buffalo on July 1st, good to return July 2nd at

SINGLE FARE,

—AND ON—

June 28th, 29th, 30th and July 1st

good to return until July 3rd inclusive,

ONE AND ONE-THIRD FARE

for the round trip. City ticket office, 385 Richmond street. Depot, corner Clarence and Bathurst streets. Telephone, 235.

J. G. LAFREN, J. J. PAUL,
Can. Pass. Agent, City Ticket Agent.

T. L. CARSON,
Veterinary Surgeon,
St. Thomas, Ontario.
Castrating Ridgling Horses a Specialty

Orders from a distance promptly attended to. Address:
T. L. Carson, V. S.,
Box 875, St. Thomas, Ont. E261

MILITIA.
SEALED TENDERS, MARKED ON THE left hand corner of the envelope, "Tenders for Militia Store Supplies and Necessaries," addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Militia and Defence, will be received up to noon of Monday, the 4th of August, 1890.

Printed forms of tender, containing full particulars, may be obtained from the Department at Ottawa and at the following Militia Stores, where also sealed patterns of all articles may be seen: The offices of the Superintendent of Stores at London, Toronto, Kingston, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B. Every article to be supplied (as well as the material herein) must be of Canadian manufacture.

No tender will be received unless made on a printed form furnished by the Department, nor will a tender be considered if the printed form is filled in in any manner whatever. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party making the tender declines to sign a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

A. BENNETT, Capt., Secretary.

Department of Militia and Defence.

Ottawa, 23rd June, 1890. E28h

JOHN T. STEPHENSON,

UNDERTAKER & EMBALMER.

Importer of the latest styles of American Rolled Steel Caskets, Cloth Drapes, and Burial Finish. 104 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone No. 459. L41y

LADIES! DR. HAZELTON'S CORN AND TANSY, ROYAL AND TANSY, PILLS is the only safe and reliable remedy for corns. They never fail. Send three-cent stamp for sealed particulars. MONTREAL MEDICINE COY. PANY 1613 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, P. C. Mention this paper. L41y

SAFE MONTHLY MEDICINE.

Boucher's Hedemata Tablets, composed of the extracts of Hedemata, Cottonroot and Tansy for sale by all druggists, or sent free by mail on receipt of price, \$1. Send for circular. HOPE MEDICINE CO., 164 Croghan St., Detroit, Mich. E28y

OAK HALL.

It may be a summary proceeding to invest in a summer suit, but you will find it a good investment if you purchase at Oak Hall.

The variety is tempting, the style and make-up equal to the finest tailor-made. Follow the crowd, you are sure to bring up at Oak Hall.

Somebody asked the other day if Oak Hall were still. Oh, no. Oak Hall is never still. Always moving, always pushing, always going ahead. Never quiet; always on the lookout for their customers' interests. But still, oh, no, never still.

Come and see that we mean business and always do what we say we will.

Oak Hall,

150 Dundas St., London.

ALF. TAYLOR, - - - **MANAGER.**

REFRIGERATORS!

Oil and gasoline stoves; stoves and ranges for coal and wood; bird cages and kitchen furnishings. Furnaces—Call and inspect them. Estimates given. All kinds of sheet metal work done on the premises. Save money and buy from me.

WM. WYATT, 364 RICHMOND ST.
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LAWN MOWERS!

—BUY NOW—

Never Were Cheaper than at Present.

—SEE THEM AT—

WESTMAN'S HARDWARE,
111 Dundas St., London. m, tu, f, s

LOOK!

Three Tins Canned Apples

FOR 25 CENTS.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO

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FURNACES.

We are now manufacturing 56 styles of Coal and Wood Furnaces and School Room Heaters.

COAL FURNACES WITH

CAST RADIATOR,

STEEL RADIATOR,

STEEL DOMES,

STEEL DOME WITH

LOW RADIATOR.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

McClary Manufacturing Co.,
LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG.
x F211f

Court of Revision.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first sitting of the Court of Revision will be held on

Friday, the 11th day of July, 1890.

at the City Hall, at the hour of 7 o'clock p.m. to hear appeals against assessments in the municipality of the City of London, at which time and place all persons interested are requested to give their attendance.

JOHN MOTTIE, Chairman.

ALEX. S. ABBOTT, Clerk.

City Clerk's Office, London, 26th June, 1890. x F28h

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Electric Hair Restorer

RESTORES GREY HAIR

To Its Original Color, Beauty & Softness

Keeps the head Clean, Cool and Free from Dandruff, cures Irritation and Itching of the Scalp, gives a beautiful gloss and perfume to the hair, produces a new growth, and will stop the falling out in a few days. Will not soil the skin or the most delicate head-dress. Full directions with each bottle.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED

Price, 50 Cents per bottle. Refuse all substitutes.

Sole Agent for Canada,

H. SPENCER CASE,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

50 King Street West, Hamilton, Ont.

Sold at Barkwell's Drug Store, 264 Dundas St. x

WANTED, 2,000 TONS

Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Rags, Bones, Old Rubber Shoes and Horse Hair

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N. B.—All purchases spot cash.

JOSEPH GRAHAM

308 to 314 Dundas Street. x

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SUMMER RESORTS—BATT HOUSE, Port Stanley.—The management of this hotel has also taken charge of the Russell House. They have fitted it up in first-class style. Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board, to let at reasonable rates. Boat house in connection.—PACERSON & DICKINSON. Proprietors. F27h

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This popular Canadian House will open

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GEO. G. LOUGE & CO., Proprietors.

F16th

ST. LEON SPRINGS.

Palace Hotel Opening June 1, 1890

The central spot Dominion round

where charming health and joy are found.

Graduate scale of rates according to space

and location. Special reduction by the week,

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Ask for tourists' tickets, good for the season.

Hot and cold saline mineral baths. Clears the

whole flesh and pores of poison and restores

strength and joy. N. A. FLEMING, Manager.

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Bones, Old Rubber Shoes and Horse Hair

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