

## By the Queen!

Formal Opening of the Manchester Ship Canal.

The Ceremony Witnessed by an Immense and Enthusiastic Crowd.

Resumption of Business by the British Parliament—The Budget to Come Up on Thursday—Execution of Six Anarchists at Barcelona.

Civil Marriage in Hungary.

BUDA-PEST, May 21.—The Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament to-day passed the Civil Marriage Bill for the second time 271 to 105.

British Parliament.

LONDON, May 21.—Parliament resumed its sitting to-day. In the House of Commons Sir Wm. Harcourt announced that the budget clauses would be called up for consideration on Thursday.

Child Murderers.

BUDA-PEST, May 21.—A boy of 13 years of age and his sister, two years younger, have been arrested in Borku for murdering their father. They killed him while he slept and hid his body in the woods.

Southampton Favored.

LONDON, May 21.—Mr. James Huddart visited Pembroke and Milford Haven on Saturday to examine their claims in connection with the new fast Atlantic service. Plymouth, Swansea, Barrie, Mobile and Galway are also urging their respective claims as ports, though Southampton seems to be the most favored at the present time.

In the Lion's Den.

LONDON, May 21.—The officers of the United States cruiser Chicago have received invitations to visit all the large towns in England. Admiral Erben and Capt. Mahan have accepted invitations to a dinner at the Royal Naval Club on June 2. This club is the most conservative one in London. Nobody under the rank of commander can become a member.

The Princess and Her Camera.

The Princess of Wales has developed a mania for photography. Her camera is her constant companion. She photographed the competitors in the Whitbread sports at Sandringham, frequently takes pictures of her household, and often takes snapshots at chance groups when driving out. She is an expert, as the specimens of her work in most of the rooms of Sandringham House testify.

Execution at Barcelona—Six Victims.

BARCELONA, May 21.—The Anarchists, Codina, Cacerola, Sogas, Bonat, Villabrua and Mir, who were condemned to death for complicity in the attempt of Pallas to assassinate Gen. Martinez de Campos, were put to death at 4 o'clock this morning. The prisoners walked quickly through an underground passage to the plaza of the fortress, where they were to be shot. Upon reaching the place of execution some of them shouted, "Long live Anarchy!" and "Comrades, revenge!" but the others remained silent. The first volley was fatal to all except Sogas and Codina. These two fell to the ground with the others, but were found to be alive, though perhaps mortally wounded. The order was given to shoot them through the head as they lay on the ground, and this was immediately done. Although the execution was public there were few spectators, except the strong force of military ordered to be present as a precaution.

When the firing party was formed, the prisoners were made to kneel and the priests retired. Villabrua shouted: "Murderers, await our revenge!" and Bernat cried "Death to the inquisition!" The platoon fired from a distance of three meters. The convicts had their backs turned toward the troops, and their eyes were bandaged with handkerchiefs. Codina and Villabrua resisted the attempts of the troops to blindfold them, and called upon the onlookers for help. The guards were obliged to use force to compel them to get on their knees. Sogas and Codina were still kneeling after the volley was fired, and were struggling to get upon their feet when they received the second shot, which stretched them beside their companions. The bodies were placed in plain wooden coffins and buried inside the fort.

Manchester's Great Waterway Opened.

MANCHESTER, May 21.—The Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg and the Princesses of Leiningen, arrived here at 4:30 p.m. It is estimated that 200,000 people lined the route taken by her Majesty in going to and returning from the canal. The entire distance is guarded by troops, volunteers and police. The weather is clear but cold.

MANCHESTER, May 21.—The formal opening of the Manchester Ship Canal to the traffic of the world was accomplished to-day amid the greatest enthusiasm. When the Queen arrived at the station the cheering of the crowds, which occupied every inch of available space was deafening. Her Majesty at once entered one of the royal carriages, which had been sent in advance to this city for the purpose, and was driven to the town hall, where she delivered an address. From the town hall the Queen and her party were driven to the Trafford wharf. A long line of eight miles of streets through which the Queen was driven the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the way. Banners, flags, floral arches and Venetian masts were visible everywhere, and the air resounded with cheers.

The Queen was escorted from the station to the town hall and thence to the Trafford wharf by a guard of honor, consisting of field officers of the Fourteenth Hussars. As the procession left the station a troop of yeomanry fell in at the rear and accompanied the royal carriage to Albert Square. Other guards of honor were stationed at the town hall, All Saints' Church, Trafford wharf, Salford and St. George's Church, Chester road and Hulme.

The various guards of honor comprised about 1,000 men, and about 5,000 troops guarded the streets through which the royal procession passed.

Arriving at Trafford wharf, the Queen

embarked on board the royal yacht Enchantress, which at once steamed up the canal in the vicinity of Salford docks, where she formally declared the Manchester Ship Canal open to commerce.

Returning to Trafford wharf, her Majesty re-entered her carriage and was driven to Salford, where she was presented with an address by the mayor and the other authorities of the corporation. The enthusiasm of the people of Salford was manifested quite as marked as that of the people of Manchester. The streets and buildings were magnificently decorated, and the inhabitants turned out en masse to take part in the celebration of the occasion.

After leaving Salford her Majesty was escorted to the station, and at 7:30 o'clock started for Balmoral. During the exercise the Queen conferred the honor of knighthood upon the lord mayor of Manchester, the mayor of Salford, and Joseph Leigh, M.P., son-in-law of David Adamson, chief promoter, and first chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.

## Late Canadian News.

Death of the Ex-Manager of the Montreal Bank at Hamilton.

A Man and Two Horses Perish in a Montreal Fire.

The Boley team will sail from Montreal on the Parisian on June 23.

A proclamation calling upon all citizens to be vaccinated has been issued in Montreal.

Mr. Jeronimus Rapelje, the oldest inhabitant of St. Thomas, died on Saturday, aged 89 years.

About 500 men in Stratford are affected by the closing down of the G. T. R. locomotive works there.

The Grand Trunk Railway reduced its staff by one-third at the general offices in Toronto on Monday.

During the past week there were registered at the city clerk's office, Toronto, 85 births, 35 deaths and 12 marriages.

The Countess of Aberdeen will leave on May 26 for England, and will visit Scotland and Ireland, returning in July.

There will be a garden party to meet the members of the Royal Society at the Government House, Ottawa, on Thursday, May 24.

James Lafferty, an old man employed on the corporation, was found dead in the stable of the City Hotel at Tiverton Monday evening.

By a fire in Montreal on Monday in a St. Paul street stable, two horses and a man named Thomas Oshurs were killed by suffocation.

The steamer Toronto, from Montreal, with a shipment of 400 head of cattle, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, May 20, and landed all her live stock in good condition.

The Ontario Gazette contains the following appointments: John Wesley Griffin, of Delhi, to be police magistrate for Delhi; Duncan Edward Stewart, Glencoe, to be a notary public.

A Hamilton dispatch says the gale which has been blowing on the lake since Saturday is one of the most severe of the season. The steamer Macassa and four schooners are wind-bound.

Rain was still falling heavily in Toronto on Monday, being the fifth day. The water in the Don River is very high, and there is danger that the Winchester street bridge may be carried away.

J. N. Travers, formerly manager of the Bank of Montreal at Hamilton, died in Paris, France, on Sunday. Mr. Travers had been a manager for the Hamilton branch of the bank for fifteen years.

Charles J. Higgs, the book-keeper of McCarthy, Osier & Co., who left Toronto two or three months since, and is alleged to have stolen about \$1,000 from the firm, has been arrested in London, England.

W. G. Murdoch, Toronto, made application on Monday to the Attorney-General for a reserve case on behalf of his client, Mrs. Lottie Evans, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for conspiracy to poison her husband.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Monck Conservatives Decide Not to Bring Out a Man—Political Notes.

It is understood that the Ottawa Liberals will hold a convention on Thursday evening to select candidates for the coming Provincial elections.

MONCK TORIES.

DUNVILLE, May 21.—The Conservative convention met at Wellandport to-day. No candidate was placed in the field and the fight will, therefore, be between Hon. R. Harcourt, Provincial Treasurer, and the Patron candidate, Mr. Hugh Crawford.

## A Windsor Family Poisoned.

WINDSOR, May 21.—Mrs. Parker is lying ill at her home on Windsor avenue, suffering with all the symptoms of poisoning. Her husband and three other members of the household were in the same condition, but all have recovered with the exception of Mrs. Parker, who is in a dangerous condition and is not expected to live. How the poisoning occurred is not clear.

## ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the system, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada. Please mention this paper.

## Freshets and Floods!

One Pennsylvania Town From Four to Twenty Feet Under Water.

Another Submerged by the Breaking of a Big Dam.

Dunkirk and Danville, N. Y., Deluged—Philadelphia Drenched—Every Mill on the Schuylkill Flooded and the River Rising Seven Inches an Hour—Immense Amount of Property Destroyed.

FROM FOUR TO TWENTY FEET UNDER WATER.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., May 21.—The entire city is under water from four to twenty feet. The water is still rising at the rate of six inches an hour. All the logs at the boom which broke at 1 o'clock this morning have been swept away as well as many saw mills and houses in the lower part of the city. All telegraph and telephone communication with the outer world is now suspended, the offices being flooded and closed. In the business part of the city the water has reached a depth of eight feet, and shows no signs of receding. The rain is still coming down in torrents. The loss has already reached more than \$1,000,000, and unless relief soon comes it will be three times that amount. No trains have arrived or departed from the city for 24 hours.

A BIG DAM BREAKS.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., May 21.—The breast of the dam at Springtown broke to-day. The dam covered 50 acres, and the vast body of water swept everything before it down the valley. No deaths have been reported, but the damage to farm property is great. BRIDGES SWIFT AWAY, RAILWAYS CRIPPLED.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 21.—It will take many thousands of dollars to cover the damage by flood in this city alone, while reports from the surrounding country say that acres of garden land were torn out along the banks of the creek, and bridges, culverts, etc., were carried away. At Fredonia the Water street iron bridge was lifted from its foundation. Many narrow escapes from drowning are reported. While Henry Tilley, of the Solgan farm, was absent from home and his wife sick, he and his 3-year-old boy wandered away and was carried down by the current. All railroads in the city, excepting the Lake Shore, are badly crippled on account of washouts.

DANVILLE DELUGED.

DANVILLE, N. Y., May 21.—The water in the Canesaga is now two feet above the high water mark of five years ago. The city is a vast expanse of water as far as the eye can reach, and floating everywhere are all sorts of timber and wreckage. The destruction of growing crops is complete and the loss to farmers will aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars. Bridges are carried away and the highways are washed out for rods in many places.

PITTSBURGH, May 21.—A dispatch from Johnstown this morning says the damage by flood in Johnstown is estimated at \$125,000. The damage along the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Johnstown and Altoona is placed at \$1,550,000.

The loss by flood at Bradford, Pa., is estimated at \$20,000. The waters have subsided.

At Johnstown, Pa., the water is now receding rapidly, and all danger is past. The loss by the flood is variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$150,000.

EVERY MILL ON THE SCHUYLKILL FLOODED. PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Since Friday night 44 inches of rain have fallen in Philadelphia. The Schuylkill River is twenty feet above low water mark at Manayunk, suburb of this city. Every mill along the banks of a river is flooded in the lower story and a general shut-down has occurred. The river is rising seven inches an hour, and the overflow is believed to be the greatest since 1869.

IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21.—All Western New York has suffered great injury by the rain and torrents of the past three days. The rain still continues. It is the worst flood Olean has seen since 1865, the water rising higher than at the time of the Johnstown flood five years ago next month. Almost the entire valley of the Allegheny River was a moving sea dotted with half-submerged buildings and trees. All except the highest central point of the city was inundated. In the streets of Portville the water is four feet deep. At Tonawanda everything is completely saturated. All communication with Williamsport was cut off a little before 12 o'clock to-night. The Northern Central depot is on an island. The report that there was from five to ten feet of water surging through the business streets of the city was confirmed by the operator. The Reading Railway has either lost completely or badly damaged at least twenty bridges.

FALSE ALARM.

HOLIDAYSBURG, Pa., May 21.—Reports of bursting reservoirs kept 3,000 Blair county people homeless and homeless last night. Saturday night a Pennsylvania Railroad locomotive brought the warning to Gaysport that the Kittanning Point reservoir of the Altoona City water supply had given away and the valley below would be soon covered by 200,000,000 gallons of water. A Gaysport telegraph operator later received this message from Kittanning: "The dam has burst; for God's sake tell the Gaysport people to fly." The result of these warnings was that the entire population at Gaysport, Dunsmuir and West Holidaysburg deserted their homes and spent the night on the hills. The morning the danger was announced to be over and the people returned to their homes.

## TOO MUCH MOISTURE.

Lambton County Farms in Some Places Covered With Water.

SARNIA, May 21.—The heavy rains which have occurred in this district continuously for five days, accompanied by strong winds and hail, have caused great anxiety to the farmers as regards their fruit and crops. In many places the ground is covered with sheets of water, the drains being quite insufficient to carry away the water. The principal damage so far as can be ascertained at present will be to the corn and potato crops. Many of the farming districts in this neighborhood are well supplied with draining facilities and escaped serious damage; other places not so well supplied are suffering, and many crops are injured beyond estimate.

The fishing bank steamer New York was burned at Camden, N. J., on Monday morning. Loss \$55,000.

## WHAT A CLIMAX

To the Career of Coxe and His Lieutenants!

Transported in the "Black Maria" to Spend Twenty Days in Prison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—Coxey, Browne and Jones were sentenced by Judge Miller in the Washington police court this afternoon to twenty days in jail for violating the statute of the United States prohibiting the display of partisan banners in the capitol grounds, and Coxe and Browne were fined \$5 additional for trespassing upon the grass or an additional ten days in jail. At 1:40 Coxe, Browne and Jones with handcuffs on their wrists, were placed in the "Black Maria."

IN THE BLACK MARIA with a dozen white and negro workhouse prisoners (who were not handcuffed) as companions, and the van immediately conveyed them to jail.

Coxey did not relish free transportation on such a basis, and when he was told he was to be taken to the district prison he asked to be allowed to go in a carriage, but his request was not granted, and he and his companions were compelled to ride the same as other prisoners. A score of policemen patrolled the sidewalks adjacent to the court after sentence was pronounced.

The proceedings preliminary to the passing of sentence were in line with the series of extraordinary incidents that have marked the whole trial. The police court was crowded.

Mr. Hyman, for defense, made an appeal for a nominal sentence, and then Carl Browne had his say. He began by withdrawing the appeals made in his behalf, and said he had none to make. Browne proceeded in his usual blasphemous strain for some time, comparing the jury to those who had participated in the crucifixion. In conclusion he said he asked for no mercy, but would accept his punishment cheerfully.

Coxey rose next. It was the first time, he said, that he had ever stood before a court for sentence, and it was a pleasing thought that he was innocent of the charge. He told how the arrest was made and maintained that he was not walking on the grass and carried no banner. But he was not surprised that the jury brought in such a verdict, and he blamed the newspapers for it in representing his commonwealth as a band of desperadoes. "I do not appeal for mercy, because I have committed no crime," he said; "but I do ask for justice."

The assistant district attorney asked the judge to impose a jail sentence and not to impose a fine, which would be paid by the contributions of ignorant men.

Judge Miller entered into a long review of the case. He arraigned Coxe severely. There were no politics in the case, no prosecution of Mr. Coxe for his ideas. Judge Miller then imposed the sentence of twenty days' imprisonment in the district jail for all three defendants, and \$5 fine or ten days additional imprisonment for Coxe and Browne.

The effect of Coxe's conviction on his camp followers, already demoralized by drenching rain storms, insufficient food and shelter and repeated changes of base, will probably be their entire disintegration. Even now the "army" is mostly made up of idle negroes recruited in Washington and Maryland, and has scarcely any of its original members left.

## CONCISE CULLINGS.

The King of Wurttemberg has announced emphatically on his own behalf and on behalf of his Government decided opposition to the law readmitting the Jesuit order into Germany.

Mr. James E. Huddart, the promoter of the Canadian Pacific mail route to Australia, on Saturday inspected Milford Haven, with a view to ascertaining its advantages as a harbor.

On Saturday during a severe tempest the barn at Gray Gables, Bourne, Mass., belonging to President Cleveland, was struck by lightning, but the damage was very slight.

The Ontario Wood Pulp Company, of New York, was incorporated at Albany on Monday, with a capital of \$50,000. The company will manufacture pulp in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

A Methodist Minister on Dancing.

TORONTO, May 21.—At a meeting of the Methodist ministers of the city this morning, Rev. Thomas Manning advised that the foot-note in the Methodist Discipline touching on dancing, card-playing and theater-going be expunged. He said that Christians should be made by conviction, not by rules.

## Struck by Lightning.

ST. THOMAS, May 21.—During the heavy storm last evening lightning ran down a chimney of the Grand Central Hotel and along the telegraph wires, exploding in the telegraph office with the force of a cannon. The numbers in the telephone office were all knocked down about the same time. Lightning struck the barn of George Taylor, of South Yarmouth, four miles southeast of the city, killing a steer which was standing in the yard. The siding on the barn was somewhat riddled.

## Steamers Arrived.

May 21. From Sarnia..... Montreal..... From Sarnia..... New York..... Liverpool..... Kaiser Wilhelm II. New York..... Genoa..... Weiland..... Gibraltar..... New York..... State of Nebraska New York..... Glasgow..... Chester..... New York..... Southampton

Servants ask for the new Fire Kindler.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, carache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Westlake will be open all 24th; good chance to sit for your photos. Reserve an hour. ywt

New Drug Store. Mr. C. Symmonds has opened out a new drug store, corner Dufferin avenue and Maitland street. ywt

Lightning causes fire, so does the new Fire Kindler, 176 AND 178 DUNDAS STREET.

# KINGSMILL'S BANKRUPT SALE.

176 and 178 DUNDAS STREET.

STOCK OF

SPITAL, BURN & GENTLEMAN, successors to

# T. BEATTIE & CO.,

BOUGHT

# AT 59c ON THE \$

London, April 27, 1894.

Messrs. Kingsmill, City:

Dear Sirs—In reply to your inquiry, we beg to say that you purchased the whole of our stock of goods, amounting to \$68,028.47, at 59c on the dollar. A number of packages consigned to us from England were all returned to the shippers except nine of them, seven of which, amounting to \$1,476.84, were subsequently purchased by you. Only one small package, consisting of gents' gloves and ties, from Messrs. Dent, Alcroft & Co., amounting to \$90.36, was purchased by Messrs. Mara (Limited) at 90c in the dollar, and the other one, amounting to \$29.75 11d, was purchased by another firm at 75c in the dollar. Yours truly,

D. BURN,

For Spittal, Burn & Gentleman,

# \$68,028.47 WORTH

OF  
HOUSE FURNISHINGS,  
CARPETS,  
CURTAINS,  
SILKS,  
DRESS GOODS,  
SMALL WARES,  
PARASOLS,  
PRINTS,  
CORSETS,  
HOSIERY and GLOVES,  
MILLINERY, MANTLES,  
WHITEWEAR.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO SUPPLY ALL DRYGOODS  
DESIRES AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE COST.

# KINGSMILL'S

176 AND 178 DUNDAS STREET.



## AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

**Not less than 15 words. 12c. Per**  
**BY SPECIAL REQUEST** YE OLDE ENG-  
 LISH AT Home given by St. Matthew's  
 Church choir will be repeated in East End  
 Hall this (Tuesday) evening. Admission 15c.  
 Persons holding tickets for 17th will be ad-  
 mitted on presentation of ticket. 8c.

**MURRAY FOR DETROIT—CHOSEN**  
 Friends of Murray's Birthday Excursion  
 via Grand Trunk Railway. Only \$1.75. 8c.

**BASEBALL—TECHUMS PARK—**  
 Queen's Birthday. May 24, 1914. 8c.  
 A. C. Detroit: Two games—morning, 10:30  
 o'clock, and afternoon at 3 o'clock. Admission,  
 50c; boys, 10c; ladies free. 8c.

**BOYCE RACES—QUEEN'S PARK**  
 May 24. The finest races ever held in  
 London. Flyers from Buffalo, Toronto, Detroit,  
 etc. Nine events, including Forest City and  
 Huron district championships. Reserved seats,  
 50c; general, 25c; ladies, 10c. 8c.

**BOATING SEASON OPEN—WHIT LANE**  
 CATER has a large assortment of pleas-  
 ure boats. Telephone, 724. 8c.

**MILN'S BOAT HOUSE—SULPHUR**  
 Springs—Open for the season. Telephone  
 707. 8c.

**STEAMER THAMES—TIME TABLE FOR**  
 Queen's Birthday. Leave foot, Dundas street  
 at 10 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 3 p.m., 5:30 p.m., 8 p.m.  
 Sharp on time. Dancing at Wonderland,  
 afternoon and evening. 8c.

**PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—LAST**  
 term of the season commences week  
 of Monday, Feb. 19. Beginners' classes—  
 Gentlemen, Mondays at 8; ladies, Tues-  
 days at 8; ladies only, Saturdays at 8.  
 At 3 p.m., advanced class for ladies and  
 gentlemen. Wednesdays at 8 p.m. The fol-  
 lowing new dances will be taught during this  
 term: U. of M. Waltz, Aurora, and La Peti-  
 tienne. Private tuition any hour not occu-  
 pied with classes. DAVENPORT, 476  
 Richmond street. Residence, 241 Oxford  
 street. 8c.

**MEETINGS.**  
**Not less than 15 words. 11c. Per**  
**LONDON SOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 13, C.**  
 O. C. F. Regular meeting, May 23, 1914.  
 Business of importance; debate. All members  
 requested to attend. A. W. LING, recorder. 8c.

**DOMINION W. C. T. U. CONVENTION,**  
 June 1 to 6. Conference of "Y" workers,  
 June 6. 8c.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES.**  
**Not less than 15 words. 11c. Per**  
**S. O. E. S.—THE ANNUAL CHURCH**  
 parade will be held Sunday, May 27, to  
 the Memorial Church. Members are requested  
 to meet at Lodge Chelsea rooms, at 3 o'clock.  
 In full regalia and badge of office and  
 gloves. Full attendance expected. St. George's  
 Society cordially invited. M. W. HAY, D. D.  
 8c.

**DOMESTICS WANTED.**  
**One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for**  
**fifteen words.**

**WANTED—A GOOD, EXPERIENCED**  
 landlady; work to do; home; references  
 required. Apply 455 Dundas street. 8c.

**WANTED—EXPERIENCED CHAMBER-**  
 MAID. Apply Griggs House, 8c.

**GIRL WANTED—APPLY TO MRS. J. A.**  
 NELLES, 24 Prospect avenue, 8c.

**NURSE GIRL—APPLY MRS. A. W.**  
 GUNN, 136 Kent street. 8c.

**OBSCURE INTELLIGENCE OFFICE**  
 still leading girls the best situa-  
 tion in private families or hotels. Every good  
 girl who wants a first-class situation in private  
 family or hotel at any kind of work can get  
 it by applying to 55 Dundas street. Good  
 wages. 8c.

**MALE HELP WANTED.**  
**One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for**  
**fifteen words.**

**WANTED—SMART INTELLIGENT**  
 boy, 14 years of age, as apprentice  
 ADVERTISER Job Department. 8c.

**BOYS WANTED AT BECK'S BOX FAC-**  
 TORY, Albert street. 8c.

**WANTED—SALESMEN—\$75 PER**  
 week, selling electric light outfits for  
 houses, stores and public buildings. For  
 machinery and other popular patented articles;  
 outfits complete when shipped. Best people  
 buy; permanent situation; experience. W.  
 T. HARRISON & Co., Clerk No. 14, Columbus  
 Ohio. 8c.

**SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR**  
 goods by samples to the wholesale and  
 retail trade; sell on sight to every business  
 man or firm; liberal salary; money advanced  
 for advertising and expenses. PENNELL & W.  
 Address: KING MANUFACTURING  
 COMPANY, C. 83, Chicago, Ill. 8c.

**AGENTS WANTED—\$20 A WEEK—G.**  
 MARSHALL & Co., 238 Dundas street,  
 London. 8c.

**WANTED.**  
**One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for**  
**fifteen words.**

**WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALE-**  
 LADY for fancy goods. Apply WHIS-  
 KARD'S, 232 Dundas street, London. 8c.

**WANTED—RELIABLE WOMAN TO**  
 enter the service of responsible firm;  
 permanent position; splendid opportunity.  
 Address box 29, this office. 8c.

**WANTED—LAUNDRY GIRL—APPLY**  
 at once. City Hotel. 8c.

**SITUATIONS WANTED.**  
**One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for**  
**fifteen words.**

**WANTED—YOUNG MAN REQUIRES**  
 situation, used to city, and understands  
 horses; best of references. Address "A. S."—  
 this office. 8c.

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**  
**Not less than 15 words. 11c. Per**  
**HARNESS BUSINESS FOR SALE—**  
 Established harness shop, doing good  
 business. Apply A. LITTLE, Hilderton, Ont. 8c.

**FOR SALE—DURING THIS MONTH—A**  
 complete studio outfit. Easels, chairs,  
 table, stove, and a fine collection of  
 pictures, at Miss BELLE's studio, 213 Dundas  
 street. 8c.

**ARCHITECTS.**  
 Advertisements under this head a cent a word

**MORRIS & FARNCOMB—ARCHITECTS**  
 and surveyors, 218 Dundas street, Duf-  
 ferin Block. H. C. MORRIS, R. W. FARN-  
 COMB. 8c.

**MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND**  
 civil engineers, Albion Building, Lon-  
 don. 8c.

**REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT,**  
 has removed his office to 180 Dundas  
 street, east of Richmond. 8c.

**ACCOUNTANTS.**  
 Advertisement under this head a cent a word

**ALFRED A. BOOKER, ACCOUNTANT,**  
 136 Elmwood avenue, London South,  
 telephone 102. 8c.

**W. M. MAGEE, ACCOUNTANT,**  
 413 Richmond street,  
 or 640 Talbot street, London. 8c.

## TO LET—HOUSES.

**These adlets pay. 11c. Per**  
**TO LET—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON**  
 Dufferin avenue, No. 388; all modern  
 conveniences. Apply 623 Dundas street. 8c.

**SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET—THE**  
 late residence of Archbishop Walsh at  
 Port Stanley. A large brick house; best location  
 at Port. Apply to ROBINSON & McDONALD,  
 St. Thomas. 8c.

**TO LET—BRICK HOUSE AND STABLE**  
 on William street, near Dundas. Possession  
 immediately. Apply Mrs. W. M. CAMERON,  
 541 Dundas street. 8c.

**NEW ORCHARD BEACH, PORT STAN-**  
 LEY—Furnished house to rent or  
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 Furnished; also board for four young  
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 address and I will show you how to  
 make \$25 a day; absolutely sure I furnish  
 the work and teach you free; you work in the  
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 mare with two white and red, called "Red"  
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 treatment of natural teeth by methods  
 used in modern dentistry. 215 Dundas street,  
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 Graduate R. C. D. S., Toronto, 1878;  
 graduate Philadelphia Dental College, 1882;  
 Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth,  
 crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dun-  
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 graduate University of Toronto, successor  
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 grocery, satisfaction assured. 8c.

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 ATE—1313 Dundas street, over Boomer's  
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 Office—1834 Dundas street, London.  
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 Specialties in tin and japanned goods,  
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 buys and sells driving and saddle horses;  
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 granite and marble monuments of im-  
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 Supplies of all kinds; new outfits our  
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 paper-hanging and house decorating.  
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 feather and garment dyeing and cleaning.  
 Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone  
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 Park avenue, near Dundas street. Tele-  
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 WEST, has office at corner Park and Queen's  
 Office hours 11 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone  
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**DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE MASONIC**  
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 ties, pulmonary affections, cancer, tumors  
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 Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue,  
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 and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. 8c.

**J. H. GARDNER, M.D., L.R.C.P., LON-**  
 DON. Office and residence, corner Wil-  
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 paid to specific and skin diseases. 227  
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 joint and skin diseases. 8c.

**DR. PINGEL—OFFICE, QUEEN'S**  
 avenue and Wellington streets. Special-  
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**DR. ECKLES—CORNER QUEEN'S**  
 avenue and Wellington. Specialty,  
 diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2.  
 Other hours by appointment. 8c.

**DR. C. P. JENTO—518 RICHMOND**  
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**One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for**  
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 Private funds on first and second  
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 estate at 5% per cent. J. H. A. BEATTIE,  
 barrister, etc., 371 Dundas street. 8c.

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**Best returns. 11c. Per**  
**FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT HAND-**  
 SOME brick residence, No. 10 Marley  
 Place, finished and fitted with all modern con-  
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 Apply on the premises, or to W. HALL, 425  
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 used; best English roaster, pneumatic  
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**AFTER THIS DATE TRESPASSEES ON**  
 the farms in the vicinity of the Cove will  
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**LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.**  
 417 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS  
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 CITOR, Notary Public, etc., 72 Dundas  
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 CITOR, notary public, 78 Dundas street,  
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 court house. Telephone 329. Money to loan.  
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 JAMES MAGEE, C.C., JAMES B. MCKILLOP,  
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**WEEKES & SCANDRETT—BARRIS-**  
 TERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office,  
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 lowest rates. G. N. WEEKES, T. W. SCAN-  
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 to loan, 69 Dundas street, London. 8c.

**W. H. PARTRAM—BARRISTER—**  
 Solicitor, notary public, conveyancer.  
 Money to loan at lowest rates. Office: 59  
 Dundas street west, London. 8c.

**HOTEL CARDS.**  
 Advertisements under this head a cent a word

**ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—**  
 Opposite Market House; remodeled and  
 refurnished; good stable. JERRY McDONALD.  
 8c.

**OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND**  
 street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all  
 kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all  
 hours. The best brand of oysters, D. SARR,  
 proprietor. 8c.

**"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR 31 A**  
 day house—Clarence street, corner  
 Dundas street. J. T. JENNINGS, proprietor. 8c.

**THE ALBION RESTAURANT—NO. 157**  
 Dundas street. Dining-room on the  
 European plan. Finest oysters in the market.  
 Choice imported wines, liquors and cigars.  
 Telephone No. 762. D. DEWAR, proprietor. 8c.

**THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-**  
 TREAL—Centrally situated and first-  
 class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor. 8c.

**VETERINARY SURGEONS.**  
 Advertisements under this head a cent a word

**J. H. WILSON & SON—OFFICE, 593 KING**  
 street, London; residence, 848 Richmond  
 street. Telephone 848. 8c.

**J. H. TENNENT—VETERINARY SUR-**  
 GEON—Office, King street, opposite  
 Market House; residence, corner King and  
 Wellington. Telephone. 8c.

**MASSAGE TREATMENT.**  
 "SWEDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY  
 Galsby, 325 York street, graduate of  
 Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa.  
 Swedish massage and electric treatment  
 given. Rom oval of facial blemishes a specialty. 8c.

**MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.**  
 Advertisements under this head a cent a word

**MR. J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST**  
 Queen's Avenue Church. Teacher of  
 piano, organ, theory. Singing and voice cul-  
 ture a specialty. 325 Queen's avenue. 8c.

**MRS. S. CHADWICK, LATE OF MON-**  
 TREAL, Canada. Concert pianist. Concert  
 accompaniments. Pupils received at 140 Maple  
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**MR. WILLIAM MOXON, STUDENT IN**  
 Germany and Cambridge University.  
 English, receives pupils for harmony and  
 vocal and instrumental music, at 339 Princess  
 avenue. 8c.

**Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.**  
 Capital and Assets, \$53,000,000.  
 EDWARD TOWNE, Agent, Office over  
 Bank of Commerce, London. Tele-  
 phone No. 367.  
 Money to loan at lowest rates. 8c.

**THE BEST ROUTE**  
 GOES  
 EVERYWHERE  
 WITHOUT  
 STOPPING  
 Hires Root Beer  
 The Great Health Drink.  
 Safe, Sure and Reliable.  
 A Pleasure and a Delight. The most  
 delicious and refreshing of all temper-  
 ate beverages.  
 A 25c Package Makes 5 Gallons.  
 Sold everywhere. Refuse worthless  
 substitutes. 8c.

## EXCURSION



(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

## WHISKARD'S

Damaged during Thursday's rain storm.

1000 Yards of SILK VEILING

worth from 15c to 50c, going for

5c Yard.

JUST IN—Special Import—Real

Torchon Lace, Hand-Made, very wide,

5c Yard.

We are showing a splendid line of

Wide Everlasting Edgings, regular

price, 5c, Whiskard's price,

1c Yard.

A full supply now in of our Cele-

brated Three-Yard Lace Curtains,

taped edge, only

50c Pair.

See our Hermsdorf dye in Black

Cotton Seamless German Hose,

worth 25c, only

15c Pair.

Money saved is money gained, and

you do that at Whiskard's all the

time.

Corticelli Best Silk, 50-yard spool,

2 for 5c.

Corticelli Best Twist,

Only 1c.

One line of Egyptian Cotton Half-

Sleeve Ladies' Vests, Laced Fronts,

20c and 25c Each

Just received one line of Fancy

Wool Dusters, only

10c Each

See our splendid lines of Soft-Fin-

ished Prints at

8c, 10c, 12c Yard.

BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS.

See our Beautiful Spot Challie

Dress Goods, only

7c Yard.

Whiskard's

232 DUNDAS STREET.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

KENT.

Elias Tobias, the Moravian Indian

charged with stealing a team of horses and

a wagon in Dresden on the 5th inst., has

been lodged in Chatham jail.

Chatham is worked up over the smallpox,

and the board of health is taking steps to

prevent its importation from Michigan.

It is said Customs Officer Trowbridge will

look out for smugglers at Chatham.

LAMBTON.

Sunday morning while Zachariah Wilson

and family, of the tenth line of Moore, were

at church their residence was entered by

## Mr. Meredith.

Toronto's City Solicitor in

London.

His Views on Various Issues

Raised.

Much Irritated Because of Pub-

lished Facts

Regarding His Allegiance to the City

of Toronto.

The Liquor Question, Separate Schools

and Other Topics.

A Crowded Opera House Last Night,

But No New Points of Import-

ance Raised.

Mr. W. R. Meredith, city solicitor of Toronto, and leader of the Opposition to Sir Oliver Mowat's Administration, addressed a crowded meeting in the Grand Opera House last night. It was evident that the majority of those present were friendly to the visitor, but a goodly sprinkling could be seen who are supporters of Mr. Thomas S. Hobbis, the London citizen candidate. Mr. Meredith had a good hearing, and when he made a point that met with the approval of the audience it was cheered. There were a few interruptions, and the practiced politician Mr. Meredith turned them deftly to account to help what, in more than one instance, was limping logic. Mr. Meredith is failing in strength of voice, and towards the close of his address he had a husky delivery. It was evident, from the manner in which the Toronto city solicitor simulated indignation, because a large proportion of the citizens of London are averse to Toronto city official being the representative of London, that Mr. Meredith feels the strength of the position first taken up by the labor organizations as voiced by their official organ, the Industrial Banner. He made his attack by way of the ADVERTISER, but the position that he tried to meet by raising another issue remained after he had ceased his long explanations. The meeting was not long prolonged, everyone having left the hall before 10:20.

Before the curtain went up the Sons of England Band played several selections. The meeting opened promptly at 8. Major Beattie, president of the Conservative Association, occupied the chair, or rather the sofa.

ON THE PLATFORM.

The following occupied places on the platform: John Labatt, Richard M. C. Toote, T. W. Scandrett (president Young Conservatives), Mayor Esmyer, Ald. Cox, P. Bartlett, Jas. Gilmour (Dorchester), Ald. Garratt, John McClary, John Fox (Lucan), R. Bayly, L. M. Mayell, Robert Ironsides, B. A. Mitchell, Henry Macklin, E. J. MacRobert, W. J. Reid, Thos. Howell, E. G. Westlake, G. N. Weekes, Joseph Percival, Len Fitzgerald, Ald. Dreaney, Ald. Judd, Ald. Carrothers, Ald. Thos. Jones, Ald. James Fitzgerald, W. E. Whetter, C. W. Norman, A. G. Chisholm, Harry Dreaney (customs), Ald. Pritchard, City Clerk Kingston, Dr. MacArthur, R. M. Graham, Campbell Beecher, W. Jones, J. McFadden, T. F. Kingsmill, Dr. Weld, D. Batzner, G. Pink, I. F. Hellmuth, Ed Meredith, R. Wright, James Crawford, Ald. C. Taylor, J. Minihinnick, R. Bayly, jun., William Timpson, T. F. Kingsmill, jun., A. R. Kingsmill, Jas. Thorpe, Samuel Grigg, Robert P. Pritchard, W. D. Buckle, City Treasurer Pope, Constable Logan, ex-Ald. Boyd and others.

THE CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS.

Major Beattie introduced the speaker of the evening as follows: "An attempt is being made to injure Mr. Meredith by saying that he is no longer one of us, because the city of Toronto has conferred upon him the highest honor in its power. (Cheers.) We all know Mr. Meredith. We know he was born here, that he resided here for 50 years of his life, and that no other town in the Province will have so warm a place in his heart as London." (Cheers.)

MR. MEREDITH.

Mr. Meredith, upon rising, was received with cheers. Others had been saying he was a stranger, but this welcome to him was the best answer to the charge against him, he said. In a democratic country this was an occasion when the people were called upon to decide who should be their rulers. The Government of Mr. Mowat had had an unparalleled record of long service—25 years. Unless there were reasons for its dismissal it should not be displaced. But it, as he should attempt to prove, their judgment, as the jury of the nation, was that this Government had not deserved a renewal of confidence, it was their duty to replace it. Twenty-two years ago Mr. Sandfield Macdonald left the Province in sound financial condition. He had administered the affairs of the Province efficiently; he had built asylums and other public institutions; he had provided means to reclaim the waste lands in the western sections, and had left the Province a surplus of \$9,000,000. In addition there were large sums coming from the sales of crown lands. What was the position to-day? Every dollar of that three millions had been swept away. Millions of dollars of the timber wealth had been swept away. Nearly all the moneys collected from the sale of crown lands had gone. And yet it was proclaimed that the Province was out of debt! Actually the liability upon terminal annuities and railway indebtedness was upwards of \$2,500,000. These gentlemen did not include this indebtedness in the liabilities of the Province because they said they were not presently payable. It reminded him of the character in the novel, who, when a bill was presented to him, gave a promissory note for three months and thanked God the debt was paid. (Laughter.) Upon the same principle the Government gave promissory notes payable in terms of 30 or 40 years, and immediately thanked God the indebtedness was canceled.

It would be unfair to state, said Mr. Meredith, that there was not among the assets of the Province some four, five or six million dollars; it would not be definitely decided until the arbitration between the Dominion and Provincial Governments was finished. There were certain trust funds that were in the hands of Sandfield Macdonald. The only reason the Government had not used them was because it had not been able to. Perhaps the largest asset of Ontario was the crown timber reserves. Ontario had the finest white timber reserves possibly in the whole world. A enormous revenue was derived from the purchasers. Those lands stood between the people and direct taxation. Careful husbanding of those timber resources was the safeguard against direct

taxation for years to come. Mr. Meredith accused the Government of waste and mismanagement in this respect. There was no provision for re-growth and replenishment of timber cut. The Government could place upon the market 100 or 200 miles of timber without the sanction of the people or their representatives. In 1872 the Administration sold 72 square miles of timber for \$22,000; this same limit in 1892 sold for \$550,000. Another limit brought at the same time \$3,050; it was sold in 1888 for \$90,000. He did not know that there was a stick of timber taken off these limits, so that there was no necessity of the sale to keep the lumber mills running. The people of Ontario should have received the benefit of this enormous increase in its timber wealth; but it went into the pockets of speculators.

When Mr. Sandfield Macdonald left office in 1872, said Mr. Meredith, the total amount of expenditure was \$1,800,000; now it was in the neighborhood of \$4,000,000. To decrease the burden of expenditure the Opposition offer certain amendments. One asked the abolition of "Government House." Mr. Meredith referred to these establishments as "annuity courts." The Government, he contended, said, that these places were necessary to entertain distinguished strangers, but a government calling itself Liberal should be the last to oppose a reduction of expenditure in that way. Another plan proposed was that the Legislature should meet only every two years for legislative purposes. By this \$70,000 or \$80,000 a year would be saved. Mr. Mowat had recommended the same thing in 1881. The interests of legislation and economy would be served by following the example of American States and adopting biennial sessions. The speaker ridiculed the number of sessional writers employed—79—when there were only 91 members in the House. Biennial sessions, he said, would reduce this infliction one half.

Turning to the mining interests, Mr. Meredith said there was not a single ton of iron smelted from Ontario mines, although the Province was rich in the metal. The Government had been negligent in dealing with that question. Some said the only way to develop those mines was by adopting the Liberal policy of free trade with the United States.

Voice—That's what! (Cheers.)

Mr. Meredith—What's that? If free trade can only be obtained by the sacrifice of our commercial and national integrity, we will never obtain it. (Cheers and hisses.)

First question of the night was: next the duty of man to wife; and third, the duty of the man to the country that gave him birth. (Cheers.) The speaker said that one reason why the Reform party had not been as successful in Dominion politics as in Provincial was because it failed to recognize the feeling of the people, that of the people who would not sell their heritage for a mess of pottage.

Mr. Meredith next attacked the license system. He argued that the amelioration of the evils arising from the misuse of liquor deserved the attention of anyone who aimed to be a statesman. He charged the Mowat Government with having taken advantage of the holiest sentiment of many for the purpose of using the liquor traffic in the interests of the party. They had the Government appealing to the people because it was a friend of temperance, and then obtaining the sinews of war from the liquor dealers. He could not speak for London, but he said Toronto hotel-keepers had been compelled to subscribe money for the interests of Government candidates. The Opposition proposed that in cities and towns the license commissioners be elected by the people, and in the rural districts that the licenses be issued by the county councils. Under the present system the defeated candidate could have the appointment of the license commissioners. Under the elective system the appointees would be a reflex of the popular will. During 1893 Mr. Martineau introduced a bill to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail in Ontario. The Government claimed that it was doubtful whether the Province had jurisdiction to abolish the retail traffic; that it would be unwise to pass the law until the question had been determined by the courts; and it proposed that the people vote as to whether prohibition should be enforced to the extent of the Province's jurisdiction. The Province declared by a considerable majority in favor of prohibition. (Cheers.)

That question of Provincial jurisdiction was now before the courts. As a public man he deemed it his duty to obey the mandate of the people, whatever differences of opinion there were as to whether a prohibitory law could be enforced—and there were many good men who held that it could not be. If it was decided that the Province had jurisdiction it would be the duty of an intelligent man to pass a bill to that effect inasmuch as such law would be an effective law; but any measure such as that proposed should be submitted to the people of this country for them to pronounce yea or nay. Mr. Meredith here turned his attention to a man who interrupted (Continued on page 5.)

taxation for years to come. Mr. Meredith accused the Government of waste and mismanagement in this respect. There was no provision for re-growth and replenishment of timber cut. The Government could place upon the market 100 or 200 miles of timber without the sanction of the people or their representatives. In 1872 the Administration sold 72 square miles of timber for \$22,000; this same limit in 1892 sold for \$550,000. Another limit brought at the same time \$3,050; it was sold in 1888 for \$90,000. He did not know that there was a stick of timber taken off these limits, so that there was no necessity of the sale to keep the lumber mills running. The people of Ontario should have received the benefit of this enormous increase in its timber wealth; but it went into the pockets of speculators.

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Turning to the mining interests, Mr. Meredith said there was not a single ton of iron smelted from Ontario mines, although the Province was rich in the metal. The Government had been negligent in dealing with that question. Some said the only way to develop those mines was by adopting the Liberal policy of free trade with the United States.

Voice—That's what! (Cheers.)

Mr. Meredith—What's that? If free trade can only be obtained by the sacrifice of our commercial and national integrity, we will never obtain it. (Cheers and hisses.)

First question of the night was: next the duty of man to wife; and third, the duty of the man to the country that gave him birth. (Cheers.) The speaker said that one reason why the Reform party had not been as successful in Dominion politics as in Provincial was because it failed to recognize the feeling of the people, that of the people who would not sell their heritage for a mess of pottage.

Mr. Meredith next attacked the license system. He argued that the amelioration of the evils arising from the misuse of liquor deserved the attention of anyone who aimed to be a statesman. He charged the Mowat Government with having taken advantage of the holiest sentiment of many for the purpose of using the liquor traffic in the interests of the party. They had the Government appealing to the people because it was a friend of temperance, and then obtaining the sinews of war from the liquor dealers. He could not speak for London, but he said Toronto hotel-keepers had been compelled to subscribe money for the interests of Government candidates. The Opposition proposed that in cities and towns the license commissioners be elected by the people, and in the rural districts that the licenses be issued by the county councils. Under the present system the defeated candidate could have the appointment of the license commissioners. Under the elective system the appointees would be a reflex of the popular will. During 1893 Mr. Martineau introduced a bill to abolish the sale of intoxicating liquors by retail in Ontario. The Government claimed that it was doubtful whether the Province had jurisdiction to abolish the retail traffic; that it would be unwise to pass the law until the question had been determined by the courts; and it proposed that the people vote as to whether prohibition should be enforced to the extent of the Province's jurisdiction. The Province declared by a considerable majority in favor of prohibition. (Cheers.)

That question of Provincial jurisdiction was now before the courts. As a public man he deemed it his duty to obey the mandate of the people, whatever differences of opinion there were as to whether a prohibitory law could be enforced—and there were many good men who held that it could not be. If it was decided that the Province had jurisdiction it would be the duty of an intelligent man to pass a bill to that effect inasmuch as such law would be an effective law; but any measure such as that proposed should be submitted to the people of this country for them to pronounce yea or nay. Mr. Meredith here turned his attention to a man who interrupted (Continued on page 5.)

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## R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

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SORE THROAT,  
HOARSENESS,  
STIFF NECK,  
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CATARRH,  
HEADACHE,  
TOOTHACHE,  
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AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

Quicker Than Any Known Remedy.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Indurated, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic or prostrated with diseases may suffer.

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Will afford instant ease. It is the first and the only Pain remedy that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and

CURES

Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs. Radway & Co. Gentlemen, have used your Ready Relief for more than 25 years with much satisfaction—have used it for La Grippe, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and all sorts of aches and pains, and have found it unfailing every time.

D. W. RAYMOND,

31 Crescent street, Middletown, Conn.

Jan. 18, 1894.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. This is to certify that in February, 1890, I had a severe attack of La Grippe and cured myself in 24 hours by the use of Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Pills. I had another attack of the same dreadful disease in March, 1891, and used the same remedy with the same result. I do not know Radway & Co. the parties who manufacture these medicines, and I have always put very little faith in "Almanac Certificates," but if these few lines will only induce some suffering one to use the above remedy I will feel amply repaid for writing these lines. Respectfully, E. L. BROWN, J. W. BREWER, Ashburn, Pike county, Mo. One bottle of Ready Relief and one box of Radway's Pills cured five in my family of that terrible complaint, La Grippe or Influenza. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF aided by RADWAY'S PILLS is the quickest and most effectual cure for

THE "GRIP."

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Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect action, complete absorption and healthy regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, etc.

LOSS OF APPETITE,  
SICK HEADACHE,  
INDIGESTION,  
DIZZY FEELING,  
BILIOUSNESS,  
TORMID LIVER,  
DYSPEPSIA.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTIBILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills in doses of from two to four will quickly regulate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to biliousness and indigestion, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion. Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists. RADWAY & CO., Montreal, Canada. Send stamp for postage to RADWAY & CO., for our book of advice.

BE SURE AND ASK FOR RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

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Brick at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract..... One bottle  
Fleischmann's yeast..... Half a cake  
Sugar..... Two pounds  
Lukewarm water..... Two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water; add the extract and bottle place in a warm place for 24 hours until it ferments; then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The Root Beer can be obtained in all drug stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles, to make two and five gallons.

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FOR THE VOICE. ywt

## JAS. PERKIN

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W. J. MOFFAT

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The Commercial Hotel of London

Remodeled and refurbished, and is now

the leading house of Western Ontario. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.

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ANELSON, PROPRIETOR.

On account of increased patronage it has been found necessary to enlarge this popular hotel, which has been done by the

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The latest expert sanitary plumbing adopted throughout. The Rossin is the largest hotel in the Province, having accommodation for 600 guests, and is the only one in Toronto complete in all its appointments. ywt

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LONDON, - CANADA.

God is in his heaven.

All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

If you trust in God and yourself you can  
surmount every obstacle. Do not yield to  
restless anxiety. One must not always be  
asking what may happen to one in life, but  
one must advance fearlessly and bravely.

—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Tuesday, May 22.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns. Neither the writing nor the publication of anonymous letters can be justified.

## MR. MEREDITH'S UNPARDONABLE POLITICAL SIN.

The unpardonable political sin, of which Mr. Meredith has been guilty, is that he has persistently opposed and tried to overthrow the best Government of which English-speaking annals make record.

Sir Oliver Mowat has for nearly a quarter of a century conducted the Provincial Government without a stain.

He has preserved to this banner Province of the Dominion, a great northern territory of incalculable value—a territory as large as a first-class European State. Shame on Mr. Meredith, that while Sir Oliver Mowat was fighting for the territorial rights of Ontario, Mr. Meredith, as the bond-slave of Ottawa, was putting up all his sympathies against his own Province!

What the electors of the Province think of Sir Oliver Mowat's record, and what they think of Mr. Meredith's attitude towards that record, is indicated by the fact that for 22 years Sir Oliver Mowat has never appealed to the electors of Ontario in vain.

During all those 22 years so honorable to Oliver Mowat, the rain descended, the winds blew and beat upon his record, and it fell not, for it was founded upon a rock—the rock of the people's confidence.

—Mr. Meredith left one notable plank out of his declared platform. He said nothing about the Guelph calf that the Toronto Empire has placed in nomination as the first issue in the campaign.

## MR. MEREDITH AND THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

Mr. Meredith does not display precisely the wisdom of Solomon in his treatment of the license question. His reckless and unsupported charges against license commissioners in general will receive about as much attention as a wind that blew a thousand years ago. If license commissioners generally act in a partisan manner, how comes it that the great bulk of license holders are Conservatives? If we comprehend him aright, he would substitute for the present system of License Commissioners appointed under the responsibility of the Provincial Government, a system of electing the commissioners by popular vote, thereby making it an inducement to the big brewers and distillers to control, corrupt and degrade our municipal elections, as is done in New York, by contributing large sums of money to elect whisky aldermen. Mr. Meredith may as well make up his mind the people will not consent to go back to the old, evil times in respect of the license system. So long as a license system is continued at all, the Provincial Government will appoint the Commissioners. When the license system is discarded, it will be discarded in favor of prohibition.

—The Dominion gerrymander of Quebec is reported to have been scared off till next year. An all-summer opposition to the outrage there will be in the House of Commons if it is attempted.

## MR. MEREDITH AS PIE-MAN.

Mr. Meredith in his frequent changes of sectarian policy reminds one of the pie-man in Pickwick, who made all his pies out of cats' meat, and who boasted that he could make a weak pie, or a beef-steak kidney, or any of 'em a mutton, according to the market changes and appetites vary.

## MISSING LEAVES IN MEREDITH'S DIARY.

In dealing with the educational programme of himself and his supporters, Mr. Meredith alleges that his conduct in recent years has been actuated by the loftiest of motives, and that his one desire is to retard intolerance and build up a united community. For a man who makes that pretension, Mr. Meredith's career has been a most extraordinary one. We had a bye-election in East Lambton last winter. Mr. Meredith was silent as the grave while it proceeded, and while his emissaries from this city, who are now his sponsors, preached sentiments wholly at variance with his present professions.

Mr. Meredith professed to give an exact account of the series of events that led up to his present attitude on the subject of separate schools. Now, every student of history knows that he was guilty of concealment of the cardinal facts necessary to an understanding of the matter. To have been candid would have revealed him as the shifting, vacillating politician that he is. Let us do him no injustice. When the election of 1883 came on Mr. Meredith and his followers made a strong appeal to the Catholics of Ontario for support on the ground that the Mowat Government had not treated them as they ought to have been treated. In the fly sheet, "Facts for the Irish Electors," which it has been sworn to by Mr. Meredith, and afterwards distributed where it was believed it would do the most good for the party, it was claimed that the Conservatives had granted separate schools in the first instance, that the Conservatives were the true friends of the Roman Catholics, and that only by returning Mr. Meredith to power could Catholics get their rights.

Mr. Meredith failed in that election. His special appeals to the Catholic electors could not overcome the splendid general record of Sir Oliver. Then it was that Mr. Meredith changed front with almost as great celerity as the lightning change artist of a variety show, and the elections of 1886 found him and his followers denouncing Sir Oliver because of alleged favoritism to Roman Catholics. The insincerity of this programme, which has continued in variegated form down to the present, is made apparent by the fact that up to 1885, before which year the amendments in the Separate Schools Act now attacked were put on the statute book, Mr. Meredith acquiesced in every one. In fact Mr. Meredith either openly supported or agreed without dissent to all of these changes out of which his emissaries are now endeavoring to make capital.

## THE BALLOT SECRET.

The ballot used in the Ontario elections is a British ballot. It is an exact copy of the ballot used in the elections in England, Ireland and Scotland. It has been in use in Great Britain for 21 years; it has been in use in Ontario for twenty years. It is attacked by Mr. Meredith on the allegation that it is not secret, and an attempt has been made by him to have the ballot in force at Ottawa substituted for it. Let us say that the Dominion ballot is not regarded by many as absolutely secret. Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, told the House of Commons that he had "no doubt that if people wish to know how others have voted, they can find out in a great many cases," and this Conservative Minister added, "I must say that the present system does not give absolute secrecy and security to the voter." There would be thus no advantage to change the Ontario ballot.

As was shown in the Legislature the Ontario ballot is as secret as any in the world. It is a British ballot. Under Mr. Meredith's proposition, ballot stuffing and personation could be resorted to without detection, whereas under the present system such crimes are certain to be discovered and rectified when a judge orders a scrutiny of voters. The charge that it has been revealed how men have voted is absolutely unfounded. Every official is sworn to secrecy, and the ballots, as soon as counted before the agents of the respective candidates, are sealed up and returned to the proper officer of the crown, who is also sworn, unless a judge orders him to produce them in an election court, to preserve them inviolate. The British system will remain unimpaired.

## MR. MEREDITH AND PROHIBITION.

The edifice of Mr. Meredith's speeches is like some pretentious houses—a Queen Anne front with a Mary Ann back. Whenever Mr. Meredith says, "I will now be quite frank," you may know he is about to straddle. He straddled on prohibition. The people, he admitted, had by a large plebiscite majority voted for prohibition, and he considered it a duty to obey the mandate; but "a case was now before the courts for the purpose of determining whether the jurisdiction rests with the Province or whether it does not." If it is determined to belong to the Province, "then it will be the duty of the Government in power in Ontario to bring in a bill looking to the carrying into effect of prohibition"; but "the measure should again be submitted to the people of this country in order that they should have an opportunity of again pronouncing their will concerning it."

Why did not Mr. Meredith, while boasting of his frankness, frankly say whether or not he was himself in favor of prohibition? And what is his ulterior object in declaring he will not accept the voice of a majority of \$2,000 in Ontario in favor of prohibition, but must have another plebiscite vote to find out whether the people wanted what they said they wanted when they voted so overwhelmingly for prohibition last January?

—The Grand Trunk pays over \$1,000 a day tax on the coal it uses.

## UNCANDID MR. MEREDITH.

Mr. Meredith misrepresented the attitude of Sir Oliver Mowat and his followers on the Government House question. Mr. Meredith voted for an abstract resolution that declared for the abolition of Government House three or four years hence. A few years ago he placed himself on record thus: "From an economical point of view the abolition of Government House would be of little service, because there would be an immediate demand for an increase of the salaries of Lieutenant-Governors, and as Ontario had paid the largest share of the taxation of the Dominion she would gain nothing by the change." Mr. Meredith thus performs another somersault, though he himself asserts that if Sir Oliver had decreed the abolition of Government House several years hence, there would be no let up to the expense. Thus, his attitude now looks like an election pose. On the other hand, Sir Oliver has said, "If we cannot fairly abolish Government House now, why not let the new Legislature deal with the matter? Let the electors send Liberals pledged to abolish Government House maintenance, and it will be done sooner than could be accomplished by the passage of Mr. Meredith's resolution that would decree nothing, because a bald resolution now passed does not bind the new Legislature." Mr. Meredith did not have the candor to tell his London hearers that.

—Hamilton Herald (N. P. organ): Sir Oliver may not be perfect, but he has at least—whatever the shortcomings of his party may be—governed the Province honestly and economically. Is it not only British fair play that he should be given credit for this? And is it not only British fair play, too, that the vulgar abuse of this honored and honorable old man, whose exemplary life and mental vigor are the admiration of us all, should cease?

## MR. MEREDITH'S ATTEMPT TO SHOW THAT HE CAN SERVE TWO MASTERS.

The hardest point which Mr. Meredith had to face in his speech before the electors of London was that first effectively put before the electors of this city by the Industrial Banner, the official organ of organized labor in London, in the expressive manner contained in the following editorial declaration:

"There is nothing small about Toronto. She is not content with wanting four city members in the Ontario Legislature, but manages to pick candidates for a score of rural constituencies as well. She is now reaching out after rival cities, and London is expected to elect her able solicitor to swell the crowd. Toronto is no hog, she doesn't want the universe. Give her all the land and someone else can have the water. She is always willing to go halves so long as she gets the solid half. Great head! Some day she will have the right to elect the whole Legislature; she has only got to go ahead as she is doing, and 'Get there, Jacob,' is the word while other people pay the piper."

Mr. Meredith, like the chaperone under whose wing his present campaign is being conducted, parried the objection raised by the newspaper of organized labor by make-believe that the ADVERTISER alone voiced the well-defined objection to the paid advocate of the rival city of Toronto representing this city. The Toronto corporation counsel, by pretending that the ADVERTISER had misquoted his declarations to the Toronto newspapers, sought to convey the impression that though paid an income of \$13,500 a year to fight the battles of Toronto from this time henceforward, he would be untrammelled in the advocacy of London's rights. Now here is one of the interviews as contained in the columns of the Toronto News, an independent Conservative journal:

"To a reporter of the News this morning Mr. Meredith stated that he did not expect his appointment would interfere with his political duties. It would not make any change in his firm either. If the work in connection with the city occupied all his time the affairs of the firm would be left largely to the other partners. His first duty would be to attend to his new client, the corporation of Toronto."

"He does not think his acceptance of the position will injure his chances of success at the elections to be held next summer."

"This was one of the arguments used last night against his appointment."

Is there anything in that statement to justify Mr. Meredith's assumption that in all matters, as between the city of Toronto and London, as between Toronto and the Province, Mr. Meredith, the paid counsel of Toronto, will not be moved to attend first to the wishes of "his new client, the city of Toronto"? Nobody blames Mr. Meredith for so declaring himself. No one will blame him for so governing his future. But it is for the independent citizens of London, who work for the promotion of civic interests rather than to advance individual fortunes, to seriously consider the anomalous position which Mr. Meredith has taken up. They will have to consider whether it would not be better to support the Government candidate, Thos. S. Hobbs, rather than Mr. Meredith—whether the London wholesale merchant and manufacturer, whose interests are all here, who is employing labor and aiding other patriotic citizens in building up this beautiful city, would not be more likely to work and to work with effect for the promotion of its interests. Mr. Meredith can easily find a constituency in Toronto, where he has invested all his money, where he has built a palatial every-day residence and a splendid summer dwelling on the island. He prefers Toronto and her \$13,500 a year to London. He recognizes Toronto as his client. His protests are but the indignant declamations of the special advocate pleading for a verdict that he knows he cannot obtain, yet hoping to influence the unthinking juryman.

London's interests will be safe in the hands of Mr. Thos. S. Hobbs, who has English pluck to stay by the city and to help to build it up, while Mr. Meredith removes his all to Toronto and becomes the special advocate of that rival corporation dubbed by the newspaper of organized labor in this city, the place that wants all the land, while other cities can have the water. The Toronto city solicitor cannot serve two masters.

## MR. MEREDITH AND BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Meredith advocates the holding of sessions of the Provincial Parliament only once every two years!

Such a position stamps Mr. Meredith an unsafe guide.

It stamps him the advocate of irresponsible and unchecked rule.

What sort of restraint on dishonesty or incompetency would there be in a county council or a city council if either of these bodies met only once in every two years?

Mr. Meredith's proposal to do away with the people's parliament, giving an administration two years of absolutism at a stretch, might suit old family compact days, or might suit despotic Russia to-day, but will not suit free Ontario!

—All the charges that had been brought, or could be brought, against the present Administration were but a fly-spot on the splendid escutcheon of Sir Oliver's twenty odd years' record.—[Charles Moss, Q.C.]

## A RECORD OF WIGGLING.

The law as to voting for school trustees enables the people in each constituency to decide for themselves whether they shall go to the expense of the ballot or continue open voting.

The ballot is optional both for separate and public school trustees. In many districts, the people do not desire to use the ballot, and the Government of Ontario refuses to force them to do so.

Mr. Meredith says he wishes to apply force.

On this subject, as on all others, Mr. Meredith has been a vacillator.

In 1878, Mr. Meredith opposed the application of the ballot to the election of school trustees, "believing that it would have the effect of introducing political feeling into educational matters."

In 1879 Mr. Meredith voted for a compulsory ballot for public and separate schools.

In 1882, side by side with the issuance of "Facts for the Irish Electors," Mr. Meredith voted in the Legislature against the ballot for school trustees. The Toronto Mail of that date reports him as claiming that "at the time the Roman Catholics were asking for separate schools it was the Conservative party who supported them in their claim." Mr. Meredith added:

"He did not favor forcing the ballot system upon the separate school supporters if they did not want it, but he supported the proposition to extend the ballot to the public school electors."

In 1885 he agreed to the ballot for public schools, but made no request that the same principle should be applied to separate schools.

This year is his compulsory ballot year. Where he will be at next year, when he finds himself in need of a new cry, no one can tell. He cannot tell himself.

—Mr. Meredith cavils vainly at the Ontario surplus husbanded by Sir Oliver Mowat, but is not able to spare a moment to mention the debt of \$240,000,000 rolled up by the Government at Ottawa.

## A SUPPRESSED PERORATION.

The London Free Press does Mayor Eserry a grave injustice. In what purports to be a full report of his address at the Grand Opera House last night, the Free Press gives this as Mr. Eserry's peroration: "But I want to tell the ADVERTISER that, on the night of June 26, their false statements will not alter the vote of the people of London. (Loud applause.)"

What Mr. Eserry really said was as follows:

"I want to tell the ADVERTISER and its hirelings in this hall that neither their false statements nor the hissing of their hired serpents here will change the result, and I want to tell them that on June 26 the hissing crawler that crawled out of the Garden of Eden will go with them to their holes."

Such gems of oratory should be placed on record so that they can be handed down to posterity as the effective arguments by means of which the unsuccessful candidature of Mr. Meredith was promoted in the year 1884.

## Mothers

suffering with weakness and emaciation, who give little nourishment to babies, should take

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and hypophosphites. It will give them strength and make their babies fat. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes! Scott & Bowne, Belleville, All Druggists, 50c & \$1.

## WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from fatty overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

# CHAPMAN'S

It is our constant aim to retain the confidence of the public which we have so long enjoyed. We are

## Alive to the Fact

That this is not done by the adoption of any questionable methods or sensational absurdities, but rely upon the excellence of our stock, the uniform reasonableness of our prices, always keeping faith with the public by fulfilling to the letter all our pledges,

## As Our Drawing Cards

NEW SHIPMENTS TO HAND THIS WEEK:

# LINENS

FROM THE WORLD-RENNOWNED MANUFACTURERS OF BELFAST, IRELAND.

## TOWELS.

75 dozen large-size Huck Towels with red and blue borders. To insure a speedy sale we quote the price—\$1 50 per dozen. If you judge these by ordinary value it will be a pleasant surprise to find them better than anything you have seen at \$1 75. We show also special lines at 15c, 18c, 20c and 25c.

## TOWELLING.

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Glass Towelling 5c.   | Roller Towelling 6½c.  |
| Glass Towelling 6½c.  | Roller Towelling 7½c.  |
| Glass Towelling 8½c.  | Roller Towelling 8½c.  |
| Glass Towelling 10c.  | Roller Towelling 10c.  |
| Glass Towelling 12½c. | Roller Towelling 12½c. |

Wide Apron Linens in Plain and Checks. Every Line a Coaxer.

## All Wise Women

Should see our magnificent stock of Table Linen and Table Napkins. We can suit all tastes and all purses. We can suit all tables either large or small, from the Small Tea Table to the Banquet size.

## CLOTHING.

Our next word is not for Men Only, but for every male from the boy of 30 pounds to the man of 250, in great variety and in all the latest styles. Price, you say? Well, it depends on how big you are. If you are small enough you can get a suit for \$1, and all the way up to \$10 and \$12. Every one carries its own recommendations.

## Ordered Clothing.

Always in full blast is the reputation of this department is in all counties within a hundred miles. Of late, Mr. Frank Fenachi, is said by many to be the biggest man in London, we mean in the trade. We think so too, and invite you to see this matter.

# CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.

PHONE 791.



## Eyesight Saved

After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this:

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood poisoned with cancer. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla which soon cured him. I know it saved his sight, if not his very life." ABNER F. BLACKMAN, 2382 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

## Dominion Parliament

A Plea for Friendliness With the United States

Embodied in a Resolution by Mr. Edgar.

Sir John Thompson Displays a Bitter Feeling—The Creed Question Introduced in the House—Lively Spat Between D'Alton McCarthy and Controller Wallace.

(Special to the ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, May 21.—Mr. Speaker informed the House when it met to-day of the return of the new member for Gloucester, N. B., Mr. Blanchard.

Controller Wood introduced a bill to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act, which was read the first time.

In reply to Mr. Laurier, Sir John Thompson promised to call the committee on privileges and elections to meet on Wednesday.

In reply to Mr. Delisle, Sir John Thompson said he did not see any reason for placing a sum in the estimates to repair the losses caused by the landslide at St. Anne, Que.

Mr. Mulock was informed that the total cost of the Wellington street and Grand Trunk Railway bridge at Montreal was \$490,000, of which \$394,000 had been paid.

Mr. Prior made a speech in support of his pet scheme for a pension for members of the permanent corps of the Canadian militia.

The Minister of Militia made some remarks in reply without expressing any opinion on the subject, and asked Mr. Prior to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Prior did not appear willing to do this, and after a long pause reluctantly agreed to withdraw it. The House laughed at Mr. Prior's discomfiture and the Minister's curt treatment of him.

Mr. Edgar introduced the following resolution: "That it appears on June 16, 1893, the following resolution was proposed by the first Minister, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and was unanimously adopted by the British House of Commons, namely:

"Resolved, that this House has learned with satisfaction that both Houses of the United States Congress have by resolution requested the President to invite from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States have or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be otherwise settled may be adjusted by such means, and this House, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, expresses the hope that her Majesty's Government will lend their ready co-operation to the Government of the United States on the basis of the foregoing resolution."

"Therefore this House, believing it to be in the interests of Canada that the present friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States should be cultivated and maintained, views with the highest satisfaction the disposition shown by both countries to promote the peaceful settlement by arbitration of any disputes or differences between them which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency."

In speaking to the motion Mr. Edgar quoted from a recent article by Mr. W. T. Stead, in which that writer told Canadians they were in the position of the man on the horse, and it was for them to decide whether or not they would play the part of an angel of peace between Great Britain and the United States. He also quoted from an article in last Friday's issue of the London Times when the editor said this problem was big with the fate of untold millions. Mr. Edgar dwelt on the fact that with a paltry exception the whole of Canada's foreign trade was with the British empire and the United States. War between Great Britain and any other power was not likely to roll in our direction, in Mr. Edgar's opinion. He pointed out the many ties which bound together the

two great English-speaking peoples of the earth. Commerce and language were two of the strongest bonds. Of Great Britain's vast commerce with the whole world, 28 per cent was with the United States. He laid down as two cardinal requisites for the development of Canada on this continent peace with the United States and the maintenance of British naval supremacy.

Mr. Dickie, the clear-headed member for Cumberland, N. S., the parliamentary successor of Sir Chas. Tupper, seconded the motion, believing as he did that the maintenance of friendly relations between the British Empire and the United States was of the first consequence. Canada was the point of contact between Great Britain and the United States, and no conflict could arise between the two nations except because of Canada. In the face of the Bering Sea arbitration, with our disappointment also at its results, they should reaffirm the principle out of which the arbitration grew.

Sir John Thompson agreed with Mr. Edgar that the interest Canada has in the maintenance of friendly relations with the United States fully justified the passing of a resolution. Canada had the first right to be heard in any matter arising between Great Britain and the United States. Too great expectations should not, however, be formed of such a principle, because "the States, while professing a desire for peace, went to war before the ink was dry on the paper. The Premier, to the surprise of the House, went on to speak in disparaging and sarcastic terms of what he termed "ostentatious professions of peace" from the United States. He retailed a piece of newspaper gossip that President Harrison had gone away from the receiving deputation to inspect the guns in the arsenal. He also spoke of the Pan-American Congress, engaged in framing a peaceful treaty, breaking up to engage in the din of war; "and," added the Premier, "they have been shedding each other's blood ever since." This reference was evidently to the war in Brazil. Sir John, rapidly growing more and more bad-tempered, went on to resent the criticism of the Bering Sea award, and declared their insincere expressions for political purposes. If he could believe that these expressions were sincere he would call on the House to spurn the resolution.

The tone of Sir John's closing remarks was such as to reveal a very strong and bitter feeling on the part of the Premier, and Mr. Laurier, who followed, felt compelled to recall a remark made by Mr. Dickie, a Conservative member, to the effect that this was an occasion which left room for party spirit. Mr. Laurier took exception to the latter part of the Premier's speech. Unfavorable as the regulations of the Bering Sea were to Canada, the arbitration was a thousand times better than a resort to war. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. D'Alton McCarthy moved for the papers in regard to the admission by the customs at Woodstock of certain church vestments. The facts in the case of the correspondence have already appeared in the public prints. Rev. J. C. Farthing, rector of the Anglican Church at Woodstock, charged that certain vestments for the use of the Roman Catholic Church at Woodstock had been imported by Rev. Father Brady free of duty after the department at Ottawa had refused free admission to similar vestments imported by Rev. Mr. Farthing. It was suspected that the partiality exhibited by the one collector could only have been due to orders from Ottawa.

After Mr. McCarthy had narrated the facts as far as he knew, then Mr. Clark Wallace, Controller of Customs, read what he believed was all the correspondence. From this it appeared that in December, 1893, Rev. Father Brady wrote to the Controller of Customs asking for the free admission of a chalice, missal and other church vestments presented to him by Lady Herbert, of London, England. In reply the Controller inclosed the letter to the collector of customs at Woodstock with instructions to examine the entry, and admit free of duty such articles as were provided for under the law. Under the law only communion service is free, and the collector replied that he would inform Father Brady that the articles were dutiable at 30 per cent. As a matter of fact, when the articles were passed through the customs they were passed free of duty. Here was a coil.

In 1889 Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, as Minister of Customs, refused free admission for similar articles for the use of the English Church of Woodstock, and the collector in replying to Mr. Wallace on Jan. 1, 1894, referred to this in support of his decision to collect duty from Father Brady. What caused him to change his mind and admit the goods free was the information Mr. McCarthy desired. There was a letter from the collector of a recent date acknowledging the matter as his mistake and stating that he too made a post entry and collected duty. So much for the bare facts.

There were several warm passages between Mr. Wallace and Mr. McCarthy. After the Controller had finished reading the correspondence he suddenly turned to Mr. McCarthy and exclaimed: "In this matter I dealt fairly. I never deserted my party when I found that the loaves and fishes were slipping away. The member for North Simcoe was a member of the party so long as he could draw immense legal fees. The Government stopped employing him the moment it was discovered that he had the faculty of losing every lawsuit in which he acted for the Government, and so far as I can learn for everybody else. His record is an unbroken one of defeat. We find him a strong advocate of the N.P., then turning round to pick flaws in it." Mr. Speaker rose at this point and asked: "What has this to do with the question before the House?"

The Controller said he was comparing his own record with that of McCarthy, and went on to say: "Why did he leave the Conservative party?" when Mr. Speaker again called him to order, and Mr. Wallace, saying that McCarthy had attacked him behind his back, sat down.

Mr. McCarthy is not the man to sit still under abuse, and in reply said: "The honorable gentleman says I attacked him behind his back. My time is too valuable. I never thought the honorable gentleman worth of mention. His name never passed my lips. When he attains to a little more importance he may perhaps demand attention at the hands of members of the House. At present he occupies a subordinate and inferior position."

The cold, cutting tones of Mr. McCarthy stung the Controller into calling out: "I occupy a higher position than you ever occupied."

The effect of this reply—perhaps because it sounded childish—was ludicrous, and the whole House laughed loud and long, including Mr. McCarthy.

Col. O'Brien took a hand in the discussion to repel a charge by Mr. Wallace that Mr. McCarthy had furnished an article to the Toronto Mail attacking the Controller of Customs. The Premier tried at some length to explain the matter as a simple case in which the Controller was not involved properly. He ridiculed what he termed Mr. McCarthy's suspicion that there was some dark and bloody scheme of Wallace's to set race and creed at war in his quality as grand sovereign of the Orange Order. The motion for papers was carried.

## Mr. Meredith.

(Continued from page 3).

gated him and told him it was such as he who retarded the progress of temperance by putting politics before temperance.

The Toronto barrister's next topic of discussion was the ballot. The Ontario Government's excuse for the numbered ballot, he said, was that it detected fraud and irregularity, but there were heeled who deceived and bullied poor and ignorant voters into the belief that the way they voted could be revealed. If the Dominion Government, under Mr. Mackenzie's Administration, introduced a secret ballot, why should not Ontario have it? Simply because it wished to make improper use of it.

Mr. Meredith then passed on to speak on the subject of education. Up to 1875 the educational affairs of the Province were managed by the Hon. Dr. Ryerson, and no political head had charge of the department. Then there were no heart burnings, and none of those troubles which had arisen since the passage of the Separate School Act; then the affairs of education were managed without heart burning and without the bitterness, without the strife that had resulted since that time. He argued that by making the head of the department a political one policies would permeate it, and this would give a point of attack for the Opposition. In view of this Mr. Meredith urged that the management of the Educational Department be returned to a non-political head.

Turning to the religious question, the leader of the Opposition characterized as utterly untrue the statement that at Kingston he had referred to the Catholics as the common enemy. What he had done was to read from the Canadian Freeman an extract in which it was pointed out that by the Roman Catholics of this country uniting together and carrying their influence from one party to the other they could enforce whatever term they chose to make upon the Government of the country. This he had showed was against the interest of the commonwealth, and that anybody else who had the interest of the country at heart was bound to rise up and resist such an attack as that. Who was he to say that he had any right to complain if any section of the community said in so many words that they would sway the balance of power from side to side? This, he said, was destructive of the very foundation of the system of government, and it was the duty of every right-thinking man to fight and combat and attack any such doctrine. The Catholic Record of this year had said that the votes of the Roman Catholics fell like rain upon the candidates supporting the Meredith party. And if a public man, making no attack upon his fellow-citizens, standing for what he thought was right, if he had to have the power of a great church driven against him, he would be little more than a little less mortal than he did not rise and protest against it. Wherever, any time, he asked, had he exhibited anything like intolerance or unfairness against any section? He repudiated and denied the charge. And yet it had been said that the red flag of intolerance had been raised by him! They had a right to discuss whether separate schools were or were not in the interests of the country, providing they did it temperately and fairly and without working upon the religious feelings of anyone. Race and creed differences were one of the worst things that had to be contended against in this country. In any measure it was first what section of the country or church was to be benefited? They were getting big enough to do away with parish politics. A man should be chosen for office on his fitness and not on account of the church to which he belonged.

Mr. Meredith then said that he had done nothing to fan the flame which might have been lit from one end of the Province to the other, and he had been called a bigot, and that the Roman Catholics would not vote for him until he had repented and atoned for what he had done. This he would not do, because he was not guilty of the charge. He said that the majority of the citizens had the right to discuss whether or not separate schools were in the best interests of the country, and as long as no improper statements were made there was no cause for complaint. In 1869 the Separate School Act was passed, and in 1867 the rights of Roman Catholic fellow-citizens were guaranteed to them by the Act of Confederation. Therefore it was not a question to be pronounced upon by either the Dominion or Provincial Governments. He could not alter by an Imperial law. While they could not take the powers of the British North America Act, they could see that those powers were not extended and increased and greater facility given for the increase of separate schools. Where was there intolerance or unfairness in that? If the question were going to be settled anew it would be far better. Mr. Meredith argued that all children should be educated together.

Again Mr. Meredith held that separate school trustees should be elected by ballot. He saw no reason why they should not be, but because he had the hardihood to support this view he was called intolerant and a bigot. He appealed to them. Where was there any intolerance, or a shadow of it? Then the question of separate schools should qualify the same as the teachers of the public schools. Where was the intolerance in that?

There was no doubt that after the last election a great many Roman Catholics in this Province cast their ballots against the Conservatives in Local Opposition. They did not make any bones about it, either. There were men there that night who had been active supporters of the Conservative party until that time, and who left it upon the grounds of intolerance and bigotry. He asked if it was right for them to unite and combine for that purpose. (He gave them fair credit for taking the course which in their consciences they thought to be best.) But were they to sit like dumb dogs in the face of such opposition as that, and was he not entitled on those grounds to ask his supporters to come to his relief and not permit him to be driven to the wall. It was, forsooth, intolerance and bigotry for the purpose of promoting their views. Yet it was the height of propriety for another section of the community to unite on the opposite side of the same question.

Mr. Meredith said he had no sympathy with the attack upon any man's religion. A man's religion was a matter entirely between him and his God. A man's religion should be respected; to revile it was an injustice. Public or separate schools were state schools, and no separate school stood as between it and the state in any different position than did the public school. Separate schools had been delegated with the power of the state to control the education in and collect the taxes within their school districts. He objected to the position taken by a certain section with regard to separate schools in that they were in some way removed from the control of the state and placed under control of the

## J. &amp; J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Cloudy to fair, with local showers.

## TO THE POINT

To-day our space is devoted to special prices. Plain facts and plain figures should go together, and all are the more appreciated when in connection with magnificent goods. The people know that we handle no spurious kinds. Therefore these prices will be gratefully received:

## QUILTS.

MARSEILLES—\$1. \$1.25, \$1.50, excellent value.  
IMPERATRIN—\$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75. Extra large size, \$2. \$2.50, \$3. \$3.50. This is a new make of quilt and is becoming very popular.  
COUNTERPANES—A nice line of American quilts, all full size, at \$50. \$1. \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2. \$2.50, \$3. There is a point in getting a full-sized quilt.

## TOWELING.

TURKISH—Unbleached and striped, extra large, 10c, 12c, 15c and 25c each. Bleached, 15c and 25c.  
BATH—All linen, splendid value, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.10, 1.20, 1.30, 1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.70, 1.80, 1.90, 2.00, 2.10, 2.20, 2.30, 2.40, 2.50, 2.60, 2.70, 2.80, 2.90, 3.00, 3.10, 3.20, 3.30, 3.40, 3.50, 3.60, 3.70, 3.80, 3.90, 4.00, 4.10, 4.20, 4.30, 4.40, 4.50, 4.60, 4.70, 4.80, 4.90, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 5.60, 5.70, 5.80, 5.90, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.30, 6.40, 6.50, 6.60, 6.70, 6.80, 6.90, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.30, 7.40, 7.50, 7.60, 7.70, 7.80, 7.90, 8.00, 8.10, 8.20, 8.30, 8.40, 8.50, 8.60, 8.70, 8.80, 8.90, 9.00, 9.10, 9.20, 9.30, 9.40, 9.50, 9.60, 9.70, 9.80, 9.90, 10.00, 10.10, 10.20, 10.30, 10.40, 10.50, 10.60, 10.70, 10.80, 10.90, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 11.60, 11.70, 11.80, 11.90, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 12.60, 12.70, 12.80, 12.90, 13.00, 13.10, 13.20, 13.30, 13.40, 13.50, 13.60, 13.70, 13.80, 13.90, 14.00, 14.10, 14.20, 14.30, 14.40, 14.50, 14.60, 14.70, 14.80, 14.90, 15.00, 15.10, 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Tennis,  
Lacrosse,  
Baseball,  
Croquet,  
Football,  
Hammocks,  
Books,  
Stationery,  
Fancy Goods.

**Anderson's**

183 DUNDAS STREET.

Agents for Victor Bicycles.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Hires' Root Beer.  
R. H. Parker & Co., Dyers and Cleaners.  
Agents Wanted—W. P. Harrison & Co.  
Cunard Line Sailings.  
Hosiery—R. J. Young & Co.  
Quilts, etc.—Smallman & Ingram.  
Holiday Tickets—E. De la Hooke.  
Hogs Wanted—Webb & Hutchinson.  
Stylish Millinery—Hill's.  
Red Cedar—W. D. Willis & Co.  
Agents Wanted—W. H. Ferguson Co.  
Work Wanted—563 Dundas street.  
Saleslady Wanted—Grigg House.  
Chambermaid Wanted—Grigg House.  
Notice to Tenants.  
Meeting—London South Council.  
Woman Wanted—Box 29, This Office.  
Dominion W. C. T. U. Convention.  
Horses Found—Richard Beattie.  
Chosen Friends' Excursion to Detroit.  
Tenders Wanted—A. C. Campbell.  
Residence to Let—Robinson & McDonald.  
Boy Wanted—Advertiser Job Room.  
Boys Wanted—Beck's Box Factory.  
Church Parade—S. O. E. B. S.  
"At Home"—East End Hall.

**Demary, Heintz & Lyman**  
No. 11 Board of Trade,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

COMMISSION BROKERS  
STOCKS, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

C. E. TURNER, Correspondent, London.  
Ont. Office—Molson Bank Buildings, up stairs.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCE.

New York Stock Market.

New York, May 22—1 p.m.—Stock market firm.  
Atchafalpa 10 C. B. & Q. 77  
Can. Southern 139 Can. Pacific 444  
Del. & Hudson 139 L. & N. 125  
Lake Shore 139 D. & N. 125  
Nor. Pac. 139 N. & W. 125  
N. Y. C. & H. R. 139 N. Y. C. 125  
R. I. & M. 139 R. I. & M. 125  
St. Paul 139 St. Paul 125  
Union Pac. 139 Union Pac. 125  
V. P. 139 V. P. 125

Toronto Stock Market

Toronto, May 22—1 p.m.—Stock market firm.  
Atchafalpa 10 C. B. & Q. 77  
Can. Southern 139 Can. Pacific 444  
Del. & Hudson 139 L. & N. 125  
Lake Shore 139 D. & N. 125  
Nor. Pac. 139 N. & W. 125  
N. Y. C. & H. R. 139 N. Y. C. 125  
R. I. & M. 139 R. I. & M. 125  
St. Paul 139 St. Paul 125  
Union Pac. 139 Union Pac. 125  
V. P. 139 V. P. 125

Montreal Stock Market

Montreal, May 22—1 p.m.—Stock market firm.  
Atchafalpa 10 C. B. & Q. 77  
Can. Southern 139 Can. Pacific 444  
Del. & Hudson 139 L. & N. 125  
Lake Shore 139 D. & N. 125  
Nor. Pac. 139 N. & W. 125  
N. Y. C. & H. R. 139 N. Y. C. 125  
R. I. & M. 139 R. I. & M. 125  
St. Paul 139 St. Paul 125  
Union Pac. 139 Union Pac. 125  
V. P. 139 V. P. 125

London Money Market.

London, May 22—12 noon.—Consols, 100 1/2  
for money; 100 1/2 for account; Mexican, 17 1/2  
Mexican Central, 55 1/2; St. Paul, 95; Erie,  
13 1/2; Erie, second, 7 1/2; Pacific Central, 50;  
Reading, 7 1/2; Canadian, 57 1/2; New  
York Central, 100; Illinois Central, 98;  
Bank of England, rate, 2 per cent; open  
market discount, 1 to 1 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

Local Market.

Reported by A. M. Hamilton & Son.

Thursday, May 22.

About the only change in values we can see

is in the price of wheat.

Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs., \$1.00 to 1.05

Wheat, red, fall, 100 lbs., .97 to .99

Wheat, spring, 100 lbs., .97 to .99

Oats, per 100 lbs., .85 to .87

Peas, per 100 lbs., .90 to .92

Corn, per 100 lbs., .80 to .82

Barley, per 100 lbs., .85 to .87

Rye, per 100 lbs., .90 to .92

Buckwheat, per 100 lbs., .60 to .62

Beans, per bush., .40 to .42

Provisions

Eggs, fresh, single doz., 11 to 12

Eggs, fresh, double doz., 22 to 24

Butter, single rolls, 17 to 18

Butter, per lb., 15 to 16

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In today's session was lower prices for but-  
ter. Choice new-made round rolls sold at 15c  
and 16c by the basket; other grades proportion-  
ately lower. Wheat, sales, 30 to 40 cars,  
steady at \$1.05 to \$1.06, mostly the latter. No  
other kinds of grain offered. The session on  
the whole was a quiet one, receipts and de-  
mand both being light. General values for the  
day were as follows:

GRAIN.  
Wheat, white, fall, 100 lbs., \$1.00 to 1.05  
Wheat, red, fall, 100 lbs., .97 to .99  
Wheat, spring, 100 lbs., .97 to .99  
Oats, per 100 lbs., .85 to .87  
Peas, per 100 lbs., .90 to .92  
Corn, per 100 lbs., .80 to .82  
Barley, per 100 lbs., .85 to .87  
Rye, per 100 lbs., .90 to .92  
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## LONDON AND ENVIRONS

—The camp meets on June 5 at Car-  
ling's Heights.  
—The many friends of Mr. John  
Marshall will rejoice to hear that he has  
regained his health. He is now as lively  
as ever.

—Messrs. W. D. Stanley, of Lucan, and  
W. T. Duff, of London West, have started  
to audit the accounts of ex-Treasurer  
Nicholls, London West.

—Four men from Smith Bros., of this  
city, are in Port Stanley placing a steam  
pump on the pleasure grounds to insure a  
supply of fresh water for picnic purposes.  
—The steamer Thames was brought to  
the Dundas street dock this morning. It  
has been repaired throughout, and will  
start excursions to Wonderland and Spring-  
bank in a few days.

Promptly Repudiated

AN ADVERTISER representative met Mr.  
Marks, secretary of Trades and Labor  
Council, this afternoon.  
"You may tell your readers," said Mr.  
Marks, "that the appearance of Mr.  
Hessel, recently elected president of our  
organization, on Mr. Meredith's platform,  
is wholly unwarranted. Neither Mr.  
Hessel nor anyone else has any authority  
to act for us or to appear on a  
party platform. And what is more,  
it had been known that Mr. Hessel  
would take this action, he would never  
have been elected to any position. Our  
organization permits its members to vote  
as they please, except when a labor candi-  
date is in the field, or when a party candi-  
date supports principles that are inimical  
to our interests, but it will not tolerate  
action such as that of which Mr. Hessel  
has been guilty, either on his part or that  
of any of its members. The Trades and  
Labor Council will be called to take action  
on this matter at an early date."

AN L. O. L. Presentation.  
A few evenings ago a number of the  
members of Lady Stanley Lodge, No. 4,  
London, met at the residence of Mrs.  
Annie Rogers, Ontario street, London  
East, where they were very warmly  
received and entertained by the hostess.  
During the evening Mrs. Rogers, a  
worthy mistress of the lodge, was made  
the recipient of a very beautiful clock,  
accompanied by an address. The  
latter was couched in terms of warmest  
praise and appreciation of Mrs. Rogers'  
faithful performance of the arduous duties  
connected with her high and honorable  
position of worthy mistress. In recognizing  
her respective duties with credit to herself  
and with honor to those who had placed  
sufficient confidence in her to place the  
gavel in her hand. That position had been  
earned not by favoritism but by purely  
hard labor on her part, and that made  
the occasion the more gratifying to all con-  
cerned. The address was signed on behalf  
of the lodge by Miss Langford, recording  
secretary.

MR. HESSEL REPUDIATED.

He Cannot Drag the Trades and  
Labor Council to Meredith's  
Support.

No Authority to Politically Represent  
the Workers.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

I compliment the managers of the pro-  
gramme of last night's opening meeting (at  
the Opera House in Mr. Meredith's favor),  
upon the diplomacy of their selection of  
the man who moved the first resolution  
pledging support to the Conservative  
party in the coming campaign. I am sorry  
I cannot compliment the individual himself  
upon the dignity and consistency of his  
position upon a partisan public platform.

Mr. Hessel is reported not as a private  
citizen, but as president of the Trades  
and Labor Council, evidently for a purpose.  
As an officer of that organization permit  
me to say that Mr. Hessel violated the  
trust of his colleagues in the course he has  
seen fit to adopt, and the only decent  
course open to him is to resign his position.  
As a supporter of Mr. Meredith, Mr. Hessel  
does not represent any section of the Trades  
and Labor Council officially. The same  
may be said of any member of that body  
who may appear as a supporter of the Brit-  
ish party.

It would also take the opportunity of re-  
minding Mr. Hessel that he must retire  
from all connection with the Independent  
Workingmen's Legislative Clubs.  
"Honesty is the best policy" in all such  
cases as this. If Mr. H. desires to support  
the Conservative party, by all means let  
him do so, as a private individual; but he  
cannot be permitted to drag his title with  
him the official representation of the Trades  
and Labor Council. Yours respectfully,  
THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY,  
London Trades and Labor Council,  
May 22, 1894.

P. S.—A copy of the above has been sent  
to the Free Press.

WILL WORK THE MINES.

A Coal Baron Threatens to Employ Out-  
side Men—Disturbances Inevitable.

CHICAGO, May 22.—"Within the next  
week I think operators in Ohio and Penn-  
sylvania will reach the determination to  
put outside men to work in their mines,"  
said Col. W. P. B. at the conference.  
"This may mean riot and bloodshed, but  
there is no alternative left us. President Mc-  
Bride, of the Miners' Union, is attempting  
to create himself a dictator over the entire  
coal interests in this country."

"Where will you get the men to work?"  
"There are 3,000,000 men out of employ-  
ment in this country, and there will be  
no difficulty in finding enough to run the  
mines. No doubt disturbances will fol-  
low, but protection will be afforded the  
men. Next Wednesday at Columbus the  
Ohio operators will meet again. Possibly  
McBride may retreat from his position, in  
which case an adjustment will be reached  
in the near future, but in any event the  
operators will take prompt and vigorous  
action and get their mines working."

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 22.—All the



## "Turn to the Right."

"But I will ride day and night too!" she replied passionately, flinging the hair from her eyes, and looking wildly from me to M. de Rambouillet. "What would I not do for you? I am as strong as a man, and stronger. Take me, take me, I say, and when I meet that villain I will tear him limb from limb!"

I shuddered, listening to her; but remembering that, being country bred, she was really as strong as she said, and that likely enough some day she might come to us from her perfect fidelity and devotion to her mistress, I gave a reluctant consent. I sent one of M. de Rambouillet's men to the stable where the deaf man's bay was standing, bidding him say whatever was due to the dealer, and bring the horse to the south gate; my intention being to mount one of my men on it, and furnish the woman with a less tricky steed.

The briskness of these and the like preparations, which even for one of my age and in my state of anxiety were not devoid of pleasure, prevented my thoughts dwelling on the future. Content to have M. Francois' assistance without following up too keenly the train of ideas which his readiness suggested, I was satisfied also to make use of Simon without calling him to instant account for his treachery. The bustle of the streets, which the confirmation of the king's speedy departure had filled with anxiety, murmuring crowd, tended still further to keep my fears at bay while the contrast between my present circumstances, as I rode through them well-appointed and well-attended, with the Marquis by my side, and the poor appearance I had exhibited on my first arrival in Blois, could not fail to inspire me with hope that I might surmount this danger also, and in the event find Mademoiselle safe and uninjured. I took leave of M. de Rambouillet with many expressions of esteem on both sides, and a few minutes before eleven reached the rendezvous outside the south gate.

M. d'Agen and Maignan advanced to meet me, the former still presenting an exterior so stern and grave that I would not see him, and could scarcely believe he was the same gay spark whose elegant attentions had more than once caused me to smile. He saluted me in silence; Maignan with a sheepish grin, which ill-concealed the savage temper defeat had roused in him. Counting my men, I found we mustered ten only, but the equestrian explained that he had dispatched a rider ahead to make inquiries and leave word for us at convenient points; to the end that we might follow the trail with as few delays as possible. Highly commending Maignan for his foresight in this, I gave the word to start, and crossing the river by the St. Gervais bridge, we took the road for Selles at a round trot.

The weather had changed much in the last 24 hours. The sun shone brightly with a warm west wind, and the country already showed signs of the early spring which marked that year. If, the first hurry of departure over, I had now leisure to feel the gnawing of anxiety and the tortures inflicted by an imagination which, far outstripping us, rode with us, we would have pursued and shared their perils, I found two sources of comfort still open to me. No man who has seen service can look on a little band of well-appointed horsemen without pleasure. I reviewed the stalwart forms and stern faces which moved beside me, and comparing their recent order and sound equipments with the scurvy fogginess of the men who had ridden north with me, thanked God, and ceased to wonder at the indignation which Matthew and his fellows had aroused in Mademoiselle's mind. My other source of satisfaction, the regular beat of hoofs and ring of bridles continually augmented. Every step took us farther from Blois—farther from the close town and reeking streets and the Court; which if it no longer seemed to me a shambles, belied by one great deed of blood—experience had removed that impression—retained an appearance infinitely more miserable in my eyes. I hated and loathed its intrigues and its jealousies, the folly which trifled in a closet while rebellion maled France, and the pettiness which recognized no principle save that of balancing party and party. I thanked God that my work there was done, and could have welcomed any other occasion that forced me to turn my back on it, and sent me at large over the pure heaths, through the woods, and under the wide heaven, speckled with moving clouds.

But such springs of comfort soon ran dry. M. d'Agen's gloomy rage and the fiery gleam in Maignan's eye would have reminded me, had I been in any mood of forgetting the errand on which we were bound, and the need, exceeding all other needs, which compelled us to lose no moment that might be used. Those whom we followed had five hours' start. The thought of what might happen in those five hours to the two helpless women whom I had sworn to protect, burned itself into my mind; so that to refrain from putting spurs to my horse and riding recklessly forward taxed at times all my self-control. The horse seemed to crawl. The men rising and falling listlessly in their saddles maddened me. Though I could not hope to come upon any trace of my quarry for many hours, perhaps for days, I counted the long, flat heaths unceasingly, searched every marshy bog and before we descended into it, and panted for the moment when the next low ridge should expose to our view a fresh track of wood and waste, and those fancies in particular, past night, and those fancies in particular which had made the dawn memorable, recurred to me, as his deeds in the body (so men say) to a hopeless drowning wretch. I grew to think of nothing but Bruhl and revenge. Even the absurd case with which Simon avoided the neighborhood of Fan-chette, riding anywhere so long as he might ride at a distance from the angry woman's tongue and hand—which provoked many a laugh from the men, and came to be the joke of the company—failed to draw a smile from me.

We passed through Contres, four leagues from Blois, an hour after noon, and three hours later crossed the Cher at Selles, where we started swiftness to bait our horses. Here we had news of the party before us, and henceforth had little doubt that Bruhl was making for the Limousin; a district in which he might rest secure under the protection of Turenne, and safely defy alike the King of France and the King of Navarre. The greater the necessity, it was plain, for speed; but the roads in that neighborhood, and forward as far as Valenay, proved heavy and foundrous, and it was all we could do to reach Levroux with jaded horses three hours after sunset. The probability that Bruhl would lie at Chateauroux, five leagues farther on—for I could not conceive that under the circumstances he would spare the man—who would have led me to push forward had been possible; but the darkness and the difficulty of finding a guide who would venture deterred me from the hopeless attempt, and we stayed the night where we were.

Here we first heard of the plague; which

was said to be ravaging Chateauroux and all the country farther south. The landlord of the inn would have regaled us with many stories of it, and particularly of the swiftness with which men and even cattle succumbed to its attacks. But we had other things to think of, and between anxiety and weariness had clean forgotten the matter when we rose next morning.

We started shortly after daybreak, and for three leagues pressed on at tolerable speed. Then for no reason stated, our guide gave us the slip as we passed through the wood, and was seen no more. We lost the road, and had to retrace our steps. We strayed into a slough, and extracted ourselves with difficulty. The man who was riding beside me had purchased a horse, the secret which I had imparted to him, and got an ugly fall. In fine, after all these mishaps it wanted little of noon, and less to exhaust our patience, when at length we came in sight of Chateauroux.

Before entering the town we had still an adventure; for we came at a turn in the road on a scene as surprising as it was at first inexplicable. A little north of the town, in a copse of box facing the south and west, we found a number of men and women of decent appearance lay on the short grass before the booths, idly sunning themselves; or moved about, cooking and tending fires, while a score of children raced to and fro with noisy shouts and laughter. The appearance of our party on the scene caused an instant panic. The women and children fled screaming into the wood, spreading the sound of breaking branches farther and farther as they retreated; while the men, a miserable pale-faced set, drew together, and seeming half-inclined to fly also, regarded us with glances of fear and suspicion.

(To be Continued.)

**The Spring Medicine**  
"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Hood's Sarsaparilla now to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

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When advised to give a man all the rope he wants remember the cordage trust.  
**Captain Twomey, U.S.A., San Diego, Cal.** says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

It does not follow that because a thing is hard to learn it is worth remembering.  
**During the Past Fifty Years.** MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN. IT CURES ALL THE CHILD'S SOFTENERS, COLIC, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES DIARRHEA, and is the best remedy for the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

I would as soon swap figs for thistles as principles for temporary successes.  
**SHILOH'S VITALIZER.**

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used. For Dyspepsia, Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cents. Sold by W. T. Strong.

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The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as HICKIE'S Anti-Congestive 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.

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The man who says "yes" only talks a great deal too much.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

The wise physician knows how to put sunbeams in pills.

**Untold Misery—What a Well-Known Commercial Traveler Suffered, and How He Was Cured.**—Gentlemen, About five years ago I began to be troubled with dyspepsia, and for three years suffered untold misery, from this terrible complaint. Walter Woods & Co., Hamilton, and was treated by some of the best physicians in the country, but all to no purpose. I continued to grow worse, one day I was induced to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, and to my great surprise and joy, I soon began to improve. I continued using this medicine, and when a third bottle was finished I found I was entirely cured; and as a year has elapsed since then, I feel confident that the cure is complete and permanent. To all afflicted with this distressing complaint I heartily recommend Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY, believing that the persistent use of it will cure any case of dyspepsia. (Signed.) T. S. McINTYRE.

Nature seems to have fitted some men with glass eyes.

**How to Cure All Skin Diseases.** Simply apply "SWANNE'S OINTMENT." No internal medicine required. Cures tetter, eczema, itch, all eruptions on the face, hands, nose, etc., leaving the skin clear, white and healthy. Its great healing and curative powers are possessed by no other remedy. Ask your druggist for SWANNE'S OINTMENT. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. ywt

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## Dynamite Did It.

RENFREW, Ont., May 21.—On Saturday Brother Mundoff, a Christian brother teacher in De La Salle Institute, met with a painful accident. About a week ago he found school boys playing with a dynamite cap. He took it from a youngster with a warning, and placed it in his pocket. On Saturday, putting his hand in his pocket for his knife, he pulled out knife and cap together. He thought the cap was empty and ran the knife into it. He sought to withdraw the knife, and in doing this gave a slight twist, and the cap exploded. The force of the explosion tore open the thumb and second finger of the left hand, in which the cap had been held, so severely that doctors had to amputate the top joint of both thumb and finger.

## Vice-Regal Movements.

OTTAWA, May 21.—The Countess of Aberdeen leaves Ottawa on May 26 en route to England. She is to be away six weeks and will visit Ireland and Scotland. She returns in July, accompanied by the Dowager Countess of Aberdeen. Their Excellencies have finally decided to take "Maplewood," in Halifax, for the summer, and they will probably take up their abode there about the beginning of July. Halifax is to be unusually gay this summer, and many people from other parts of Canada speak of making it their summer headquarters. Several American yachts, with fashionable parties from New York and Boston, are expected in Halifax early in July, and no end of exciting events are foretold.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

## Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It is a common error to mistake gold for sunshine.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves Worm Expeller is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

Experience makes a man older, than he looks.

**Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.**

SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWANNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swanne & Son, Philadelphia, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents. ywt

John Friend, baker and confectioner, has fresh pastry on hand every day. All sorts of cakes. Parties and balls supplied at reasonable rates. No. 117 Dundas street.

If you want a solid walnut or oak case seated rocker for \$1.25 or anything else in the furniture line just as cheap, call on KNEE BROS., 127 King street, opposite market house. Get your furniture repaired and upholstered before the rush.

Another consignment of \$1 oak finished rockers just arrived, at bargain prices in sideboards, at TRAVERS'S Popular Furniture House, 95 and 97 King street. Phone 864.

Bread, two loaves for 7 cents yet, if you will remember me when you want something in the grocery line. D. J. LANGRISH, grocer and baker, corner York and Thames street. ywt

If you want good photos go to WESTLAKE'S 24th May, 201 Dundas. ywt

T. C. THORNHILL, optician, jeweler, watchmaker and engraver, general repairing. A call solicited. 402 Talbot street. Lawn mowers a specialty, and called for. ty

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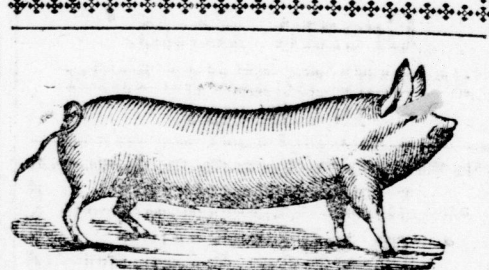
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