EVENING EDITION

London Advertiser.

EVENING EDITION

L. XXVII., NO. 241---WHOLE NO. 8693. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 30, 1890. PRICE--ONE CENT PER COPY.

N'T TROUBLE THEM

Politicians Not Worrying out the Behring Sea Business.

al's Payments to Great ain Explained by the Ministry.

mmigration Frauds to be Looked —Uganda's Sovereign Solid on His Regal Seat.

wanga Solid in His Seat.

BAR, July 30.—Mons. Levinhaer, holic bishop, has arrived here from . He states that Mwanga, King of da, is firmly established on his throne, that Kaveng, the opponent of Mwanga, dea...

Floods in Austria.

VIENNA, July 30.—The Zalzach River has overflowed its banks and inundated the rrounding country. The railway station Mischofshofen is flooded. Many persons g the line of the river have been wned and their houses destroyed.

French Emigration.

PARIS, July 30.—M. Senne will interplate Government in the Chamber of Deputies rsday regarding the conditions under h emigration agencies are conducted. Minister Consans will introduce a bill to protect emigrants from bogus agents.

An Irish Scene.

ONDON, July 30.—A sad story of dis- ess from poverty and the harsh enforcement of law comes from the Irish coast. The fishing season has been bad, and many of the dwellers on Blasket Island, off the Kerry coast, were unable to pay their rent at the appointed day. A gunboat thereupon landed the sheriff, 30 bailiffs and 100 police on the island, and the posse seized the boats of the unfortunate fishermen. As the gunboat departed with the only means of livelihood of the half-starved population. The scene was a heartrending one. The despairing fathers and husbands gazed gloomily after the receding vessel, while the children and women folk wailed and cried aloud in their anguish. An eye-witness says that the people are absolutely destitute, and many must perish unless relief is sent.

Portugal's Payments to England.

LISBON, July 30.—In the Chamber of Deputies last night Senor Nevarro interpolated the Government regarding the payment by Portugal to England of £28,000 on account of the seizures of the Delagoa Bay Railway. He denounced the Government for paying over the money and declared that England's action in demanding the payment was an imposition. Senor Ribero, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained that in rescinding the contract with the railway company Portugal had placed the company in financial difficulties. At the suggestion of Glyn Petros, the British Minister of Lisbon, who said England would consider it an act of good will, Portugal had voluntarily advanced the amount to England, not to the British company, which, he said, Portugal did not recognize. Nevarro was not satisfied with the Foreign Minister's explanation, and he will renew his interpolation.

Depew Talks.

LONDON, July 30.—In an interview last night Chauncey M. Depew said: "Since I have been in London I have taken great pains to obtain the views of prominent English political leaders on the Behring Sea question. I have talked with representative men of all shades of opinion, and find them all disposed to regard the Behring Sea question as not worthy of the importance and fuss made over it by newspapers. All look with ridicule upon the idea that any such petty difficulty could lead to serious misunderstanding between the two great nations."

Speaking of the English Opposition, he said they not only feel confident of success in the next election, but count on the overthrowing of Lord Salisbury's Government before that time, not this session but the next. Aside from Lord Salisbury himself and, perhaps, Mr. Balfour, the Ministry is painfully weak and quite lacking in ability to cope with such leaders as Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt. As for W. H. Smith, he seems to me to be quite unequal to the position he holds.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY

Nominate a Full Ticket for Nebraska—Specimen Planks of the Platform.

NEBRASKA, July 30.—The People's Independent State Convention of Nebraska has nominated a full State ticket. Members of the Farmers' Alliance predominated, with a good following of the Grange, the balance being Knights of Labor and union labor adherents. The platform declares that our financial system should be reformed by the restoration of silver to its old time place in the currency and its coinage on equality with gold. That land monopoly should be abolished and alien ownership be prohibited. That the railway system, as at present managed, is a system of spoilation and robbery. That the general Government should own and operate the railway and telegraph, and furnish transportation at cost. We demand that our State and national system of taxation, including the tariff, shall be so adjusted that capital will bear its just burdens instead of our farmers, laborers, merchants and mechanics being compelled to pay, as at present, by far the largest portion of public expense. We demand adoption of Australian ballot system. That eight hours will constitute a legal day's work, except for agricultural laborers.

TORONTO LETTER.

TORONTO, Wednesday, July 30.

es Lumsden's stock of boots and was sold to T. Eaton & Co. yesterday ckling, Cassidy & Co. for $2,670, or 5 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Henry Rowsell, formerly head of the rm of Rowsell & Hutchison, is dead. Mr. Rowsell was born in London, Eng., in February, 1807, and came to Toronto in the year 1833.

The 4-year-old child of J. Ingram, 182 Bolton avenue, was hit in the face with a baseball bat at Lorne Park a few days ago. The child's nose was broken.

A 5-year-old boy named John Masten, while crossing King near Sherbourne street last evening was run over by a buggy. He was not seriously injured.

Mrs. Isabella Clark is in custody for obstructing the police who had a warrant to search her house for liquor.

In the Police Court yesterday Captain Thomas Jackman, master of the steamer John Hanlan, of the Island Ferry Company's fleet, was charged by Steamboat Inspector Harbottle with overloading his boat on June 21. The prosecution claims the boat carried 242 passengers, while her certificate allows 172 passengers. The defendant was fined $50 and costs.

LAST MOMENT DISPATCHES.

New potatoes are $1 50 per bushel in Winnipeg.

The Supreme Court of Montana decided the Australian ballot law as mandatory and not directory.

W H. Arnton, auctioneer, Montreal, has assigned, with liabilities of $30,000 and assets of $6,000.

There were several cases of prostration from heat in various portions of Ottawa city on Monday.

The works of the Chicago Crucible Steel Casting Company were burned Tuesday night. Loss $50,000.

Albert Geoghagan, city clerk of Paris, Ill., is missing. He is short in his accounts between $5,000 and $10,000.

Ross and Grant, two prominent Canadian railway contractors, have been arrested in Montana for cutting ties on public lands.

President Harrison has sent a message to Congress to-day calling attention to the lottery evil, which he calls one of vast proportions.

It is thought Mr. Blaine's scheme of reciprocity is meant to lead to a monument to himself in the shape of the purchase of one or more of the islands of the West Indies.

At Scranton, Miss., on Tuesday, Harry Bivens (colored), was hanged for murdering Harry Feig, a German sailor. Bivens announced from the scaffold that he was going straight to heaven.

There is a genuine case of leprosy in New York. The victim is Manuel Garutia, aged 20, the scion of a prominent family in Mexico, who has been attending a military academy at Chester, Pa.

George Francis Train has arranged to make an attempt to beat the record for a trip around the world. He will leave Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 7, and calculates he can make a circuit of the globe in 57 days.

A Detroit telegram says: "The Anchor Manufacturing Company's extensive works on the bank of the Bouge River, in Delray, suffered their third loss by fire within two years Tuesday night. Damage estimated at $35,000."

The railroad transfer Great Western collided with and almost capsized the schooner Magnet off the foot of Wayne street, Windsor, Tuesday morning. The Magnet was damagedto the amount of $100. There were seven persons on board, but none were injured.

The district registrar at Washington has received a petition signed by Edward Coyle, of Killylane Eglington, county Derry, Ireland, laying claim to a share in an estate of $50,000,000, which the petitioner says has been left by Manassah Coyle, of Pennsylvania.

The Dominion customs returns for the twelve months ending June 30 show exports $94,389,945, as compared with $86,014,580 last year, an increase of $8,375,365; value of goods entered for home consumption, exclusive of British Columbia, $107,969,470. against $105,403,446, an increase of $2,500,000. The duty collected was $22,814,703, an increase of $75,722.

THE WORLD OF WORK.

Montreal Street Pavers Want More Money—The Grand Rapids Car Drivers Win the Day.

Knights of Labor are sifting the preliminaries for a revival of the order in Detroit, and Mr. T. V. Powderly will speak at the rink on Aug. 14, under the auspices of District Assembly No 50, K. of L.

Montreal Knights of Labor vigorously denounce the proposal to reduce the minimum age at which children may be employed in factories from 14 to 12 years.

The remainder of the locked-out New York cloakmakers have returned to work under the new plan of agreement, and the troubles between the employers and the men are ended.

Said a prominent member of a car wheel company: "That carpenters' strike has hurt Detroit more than we would care to say. In our line of business alone the damage has been unusually large."

Thirty-two puddlers employed at the Reading rolling mill refused to go to work because the firm declined to sign the scale. This action on the part of the men necessitated the shutting down of the works. About 200 are affected.

Pavers and cement men working at Montreal putting down block stone pavement have struck for higher wages. The pavers, who are receiving $2 50 per day, demand $4, and the concrete men demand an addition of 15 cents to the sum of $1 35 they are now receiving.

The strike of the corset girls employed by the Telfer Manufacturing Company, Toronto, was brought to an end Tuesday by the firm yielding to most of the demands made, and the girls went back to work.

The street car drivers and conductors of Grand Rapids, Mich., who were on of working fourteen hours a day for $1 65, and consequently struck, carried their point, the new arrangement being twelve hours, $1 65 a day for drivers, and $1 75 for conductors. The change will cost the company at least $10,000 a year. The strikers were very quiet.

W. F. Abrams, of the Detroit Carpenters' Union, says the demand for eight hours will go on all over the country in all places where it is not accepted, and the chief work of the Chicago convention, which will sit in a few days, will be to provide a fund for the purpose. Most of the foreign carpenters who came in during the strike have left the city. On an average wages of carpenters are 25 cents a day more than before the strike.

Steamship Arrivals

	At	From
July 29.		
Illinois	New York	Antwerp
Friesland	New York	Antwerp
Sarnia	Liverpool	Montreal
July 30.		
Nevada	New York	Liverpool
Majestic	New York	Liverpool
Italy	New York	Liverpool
Hermann	New York	Bremen
Teutonic	London	New York

FATEFUL FLAMES.

A Minister and His Family Burned to Death—Terribly Destructive Fire in Michigan.

CINCINNATI, O., July 29.—A special says incendiaries set fire to the residence of Rev. David Plumb, in Cole, Indiana, early this morning and destroyed it. Mr. Plumb was fatally burned and his wife and three children perished in the flames. Mr. Plumb is a prominent Methodist minister.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 23.—A big fire broke out in the warehouse known as Watson's stores on the water front here tonight. The building was valued at $50,000 and the stock at $200,000. The damage will be high.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 29.—The plant of the Monitor plow works was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $115,000. The fire caught from a locomotive spark. The works had been shut down for several months.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 29.—A terrible fire is ranging here. It caught in the timber piles just north of the Owen-Hutchinson Company's mill. At this hour—2 p.m.—the Owen-Hutchinson Company has lost about $40,000 worth of lumber; H. B. Nease, Son & Co., mill, office and yard, worth $65,000 and Brown & Ryan's immense plant, estimated at $150,000, are on fire. The loss so far is pretty well covered by insurance. Over five acres are covered with the flames. The loss is immense and growing every moment.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 30.—Fire at Senaca Falls to-day burned the Pew building, where it originated, Hoag's Opera House, the splendid Phœnix Block, containing electric light plant, the electric railway plant, postoffice and express office; the Seville printing establishment, the Courier, Sandford's warerooms and the Western telegraph office. Fifteen stores east of it to the Sheldon Block were ruined. On the opera house side all of Fall street east to Sheldon block and on the north side the co-operative block were burned. On State street the flames extended to and included Kellogg's livery stable, but all his stock was saved. In State street the fire has already lapped up the Hudson House and Norcott Block where the fire is limited. Total loss, $245,000; fairly insured.

THE END OF IT.

Complete Collapse of the Buenos Ayres Revolt—Amnesty to Insurgents.

PARIS, July 29.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Buenos Ayres, saying that the Government and the leaders of the revolutionary movement have reached a settlement. President Celman, the dispatch says, has resigned, and been succeeded by Vice-President Pellegrini. Quiet has been restored.

LONDON, July 29.—It is officially announced that the British Government has received a telegram from Buenos Ayres saying the Government has triumphed and the war is over.

The Argentine legation in London tonight received the following telegram from Buenos Ayres, signed by Finance Minister Garcia: "The Government is completely victorious. The mutineers have capitulated, and will deposit their arms in the arsenal. All the rebellious officers will be dismissed and separated from the service. The troops will return to their quarters commanded by loyal officers. The forces mobilized by the Government are returning to the Provinces. The political situation is thoroughly consolidated. The city and the whole country are quiet.

PARIS, July 30.—Dispatches received here from Buenos Ayres, dated last evening, announce that the Government has granted a general amnesty to all persons who took part in the insurrection.

Fatal Runaway Accident.

LIMA, O., July 30.—By a runaway accident here yesterday Archie Smith, aged 19, and Robert Grant, were instantly killed.

Manitoba Wheat Harvest.

WINNIPEG, Man., July 30.—Wheat harvesting began at Emerson yesterday. Crop reports from all parts of the Province state that the wheat yield will be one of the greatest Manitoba has yet had.

Business Embarrassment.

The following assignments are noted: T. S. Corrigan & Co., grocers, Toronto, liabilities, $10,000; A. T. Harshaw & Co., drygoods, Napanee, unsecured liabilities, $17,000; E. & J. Perkins, drygoods, Jarvis, liabilities probably $5,000.

Killed by a Wire.

LUDINGTON, Mich., July 30.—Milo Pearson, a respected and prominent young man, bookkeeper for the Pere Marquette Boom Company, met with a fatal accident while on a hand car with others on the Lake County Railroad. They came unexpectedly in contact with a telephone wire which had dropped from a pole. The others propelling the car observed it in time to save themselves, but Mr. Pearson was caught by it and thrown on the rail, causing concussion of the brain, from which he died.

Duluth's Boom.

DETROIT, July 30.—William Livingstone, jun., who is back from the Lake Superior region, says: "Ten years ago Duluth had 3,000 inhabitants, and is now kicking because the recent census only gives them 40,000. As indicative of how property has advanced within that period, Mr. Livingstone states that the lot on which the St. Louis Hotel stands, facing Superior street, the main thoroughfare of the city, was worth but $800 when the place was a village, and couldn't be bought now for $50,000. A lot on the main street, opposite the Board of Trade building, occupied by two cheap frame buildings, recently brought $1,350 a foot. West Duluth, five miles away, less than three years ago had but one house; now it has 6,000 people, electric lights, big cigar works and an immense blast furnace building.

The Central American Conflict.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 29.—Geronimo Pou, agent of San Salvador, says in the eleven battles fought up to date the Salvadorians have come out victorious. The remainder of the Guatemalan army is fleeing in all directions towards the interior, and not a single Guatemalan soldier is left on the frontier. A revolution against Barillas has broken out in the eastern department, and the downfall of the present Guatemalan Government is considered more than probable.

A private telegram received from Guatemala states that on Saturday the Salvadorians were defeated by the Guatemalans. The Guatemalan loss was very light. The Salvadorians lost 60 killed and 200 wounded and a large number of prisoners.

MONEY AT ITS ROOT.

How London Congregationalists Fell Out.

The Troublous Times that Preceded the Starting of the Second Church.

The ADVERTISER has been requested by the leaders in the new Congregational Church movement in this city to publish the following remarkable statement of the reasons for coming out as a separate organization:

A number of Congregationalists have recently branched off from the First Congregational Church, London, and with others have started a new church. By continued misrepresentation they stand largely, in the eyes of the public, in a false position. Hitherto they have refrained from making a public statement of their positionb; but such has been the persistency of some that it has assumed almost a necessity in order to counteract the evil it may do this new cause. They have been called commonly cranks, grumblers, factionists, disturbers of the peace, etc., spoken of as things to be shunned and glad to get rid of. But those thus spoken of already embrace five ex-deacons, who resigned their positions in the old church because of their objection to the management of that church, as well as other influential Congregationalists. The real cause of the trouble in the First Congregational Church started seven years ago in regard to finances. On the evening before the annual meeting in January, 1883, the Finance Committee, composed of seven representative men of the church and congregation, held their meeting. When through and retiring, the senior deacon, as if forgetting something, remarked that many were talking about a rise in the minister's salary. The family, he said, could not live on $1,200 a year; they were obliged to be without a servant, etc. One of the committee replied he had heard only one speak of it, and besides the state of finances would not allow it. Another member of the committee had heard only the same person mention it, and indorsed the statement of the previous one as to the funds. There the subject dropped as far as the Finance Committee were concerned. Next evening it was sprung upon the annual meeting by the same deacon and urged with the same reasons. This action was opposed by members of the Finance Board, on the ground that the state of the finances would not permit it, and the whole question should first be dealt with by the Finance Board, and an amendment was put to that effect. Ignoring the Finance Committee, the usual and only safe one to deal with such a question, Deacon Mathewson passed his motion for an increase of $300 a year, and with Rev. H. D. Hunter, especially the latter, so pressed the matter, that many, not the best financiers, yielded to the pressure. The minister's salary was raised from $1,200 to $1,500 per year. An immediate effect was the estrangement of many and the falling off of the revenue. Results soon proved the correctness of the statement of the Finance Board when money had to be borrowed to pay the minister's salary. Were those cranks who opposed this procedure? The minister said still he could not live on his salary. Financial reports were prepared that were thought misleading. The Finance Board unanimously petitioned the church for an examination through the customary channel of the Board of Deacons. The deacons stayed the petition with themselves and refused to bring it before the church, thus assuming authority even over the church, a fundamental principle of which is that the ultimate and supreme authority is in the church and recognizes no other authority but the Supreme himself. Would you call those cranks and grumblers who determinately opposed action of this kind?

An attempt was made to bring the matter directly before the church, but the minister, as autocrat of a new autocracy which he had established in a democratic institution, undertook by his own dictum to decide there was no need for an examination, and in the same breath dismissed the subject and the people by pronouncing the benediction, leaving no chance of a reply. The evident intention of all this and much more was to sustain the increase of salary as long as possible by misleading reports. Would you call those factionists and disturbers of the peace who opposed such proceedings? The time arrived when it could be done no longer. Then the minister tried to relieve them of the increase. How? By proposing to retain his salary of $1,500 and increasing his subscription to the church fund to $300 a year. Exemplary morality! Those who are now called factionists smiled an indignant smile. It was too late, however. Warning was not taken in time, for the people could not now raise him $1,200. Those few officials managed to raise the debt from below $8,000 to near $11,000, and made Congregationalism worse than it was 25 years ago. Then the minister thought of leaving. Pity his love for the kingdom of Christ had not led him to take the advice of a friend in April, 1887, and leave before he had well nigh ruined the church. His removal would have been the occasion of a reconciliation, so it was felt, had not the temper of these few officials prevented.

At the last church meeting before leaving, led by the minister, it was proposed to suspend a large number of members for absenting themselves six months from the ordinances, although many had attended the church regularly. One of these deacons has told the public it was for good cause. A regulation of the church makes a member liable to suspension who absents himself from the ordinance six months, but it is seldom strictly inforced, and Congregational usage, common sense justice demands due notice or official visit if possible. Most of them had no intimation whatever until they received notice of suspension. At the meeting when this business took place no notice from the pulpit even had been given of the nature of the business contemplated by these officious officials. When the nature of this action became fully known the members rallied in disgust, and by a large majority cancelled the act of suspension. Thus the last act of a very injudicious man was to rob the church of the golden opportunity of again uniting. This kind of regime it was attempted to perpetuate. The church appointed a supply committee. The deacons, mainly two, ignored the action of the church and secretly proceeded to make arrangements of their own. The church decided 10 to 1, and arranged with the Rev. Mr. Hall to come for four weeks. The deacons, by offensive treatment of Mr. Hall, succeeded in cutting it down to two weeks, for they had been quietly communicating with the present occupant of the pulpit. Who were the disturbers of the peace in this case? Of course the deacons were told of their faults in church meeting, but replied with provoking speech without measure. At the close of one of these meetings Deacon Crossin was met in the hallway by one of the opposition, who remarked to the Deacon, "You are a fine man to be a deacon," whereupon Deacon Crossin, with an unsanctified temper, tried to seize the brother by the throat. Another brother, standing near, who dared to show his dislike to such action, stepped in between them to prevent a collision, as peacemaker, not as a disturber of the peace. The irate deacon struck him on the mouth. Shall we be surprised when an indignant church gave notice of motion expressing want of confidence in the deacons? This want of confidence motion was thwarted, and how? The action of the church in regard to supplies had been set aside by the deacons; and, unknown to the church, they had communicated with Mr. Neil, had engaged him to come for three months on trial, and, if found acceptable, then permanently. Mr. Neil came along for two weeks, it was represented by the deacons, but Mr. Neil announced for a longer period. It was stated to Deacon Crossin that Mr. Neil was recommended by the Rev. Mr. Hunter. The Deacon replied that Mr. Hunter had no knowledge of Mr. Neil, but to the great confusion of that deacon, Mr. Neil, when pressed by another deacon at one of their meetings, for he had to be pressed repeatedly, stated to the deacons that Mr. Hunter had recommended him, had sent a friend to him ten miles to tell him, and gave him the address, and he had in consequence communicated with Deacon Crossin and had made the arrangement mentioned above. These two deacons in particular, however, assume injured sanctity, while those who denounce such reckless wilfulness are called cranks, etc.

Now for the finale. At the meeting when the want of confidence notice of motion was to come up, Mr. Neil stepped in to assist the irrepressible deacons, having previously prepared for the issue by visitation. In a church to which he was a stranger, and as far as known to them without credentials, he presumes to occupy the chair at the request of the deacons, though against the expressed wish of the church at a previous meeting. He presumes also to make a resolution to the church, encouraged the idea that the deacons regretted the errors they had made, and made a motion containing a general confession of all to acknowledge their faults, forget the past and start afresh from July 1, 1890, as if the faults were merely personal. Though they often became such, they were in reality grave offenses against the Church of Christ, the spirit of the Gospel, against Congregationalism, and could not be so summarily disposed of. Was there any guarantee for a better future? Was it sincere? In innocent confidence, many were influenced to vote for it who immediately changed their judgment when they saw the true character of this motion. It passed, and in its bald state has been paraded before the public. Mr. Neil's representations, nor the resolution itself, which was only verbal, and did not tally with the deacons'. Deacon Matthewson expressed himself, and uttered a eulogium on himself and his conduct; not a hint of any error or confession of wrong, for he had done nothing to confess. Deacon Crossin made a statement that he had always acted according to his ideas of Congregational principles. If he had done wrong he would like to know it, but he was not conscious of any particular wrong, not even the striking of a brother was remembered. The first form of the resolution even contained a clause virtually ignoring the action of the church in canceling the suspension business. No sooner had this farce ended than Deacon Crossin and his family immediately berated with unbridled tongues a young man whom they encountered at the door when retiring from the meeting because of what he said at some previous meeting, though they had just palmed upon the church a resolution to forget the past, on account of which conduct that young brother has since resigned the superintendency of the Sabbath school, and is now among those so-called cranks. It was expected Mr. Neil's composure would have been disturbed, because of the part he had taken in this farce. We do not envy his success, although he seems to value the success more than the means of obtaining it.

It was now clearly seen by the incoming of Mr. Neil a fresh lease of strife, perhaps for years, was given. A large number shrank from the responsibility. A few officials, with a new leader, seemingly recklessly bent upon a purpose of their own which we would not now describe, and attached as this large number was to Congregational methods of church government and to the principles of the Gospel as commonly understood and taught by the Congregational body, they felt impelled to adopt other ways in another vineyard. The Congregational Church of London has for the last 30 years supplied recruits to other churches sufficient to form two prosperous churches. We have no hope for Congregationalism in London until another church is started. An earnest zeal for the elevation and salvation of mankind has been too much secondary in the past. A culpable neglect of the true means of carrying out the purposes of a Christian church has too long existed. The difficulties of doing a good and true work were increasing in the old church. The difficulties of starting a new church were reduced to a minimum. They consulted together, inquired about a meeting place, and for the first time found the Rev. G. Trotter Carr was inquiring about the same place and for the same purpose. Something had led Mr. Carr to London and put it into his heart to start another Congregational Church. Hitherto the intentions and actions of each were entirely unknown to the other. They were thus brought together; their spirits blended. Mr. Carr, in their estimation, was the man for the task they were setting themselves, and whom they unanimously desire to have for their leader. Thus the path of duty seemed comparatively easy. We thought we saw the hand of God clearly in the matter. We have followed the leadings of Providence. Our confidence is in the Almighty. We have begun. The prospects are most encouraging. We feel sure of success. May the Lord direct us.

Texas Fever Among Cattle at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Texas fever has appeared among the cows near Chicago city limits; about twenty of them have died from the disease. It is supposed the animals contracted it from refuse dropped from cars in which Texas cattle were brought to the city.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TEA BISCUITS.

Always use our Baking Powder when you wish to have white and delicious Tea Biscuits, Cakes, etc.

PRICE, 25c. PER POUND.

DERMALINE.

Dermaline is a soothing and agreeable preparation for the skin. It will cure chapped hands, lips, chafing and redness. Price, 25c.

Cairncross & Lawrence,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

256 Dundas Street, - London, Ont

"IT IS A LIE," HE SAID.

Sensation in a Long Island Church on Sunday.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A sensation took place in the First Congregational Church at Patchogue, L. I., Sunday. It was generally understood that the Rev. Jonathan Edward Bell would tender his resignation, in compliance with a quiet hint from the committee which has been investigating some stories concerning Dr. Bell's early life. After delivering an eloquent sermon, Dr. Bell tendered his resignation. He was greatly agitated and after referring to a paragraph which had appeared in a Brooklyn newspaper, which stated that he had been requested by a majority of his congregation to resign, he said:

"The person who wrote that is sitting in this church now, and I know him. He wrote that out of the maliciousness of his heart. It is a lie Has any one here in this building requested me to step down and out?"

No one replied, and Dr. Bell then pronounced the benediction and dismissed the congregation.

The charges against Dr. Bell grew out of certain alleged improprieties committed by him while pastor of a church in New London, Conn., in 1867. The story of his early errors has followed him from place to place for over twenty years, and he has thereby been compelled to leave numerous pulpits.

UNDER THE SEMAPHORE.

Eleven Miles in Nine Minutes—Outlay for Snow Sheds—Double-Tracking the M. C. R.

The general offices of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company have been removed from Milwaukee to Chicago.

New C. P. R. timetables next month. Additional trains will be put on this division, and it's high time.—[Chatham Planet.

Dr. Hickey, M.P., and his fellow railway projectors are said to be likely to come to an agreement with the rival company who control the American end of the St. Lawrence bridge charter.

The Chicago and Grand Trunk has refused to adopt the new uniform bill of lading which some Eastern roads have been trying hard to put in vogue. The action of the Grand Trunk may kill the scheme.

The fact that Supt. Stiff, of the Grand Trunk, took a trip over the Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River road on Thursday has created the impression that the latter road is about to pass into the hands of the Grand Trunk.

It is stated that the train dispatcher's sheet shows that a special train on the Wabash last week ran eleven miles in nine minutes. General Manager Hayes and Supt. Magee were aboard the special. At another point nineteen miles were covered in eighteen minutes.

The construction of new snowsheds on the mountain division of the Southern Pacific and the extensive repairs of those damaged last winter is estimated to cost $400,000. Two snow plows are now being built for the company in the East, and every precaution will be taken to prevent a repetition of last winter's "visitation."

Sixty miles of the Michigan Central Railway is now being double tracked, which will be completed in October, making 107 miles of the 210 miles of this division which will be double-tracked. It is intended to have the whole road from Detroit to the Niagara River double-tracked before the commencement of the World's Fair in Chicago, as a large share of the passenger traffic is expected to be obtained by the Michigan Central.

The Work of a Fiend.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A diabolical attempt was made yesterday to destroy the five-story tenement house No. 114 Millett street by fire. The fire was started in the apartments of a peddlar named Warschauer. He has disappeared but his wife is under arrest.

Ghastly Discovery.

PORTLAND, Me., July 30.—Chas. Thompson, his wife and son's wife, of Great Chebeague Island, report that yesterday while berrying on Goose Island, near Chebeague, they came across the remains of two children. On a rock were four hands and four feet recently cut off. A large fire had been built near by, and in the charred wood were bones as if the childrens' bodies had been burned.

THE CELEBRATED

Crown Pale Lager

BREWED BY

Germania Brewing Co

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SOLE AGENT:

E. B. SMITH

New York Store,

LONDON, - - ONTARIO