London Advertiser

TWO DAILY EDITIONS AND WEEKLY.

The Leading Medium for Advertisers in Western Ontario.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited.)
LONDON ONTARIO.

London, Saturday, March 7.

Superfluous Oratory.

Citizens of London who take the trouble to watch the proceedings of the City Council will sometimes be inclined to wonder how that body can spend a couple of hours in session, while going through only a very routine order of business. If a few men, not aldermen, sat down under ordinary circumstances to do the same amount of work, they would get through it inside of half an hour. There seems no good reason why that should not be the case in a council as well. There will be occasions when some new or very important matter is up for consideration, requiring a cautious weighing of the arguments on all phases of the question, and when, therefore, there must be considerable delay before a conclusion is reached. But these are exceptional cases. All business is first gone over in some committee; the proceedings of the committee are published in the newspapers; aldermen not on the committee have ample opportunity to make themselves acquainted with the facts in the case, to a greater or less degree. When they meet in council they ought to be prepared to act.

But they are not. Let anyone spend an evening in the city hall while the council is in session, and he can easily see why there is so much delay. Some of the aldermen have to get up and talk about nearly every subject; they have to tell why they support, or why they oppose, every proposition; and they have to tell it three or four times over. Honesty compels an outside observer to say that there is usually more declamation than argument; and that the more extended the discussion, the less light is thrown on the subject. And it is very doubtful if discussion often changes votes. Generally, the alderman knows how he is going to vote when the matter comes up; and no amount of talk is going to change his mind. Then why so much talk?

It does seem as though there is a great surplus of oratory. What is it for? We presume that some aldermen have what pathologists call a cacoethes loquendi—a mental disease which is characterized by an intense desire to talk. They talk because they can't help it.

Others talk because they want their constituents to know that they are doing something. Those are the kind of people who always want to move or second motions, and feel very sore if some one gets ahead of them. They have a sort of itch for notoriety—not an uncommon affection among those who aspire to be public men. Others again talk because they want to impress themselves upon the attention of some particular class of voters, or for that matter of all voters whose support can be secured by any means. They are not talking for their fellow-aldermen, but for outsiders. They belong to the class represented by a certain politician who said he was waiting with his ear to the ground; he wanted to catch the public sentiment, and put himself in line with it. These people are always watching. They want to find what is popular in order to know what their own views, or at least, their words, should be. They are always very anxious to have the yeas and nays recorded, so that somebody shall see just how they voted. They flatter themselves that they are the special guardians of the city's interests, and they want the citizens to see how active they are. And they also flatter themselves that the citizens are sitting up nights watching the devotion to duty of these brave defenders.

After all, what does it amount to? The efforts of the self-conscious alderman are usually wasted. It is an unfortunate fact that of the 10,000 electors who can vote in this city, a very small section pay any atention to what the council may do; and must less to what the individual alderman may do. If they learn anything of what some alderman has said or done, they forget it in a day or less. It is to be regretted that there is so much public indifference to the conduct of aldermen. But when we see that the men who take opposite sides on questions before the council, on going back for re-election stand equally well with the public; when we often see the alderman who makes a fool of himself, poll as many votes as the one who acts wisely and well; we are forced to the conclusion that the general public does not bother itself a great deal about aldermanic conduct.

We have used the city council for an illustration, but the same condition of affairs applies to all representative bodies. In parliaments, every member who can speak has to make his little speech. Though in these bodies speeches have even less effect than in municipal councils, because the members vote according to their political associations. It would pay the country better if most of them could be permitted to leave a proxy with their leader, and then go home and attend to their own business. Take the discussion on any important question, and after two or three speeches from the leading men of both sides, the balance is superfluous oratory, which a long-suffering public might well be spared. A few men in these bodies do the work; and the workers are not always the talkers. It is no unusual thing to find a member of parliament recognized by his colleagues as one of the most useful and influential men in the house, whose voice is never heard in debate. His work is done, and his influence felt, in committees, where all the legislation is shaped. It is perhaps even more noticeable in councils, where the ablest men often say the least; not because they are unable to talk, but because they prefer to do the city's business to the best of their ability, without making any fuss about it. Pity there were not more of this class.

However, it is no use worrying about it. The talker is with us, and he is with us to stay. All things have their use, it is said, and we suppose the superfluous orator has his, though what it is we confess we never could discover.

The Bank of Commerce.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce records another stroke of enterprise, which shows that it is determined to keep step with the rapid progress of the country. About two years ago it absorbed the Bank of British Columbia, acquiring a wide connection on the Pacific coast. Now it has turned its energies eastward and has firmly established itself in the Maritime Provinces by amalgamating with the Halifax Banking Company. The latter has fifteen branches in Nova Scotia and two in New Brunswick—all at important places, including Halifax, Truro, Windsor, St. John and Sackville. It has a paid-up capital of $600,000, a rest of $525,000, with assets of $6,000,000 and deposits of $4,000,000. The Halifax Banking Company originated in 1825 as a private partnership, and was incorporated under the present name in 1872. It is one of the strongest banking institutions in Eastern Canada, and enables the Bank of Commerce to enter the Maritime Provinces with an assured clientele and an immense prestige. The entire staff of the Halifax Banking Company will be retained, and the present directors will continue to give their services in the capacity of an advisory board.

The Bank of Commerce has had a phenomenal growth, and with its latest acquisition will have 101 branches, stretching from Victoria in the west to Sydney, C. B., in the east, and from Dawson in the north to San Francisco in the south. It has its own offices in New York, Portland (Oregon), Seattle (Wash.), and London, England. It will have a combined paid-up capital and rest of nearly $12,000,000, and total assets of about $80,000,000. The Commerce is a young giant among Canadian banks, and that it has attained its commandng position in so short a time is evidence of a vigorous and far-sighted management, which has now placed the bank in a position to reap the fruits of Canada's present era of wonderful development.

A Compromise.

[Philadelphia Press.]

"Whew," exclaimed Nuwed, "what's the matter with this mince pie?"

"Nothing," replied his wife, who was a white ribboner. "I followed your mother's recipe, except where it called for brandy. I put root beer in instead."

All Along the Line.

[Toronto Star.]

Stratford has voted nearly $100,000 to take over the waterworks service as a municipal venture.

Orilla has a power plant of her own, and enjoys an abundance of power at a cheaper rate, probably, than any town in the province.

Renfrew is proposing to buy out the lighting plant of that town, and develop power hereafter for the local manufacturers. Mayor Smallfield, of Renfrew, has been in Orillia and seven other towns gathering information.

The civic ownership idea is gaining ground rapidly, and it is time the public men of the country gave it their best attention.

Nothing Wrong With Isabella.

[Attalla (Ala.) Mirror.]

Miss Isabella Huffman, a most prepossessing, vivacious and highly accomplished young lady of Rome, Ga., is visiting the interesting and happy family of her brother, Conductor J. H. Huffman, of Gadsden. The fair Miss Isabella is one of those modest, sweet young ladies that look the very picture of loveliness, happiness and beauty, and is one of the most radiantly and beautifully luminous figures to be found among her sex; also is the rich and proud possessor of a most fascinating pair of sparkling peepers, supplemented with most gorgeous beautiful showers of coal-black tresses, which fall so gracefully and nestle so charmingly, admiringly and covetously about her neck and shoulders in such rich profusion, and which would make a Grecian beauty or a queen envy could they but see her. Miss Huffman belongs to a distinguished Georgia family of the genuine thoroughbred type, refined, modest, cultured and intellectual, bordering somewhat on gilt-edged aristocracy, while sprightliness is set upon her lips, and in readiness of wit she is unsurpassed. The Mirror wishes for the fascinating and fair Miss Isabella a most deliciously pleasant time during her sojourn in the beautiful Queen City on the Coosa.

A STAG PARTY AT 80

New York Man Will Celebrate Demise of His Fifth Wife.

New York, March 7. — Martin Stenzel, proprietor of the Atlantic Hotel, on Lembeck avenue, Jersey City, will have an unique celebration there on March 12th.

He will give an elaborate stag party in honor of his 81st birthday, and the fact that his fifth wife has left his fireside.

Shortly after he had buried his fourth wife, two years ago, Stenzel married Mrs. Sophia Lehman. The pair did not agree and several months ago they separated. Stenzel, in discussing the arrangements, for his party, said last night:

"I am happy once more, and if I ever get legally separated from my fifth wife, I shall never marry again. At last I find that marriage is a lottery, and that there are a good many blanks."

Stenzel is a veteran of the German rebellion of 1848 and fought with Gen. Sigel, who was present at his wedding to Mrs. Lehman.

GREEN GOODS MEN ATTEMPT TO VICTIMIZE LONDONERS

Chief Williams Describes the Letters He Often Gets From Swindlers.

Chief Williams was handed today a letter which had been received by a business man of this city a few days ago, and which goes to show that the green goods men are still doing business, and are evidently finding people who will bite at their offers, which appear to those ignorant of the true facts, and who are not scrupulous, as tempting.

The chief says that the number of letters which fall into his hands is surprisingly large. The one that he showed an Advertiser reporter this morning, when asked as to whether people still were found who believed they could make money with counterfeits, was a sample of what is sent to every prospective customer. It begins by saying that the dealer is the possessor of a "good thing," by which the recipient can become independently rich, if directions are followed. It goes on to say: "There's no reason why you should be a slave and toil all of your life for nothing. The opportunity is here for you to 'switch off' from poverty and benefit yourself in a substantial way. Don't be foolish enough to let conscientious scruples interfere with your aim in life. Few men ever attain riches honestly. Others have grown rich around you (no one knows how), why not you? A hint to the wise is sufficient. You will see from the sketch that my goods are not what the law can class as real counterfeits, inasmuch as they were printed from genuine plates and can be easily passed in your section of the country with impunity."

The letter says, too, that he will deal only with customers "face to face," and for this reason asks that arrangements be made to have the prospective buyer go to the place where he will state. The prices are quoted as follows: $300 gets $3,000, $400 gets $5,000, and so on up to $2,000, which gets $50,000.

Some important conditions are imposed upon customers, if they wish to deal with this gentleman of the green goods. The first is, "Don't, as long as you ever live, ever write a letter to me until I give you permission." Second, "If you wish to come on here and see me, send the following telegram, simply saying, 'Send instructions,' and sign your name, as per password and number."

The letter then states that arrangements can be made for them to meet, when the customer can see the goods and make his selection.

The password is a name and a number given on a different inclosure. In the case which the chief showed to The Advertiser this morning the password and number which the London man received was "Hound, 166." In this inclosure the customer or prospective one is again cautioned to merely send a telegram asking for instructions, and signing password, also cautioning the party to refuse to give name to the telegraph company if asked.

The proceedings that follow were described by Chief Williams, for the dealer scarcely tells of what a swindle the whole thing is. It is the old story of the green goods man, and the easy victim, and even in these days of wide-awakedness there seems to be the necessity for periodical warnings. The "instructions" that would follow, which the customer would ask for if he were going to bite, would be to go to a certain place, generally New York, and then the customer could see for himself what the deal was. The hope of making money easily leads many to go on, and they find the green goods man a most affable fellow. If he sizes up his man as a good one he shows him genuine bank notes, for nothing in the counterfeit line is kept. He not only shows the victim the good notes, but he gives a five-dollar note and asks him to go out and see if he cannot pass it. The victim goes out and, of course, he finds it is taken very readily as good legal tender, for such it really is. A purchase follows, and the package is done up, and then the dealer tells his man how necessary it is to watch how he conducts his business, and how he must have the goods expressed to him. This is agreed to, and when the customer gets his package from the express company he finds that the "square" man who sold him the goods has put in the package, possibly a brick or some such valuable article, while the victim is left to dream of the money that he thought he was going to have.

"These sharks," said the chief, "get the names from directories and only send letters like this to two or three at one time in the same town or city. We sometimes have complaints made as to men being bitten, but little can be done and it serves a man right who is victimized in an attempt to do a dishonest act. It is very often, however, that we have letters, such as this handed to us by men who, of course, would not think of engaging in such business, but who have received such communications and who think it their duty to give them over to the police. At the same time, though, it is to be regretted that there are any people who are so ignorant and foolish as to be misled and thus deprived of money with which they could do so much more good."

WABASH TRAINMEN READY TO FIGHT

If President Ramsey Fails to Grant the Demands.

MAY TIE UP FOUR OTHER ROADS

The Company Admits a Great Strike Is at Hand and Are Engaging Private Detectives.

St. Louis, March 7.—A special from Carbondale, Ill., says:

"That a strike of railroad trainmen and engineers and firemen is impending unless negotiations with President Ramsey, of the Wabash, result in grants to the men of their demands, and that it will practically tie up four of the great systems of this state, is generally believed by railroad men here and shared in to some degree by railway officials.

"The Wabash trouble will spread to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Chicago and Alton and Illinois Central roads.

"It is asserted that the trainmen on the four systems have effected a combination of interests for the furtherance of which the contest on the Wabash is merely an initiative measure."

Wabash officials admit a great strike is imminent.

They are already scoring the country for private detectives to do guard duty during the struggle.

Agents are in Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, Fort Wayne, Toledo and other cities endeavoring to hire as many guards as possible.

They are instructed to use all possible care to avoid hiring members of labor unions or men who are friendly to organized labor. This caution, of course, makes their task exceedingly difficult.

The applicants are promised good pay and free transportation to the places where they are to serve.

Attorneys for the trainmen and firemen are so much impressed with the gravity of the situation that they will make no effort in the United States Circuit Court to secure a dissolution of the Wabash injunction for several days at least.

Grand Master Morrissey, of the trainmen, and Grand Master Hannahan, of the firemen, said there were developments in the situation beyond what might come from the consultations with the attorneys.

President Ramsey says nothing new has developed in the Wabash side of the situation and the matter is now entirely in the hands of the courts.

The feeling among the committeemen in St. Louis indicates that "waiting orders" have been issued, and no new developments are expected pending the results of the attorneys' decision and awaiting their action.

It is considered certain, however, that Judge Adams' sweeping injunction will be evaded if it is not dissolved.

Unless President Ramsey yields, it is declared that engineers, conductors, telegraphers, brakemen and trackmen to the number of 50,000 may become involved in the struggle.

The men are said to have entered a secret compact to go out as individuals when the signal agreed on is given.

The possibility of the firemen and trainmen of the Wabash striking as individuals, without waiting for word from their leaders, is now being discussed. It is stated that the men are ready to go out at a moment's notice.

The rules of the brotherhoods of railway employes prohibit striking without sanction of the grand masters of the orders.

At Wabash headquarters everything was reported quiet and the men still at work.

Attorneys for the firemen and trainmen are still at work on the affidavits to be filed in court showing why the restraining order should not be made permanent.

Physicians say nothing is so helpful for throat and lung troubles, whether acute or chronic, and for wasting diseases, as Angier's Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites. It is pleasant to take and agrees with the stomach.

It relieves congestion and irritation, soothes and heals the bronchial tubes, makes breathing easy, changes the character of expectoration, and cures the cough. Its effects are rapid. It aids digestion, helps assimilate the food, and has a healthy action upon the bowels. Pills and aperients are unnecessary.

I was troubled with bronchitis for ten years, being frequently unable to work for months at a time. I tried many remedies with poor results. I used Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, and feel like a new man. I have not been so well for many years.—Robert Weir, Toronto, Canada.

Angier's Petroleum Emulsion is sold by druggists everywhere. Remember the name and insist on getting Angier's. Large size, $1.00. Small, 50c.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

VROMAN INSULTED WOMEN

Captured by Two Citizens After a Lively Chase.

Held on Charges of Drunkenness and Assault—Was Not Very Drunk.

John H. Vroman appeared before Police Magistrate Love this morning on the double charge of drunkenness and assaulting women on the street. The police say that Vroman was not very drunk when arrested; the other charge, however, is the serious one, for which he will have to be tried. The allegation is that while in South London early last evening, he accosted two women at different times. The first was on Beaconsfield avenue, when a young woman had a man spring out at her and put his arm around her waist. She screamed and he released her.

Farther up the street, evidently the same man spoke insultingly to a lady who was accompanied by two children. Her screams were heard by a couple of gentlemen, who, told in which direction the man had gone, found a man crossing an orchard, and they gave chase. Catching him they held him until Sergeant Crawford arrived, a message having been sent into the police station.

Vroman claims he comes from the other side. He appears to be about 30 years of age. The case against him was adjourned until next Wednesday.

The only other case in the court this morning was that of an intox, who was discharged.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood diseases, from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

KINGSMILL'S

Drygoods and Carpets

Dundas St. Carling St.

The New Store Now Ready for Business

WE INVITE the public to the opening tomorrow of our new and commodious premises, 130 and 132 Dundas St. While not yet as complete as we intend having it, we are anxious that all should see this new modern store. To signalize the opening a series of special sales will be inaugurated, at which we will offer all goods that were in any way soiled or mussed in moving, together with new lines of merchandise, at special opening prices.

Old and New Customers alike are welcomed to the opening of the new store. If you were not a customer of the old Kingsmill store, be of the new. Our reputation for fair dealing is well known, and in the new and enlarged premises, we aim to be greater and do better than ever.

The quality of an article purchased at Kingsmill's may be relied upon as being the best of its kind.

Kingsmill's

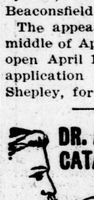
MUST WAIT FOR A MONTH

City's Action Against Street Railway Company Stayed by the Court.

A special to The Advertiser says: "Chief Justice Moss, of the court of appeals (Toronto), handed down a brief decision today in the litigation between the city and the street railway company, staying all proceedings by the city until after the hearing by this court of the company's appeal."

This means that the company need not now obey Judge MacMahon's order to restore the tracks on Rectory street or run its cars in accordance with certain bylaws, nor remove their tracks from Beaconsfield avenue and Wortley road.

The appeal cannot be heard before the middle of April. The court's next sittings open April 14. I. F. Hellmuth made the application for the company. G. F. Shepley, for the city, opposed it.



DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Fifty thousand persons visited Robert Burns' cottage at Ayr last year.

Mr. G. H. Gauthier—I don't expect to come back here, and I think that I will leave sport altogether. I'm getting too old. London is a good sporting town, but it can't stand two O. H. A. teams.

THE GREAT lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

GREAT MEDICINE.—Tonti, one of the pioneers of French Canada, lost a hand and wore an iron hook as substitute. He was in the habit of boxing the ears of refractory Indians with this iron hand, and they have remarked that it was "great medicine." Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is great medicine, it takes hold of pain with an iron hand and knocks it out of the system.

Ox-tail soup, now regarded as a national English dish, was first made by the very poor Huguenot refugees from France, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, because ox-tails then had no market value.

YOU NEED NOT cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for you running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption, while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.

MESSRS. C. C. RICHARDS & CO.:
Yarmouth, N. S.

Gentlemen,—In January last Francis Leclair, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his hips being badly bruised and his body turned black from his ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain, and with the use of three bottles he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

SAUVEUR DUVAL.
Elgin Road, L'Islet County, Que.,
May 26th, 1893.

BIG BATTLE IN STOCKS

Another Wild Day in the New York Stock Exchange.

How a Cotton Broker's Ten-Minute Lunch Cost Him $1,000,000.

New York, March 7.—Daniel J. Sully, the new cotton king, had another battle royal with the bears at the Cotton Exchange, led by Theodore H. Price, and scored a great victory. The bulls met severe reverses at first, but the session closed with the staple from one to seven points higher than the opening. Mr. Sully last night saw more than a million dollars on the wrong side of his sheet for the day's work, but when the closing gong sounded this afternoon had more than made up his losses, and the other side of his sheet showed a substantial profit. This was after two of the wildest days ever seen at the Cotton Exchange. His bull campaign is estimated to show profits of $2,000,000 on paper. Yesterday the bears took advantage of Mr. Sully's absence at a lunch counter to make their attack, and Wall street estimated the bull leader's lunch cost him $1,000,000 60, including 10 cents to the waiter. In the streets it was figured out after this fashion:

Sully out to lunch	1:30
Sully back from lunch	1:50
Time elapsed	20 minutes
Loss	$1,000,000 00
Loss per minute	50,000 00
Check for lunch	60
Total cost of lunch	$1,000,000 60

Fifteen minutes after the opening yesterday morning, bears began pounding the bulls, and in less than half an hour May had gone off 17 points. Fierce fighting followed until shortly after noon, when the bulls rallied and gained steadily until the close. Sully got into the pit just before the market opened, and directed his forces from the floor all day. The total transactions for the day were 900,000 bales. Sully, who at one time during the day seemed in danger of losing millions, left the exchange smiling. His only comment was: "The market will go higher yet."

March cotton's lowest price was $9 71, and the closing price showed a net gain of 16 points. May was quoted lowest at $9 63, the closing price showing a gain of 19 points. July's low price was $9 46, 13 points lower than the closing price.

Away from the roar of the exchange, in his office at 71 Wall street, sat Theodore Price. His brokers are busy selling. The rival leaders are personal friends outside of business hours, and the strange spectacle is presented of two men who admire each other doing their best to force each other into bankruptcy.

Mr. Sully predicts cotton will go to 15 cents a pound. He says the supply is not equal to the consumption, and that he expects the spinners to come to him for cotton after he and his backers have cornered the available supply. Within two months there has been an advance of nearly 2 cents a pound—$55,000,000 on a crop of 11,000,000 bales, and within about three weeks there has been an advance of about 1 cent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Cushions! Cushions! Feather and Down Cushions from 50c each. Goose Feather Pillows, Mattresses, Springs, Beds, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, from $4 each. Bedroom Suites, Sideboards, Spring Couches, Fancy Chairs, at Hunt & Sons, Mattress and Feather Pillow Manufacturers, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

For New York and Philadelphia

The best route from all points in Canada is via Grand Trunk and Lehigh Valley. Pullman Sleepers and Dining-Car Service. If going to Europe via New York, the Lehigh Valley lands passengers in New York city near all European steamship docks, saving a long and expensive transfer. Secure your tickets at Grand Trunk City or Station Ticket Office. The next $10 Lehigh Valley Washington excursion, March 18. 30a

THE LATEST IN TRUSTS

A Monopoly in Able Seamen Is Formed in New York.

Ships Can't Get a Crew Without Paying a Bonus to Hash Houses.

New York, March 7.—The latest thing in the way of a community of interests, is a sailors' boarding house trust, the immediate outcome of which is a practical blockade of deep water sailing ships in this port.

According to an employe of the British consulate shipping office, the proprietors of sailors' boarding houses have made an agreement to exact $15 bonus for every seaman they furnish to deep water sailing craft, over and above the sailors' advance money allowed them by law to cover their board bills. So completely under the control of these proprietors is the average seaman that it is impossible to obtain a crew from any other source.

As a result of this, the British bark Iverna, bound for Shanghai, is unable to leave her dock at Bayonne. She is the largest bark in port, and to complete her crew needs 11 able seamen, 4 ordinary seaman, a cook and carpenter. Her captain, however, refused to pay the bonus of $15 a man.

The boarding house proprietors, headed by Dumphy and Harmon, leaders of the new trust, were out in force all day yesterday at the British consulate shipping office, 3 State street. Although a crowd of seamen were also present, anxious to ship, their possessions were held at the boarding houses and the proprietors refused to allow them to ship.

When Captain Holder cabled the owners in Liverpool yesterday, they replied "Don't you pay it."

Later the captain visited the New Seaman's Home, 52 Water street, but could not obtain a crew as one had been supplied to the bark Criffel the day previous. A trip to The Home, 19 Cherry street, was equally fruitless.

This custom of demanding a bonus, it seems, dates back a long time. Of recent years, however, the boarding house proprietors have been cutting one another's troats so that the bonus entirely disappeared.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO.,
Proprietors, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O., Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Preparations are being made for taking a census of the Transvaal at the end of the year in connection with a census scheme for the whole of South Africa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's," and accept no substitute.