

Liverpool's Sensation

Light Let in on the Murder Mystery.

The Career of a Cold-Blooded Bigamist and Assassin.

Emperor William's Illness Assumes a Serious Phase.

The Duke of Hesse's Funeral—Conspicuous to Mary Earl Orkney—Two English Preachers Executed at Oxford.

Date of Deacon's Trial.

Nice, France, March 17.—The trial of Edward Parker Deacon for the killing of his wife, the Frenchman whom he discovered in his wife's bedroom, has been set for May 15 in this city.

Burial of the Duke of Hesse.

Darmstadt, March 17.—An immense crowd witnessed the funeral to-day of the Grand Duke of Hesse. Business was suspended and emblems of mourning were everywhere displayed.

Dynamiters Sentenced.

LIEGE, Belgium, March 17.—Three anarchists, who had stolen 5,000 pounds of dynamite from a mill and afterwards tried to blow up the magazine at the mill, were sentenced yesterday, one to fifteen years and the other two to twelve years penal servitude.

Mr. Spurgeon's Pulpit.

LONDON, March 17.—The Rev. James Spurgeon, brother of the late pastor of the Tabernacle, says: "The fact of Mr. Pearson not having been baptized would not stand in the way of his being accepted for permanent ministry in the Tabernacle as co-pastor with me. He draws an audience which fills the Tabernacle every Sunday, and the church is in flourishing condition financially as every. It is my object to retain Mr. Pearson as long as possible, and I would move heaven and earth to keep him permanently."

The Barings and the Bank.

LONDON, March 17.—The regular half-yearly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England was held to-day. The Rt. Hon. Wm. Liddell, the governor of the bank, announced that the present liabilities of the Bank were £25,000,000. He said that the proposal to reduce the bank by transferring the unrealized assets of the Barings to a committee or new trust, which would raise funds to repay the £5,000,000 advanced by the bank for the liquidation of the Barings affair, was not opportune. The balance must be reduced before anything of the kind could be done. It was impossible to speak with confidence upon the final outcome of the liquidation. Without holding false hopes, however, Mr. Liddell said he did not expect any loss to fall upon the guarantors.

A Soubrette Captures an Earl.

LONDON, March 17.—Another alliance between a stage favorite of more or less checked reputation, and a sprig of British nobility of no reputation at all, is on the tapis. The contracting parties are Connie Gilchrist, at one time best known as a Gaiety soubrette, and Earl Orkney, who succeeded to that title on the death of his father in 1889, a noted veteran of the Crime. The present earl is only 25 years old. Yet he has managed to do a good deal to obscure the name of his father in the past by some of the most distinguished soldiers of the realm. Connie Gilchrist is five years older than the noble lord to whom, as now announced, she is engaged. She is a wonderfully handsome woman, almost as much so now as she was in 1878, when she was the favorite model and afterward the mistress of the eccentric artist Whistler.

William is Far From Well.

LONDON, March 17.—Rumors of the progress of the disease of Emperor William's ear have had a disquieting effect in Berlin official circles. The Emperor was to have had a special consultation with Dr. Capri yesterday as regards the passing of the School Bill before the recess of the Landtag. The Chancellor, after waiting in the ante-chamber half an hour, was informed that the Emperor could not see him. The inflammation, which heretofore has been internal, is said to have caused a painful swelling in the side of the Emperor's neck, and to have extended toward the base of the brain. The result is that the Emperor suffers from insomnia, and is exceedingly irritable. Nevertheless he attends to his duties as usual, although against the advice of his physicians. It is thought the excitement of the last two weeks, including the riots and the storm of opposition against the School Bill, has aggravated his case. The Emperor makes every effort to quiet the apprehensions which his condition excites among his family and Ministers. His frequent appearance on horseback on the streets is said to be due to his desire to disprove the circulating reports about his health.

Irish Fabrics at the World's Fair.

LONDON, March 17.—In the Commons to-day, Mr. John O'Connor again raised the question of Irish representation on the British-Chicago Columbian Exposition Commission.

Richard E. Webster, Attorney-General, replied that the Irish members of the H. C. misunderstood the matter. There had been no personal selection of the members of the commission. Out of the twenty members on the list before him nine were Irish. If Irish members favored him with other names they would be added. Ireland would be a large exhibitor at Chicago. Already 26 important Irish firms had applied for 2,350 square feet of space.

Mr. Sexton observed that what members from Ireland considered more important than the comparison of various branches of Irish industry was that America should have an opportunity to find out what exhibits were Irish.

Sir Richard Webster promised that in

the work of classification care should be taken to see that the wishes of Irish members were carefully considered.

A vote of £10,000 was then approved.

Two Poachers Hanged.

LONDON, March 17.—The appeal made to Rt. Hon. Henry Matthews, Home Secretary, to grant a reprieve in the case of Charles Ragnor and Frederick Eggleton, the poachers who were condemned to death for the killing of Jos. Crawley and Wm. Puddelphatt, gamekeepers on the estates, were of no avail, and consequently the two men were hanged at Oxford at 8 o'clock this morning. Both men were calm, and repeated in fervent tones the responses to the services read by the chaplain of the jail. At the signal the drop fell, and death was almost instantaneous.

Liverpool's Sensation—Williams' Career.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—The police have discovered a child's crib in the house at Rainhill, in which is inscribed the name Bertha Denning. It is known Williams used the alias Denning when in Australia. The police are still pursuing their investigations.

To-day a gardener who lives next door to Dinham Villa, where the bodies were found, recognized the oldest body as that of a woman he had seen in the back yard of Dinham Villa on Aug. 9 last.

On Aug. 10 he heard children screaming. He paid no attention, thinking perhaps some of the children had been hurt. He never saw the woman or children afterwards. Another recognized the body as that of Marie Denning, who had been in the employ of a Liverpool fishmonger. Williams had married her under the name of Denning, describing himself as a mining engineer. Williams and his wife, the man said, afterward went to Hull, where Williams was arrested and convicted of forgery. For this crime he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment. On being discharged from prison he married a young woman in Hull. He wished her to go abroad, but she declined to go. Williams then deserted her and returned to Liverpool. He was accompanied by Marie Williams to Cape Town, where they remained for a time. Then they returned to Birkenhead. The man believed that Williams was the same individual who married a young lady at Liverpool, Miss Mathieson, in 1890, at that time assuming the name of Harry Lawson. He then described himself as a large farmer in Australia and gave a number of valuable presents to Miss Mathieson. After his marriage to Miss Mathieson he deserted her and accompanied to South America. He was arrested in Uruguay, brought back to Hull and sent to jail for nine months. During the time he was in prison it was ascertained he had married the lady in Birkenhead. It is considered strange that the man, who was taken against the man for bigamy, but for some reason this was not done, and when he was released he vanished.

It has transpired that before coming to England, Williams, the man whose arrest at Melbourne led to the uncovering of the bigamy, Sydney, New South Wales. Shortly after he left that city his wife and four children disappeared, and it was supposed they had followed Williams to England, it being reported that he intended to marry a Miss Mathieson. Williams married the girl in 1889, and he killed her in order to marry another. He appears to have had a mania for marrying, and nothing seems to have deterred him from putting his wives out of the way when they proved obstacles to his contracting other marriages. The police believe Williams has committed other murders than those now known.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—It has been learned that the name of Williams is an assumed one and that the man who married the woman whose mutilated body was found under the hearthstone at Dinham Villa. Deeming has a brother who resides in Birkenhead, and was summoned to attend the coroner's inquest on the bodies of the four unfortunate children. He arrived at Rainhill this afternoon. He bears a striking resemblance to his brother, and some of the people in the crowd thought it was the brother himself. The news spread with lightning-like rapidity that the murderer had returned, in the excitement no one recollecting that he was safely in the custody of the police at Melbourne. The crowd hooted and yelled, and finally made their way to the residence of the man, and rushed to a hotel in which he found shelter. Two sisters of Marie Deeming, with the brother of Deeming, alias Williams, visited the place where the bodies are lying and identified the remains of the woman and also of the four children, whose names were respectively given as Bertha, Marie, Lillie and Sydney. It was ascertained the murderer, Frederick Deeming, is a member of a good family residing in Birkenhead. He has always been of a restless disposition, and has been unsettled life. He married the woman Marie James in 1880, and she accompanied him to Australia. She remained in that country for a number of years and returned to England in July last, bringing her children. The woman and her children remained with her sisters until they mysteriously disappeared. The excavations in the Rainhill villa were continued throughout the day, but in spite of the most thorough search no further discovery of bodies was made.

A bottle of Angostura Bitters to flavor your lemonade or any other cold drink will keep you free from dyspepsia, Colic, Diarrhea and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Be sure to get the genuine Angostura, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

TOILERS' TROUBLES.

Some of the C. P. R. Employees Start a Strike.

Powderly Denounces the Reading Railway Deal—"Middlemen Are Leeches."

A British Miners' Federation Decides That Work Shall Be Resumed on Monday.

STRIKE OF C. P. R. EMPLOYEES. (Special to the Advertiser.)

WINNIPEG, Man. 17.—The agitation among the conductors and brakemen on the Western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway culminated in a strike last night at 12 o'clock. At that hour nearly all the conductors and brakemen who had not already been dismissed, and most of the switchmen and yardmen employed on the division quit work. It is understood that this action was taken against the vigorous protest of a large majority of the men themselves, and in response to the command of the representatives of the Brotherhood in the United States who have been here for the past few days. According to the statement published by the company during the busy months last year freight conductors appear to have earned from \$90 to \$100 per month each, while during the two or three driest months of the year, freight conductors earned from \$65 to \$85 a month and freight brakemen from \$55 to \$75. To the uninitiated it would seem that the company should find little difficulty in obtaining all the men they require. The strike, however, has not only stopped all running, but no doubt the strike will impede freight traffic for a few days.

AT OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, March 17.—Superintendent Spencer, Durie and Simpson, of the C. P. R. are here to-day. They waited on the train hands in this division to ascertain their attitude in the event of the extension of the strike to the eastern division. Seventeen non-union hands were dispatched from here last night to Winnipeg to replace strikers there.

THE NEWS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Que., March 17.—The news of the strike on the western division of the C. P. R. reached the head offices in Montreal about 11 o'clock this morning. The dispatch says the trainmen, yard and switchmen from Fort William to the Rocky Mountains had gone out at 12 last night. In response to inquiries at the head offices, Mr. Shaughnessy, vice-president, said that by far the greater number of conductors and trainmen out had been dismissed during the first of the week in accordance with the decision arrived at by the management when the lockout was first threatened. Most of the remaining men, he said, had quit work last night. Mr. Shaughnessy said the passenger trains so far had not been delayed. He does not anticipate an extension of the strike to the eastern division.

POWDERLY ON THE COAL DEAL.

SEABOARD, Pa., March 17.—General Master Workman Powderly scores the Reading deal torbly and replies to criticisms on the recent investigation at Harrisburg. Among other things he says: "There was no previous arrangement between Mr. Casper and the Pennsylvania Railroad and myself in regard to their letters of protest reaching the Governor on the same day. I deny hobnobbing with any railroad official, but would be glad of the assistance of any one in preventing a violation of the State law. The Reading men, he said, had quit work last night. An operator told me that it would do away with middlemen. To this I reply that middlemen are leeches."

ENGLISH MINERS RESUME WORK ON MONDAY.

LONDON, March 17.—The Miners' Federation Conference adopted a resolution declaring that in view of the fact that the object for which the mines had been closed on the American side, the miners should resume work last Monday. The conference will next consider the number of days in the week the men shall work.

There was some question as to whether the masters would allow the men to return to work at the time decided upon by the miners. It was decided to work to be resumed in the mines on Monday.

SOME SCORCHERS.

Church at Merristown Burned—Big Blaze in New Glasgow—Other Fires.

MERRISTOWN, March 17.—St. James' Episcopal Church was burned Tuesday night. It was about to be removed to permit the erection of a larger structure. Loss, about \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000. Friday a fire broke out in a grist mill owned by Mr. Mills, North Gower. A number of buildings were destroyed. Total damage is estimated at \$26,000. A fire occurred on Monday in the mill yard of Boyd Smith, Tielborn, and destroyed about 150,000 feet of fine lumber; loss, \$2,000. The residence of John Good, Parham, was destroyed by fire Sunday.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—Fire this morning badly damaged the Philadelphia market at Ninth and Market streets. Loss, \$75,000.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The official declaration for South Perth gives Mr. Priddy a majority of 18. There were 22 rejected ballots.

The official returns of the bye-election in Monck show 1,962 votes for Mr. Boyle and 1,635 for Mr. Brown; Boyle's majority, 327. The total vote was 1,090 larger than that of a year ago.

Mr. M. Duchene was declared elected to the Quebec Legislature in L'Eslet at the recent by two votes majority. Mr. P. B. Casgrain was his opponent. First returns gave Casgrain (Min.) 161 majority.

Caban, leader of the Opposition in the Nova Scotia Legislature, who made a series of charges against members and supporters of the Government in the House, alleging misappropriation of road money, and who called for a special committee to investigate the matter, has so far failed to name the parties accused. This was the only condition demanded by the Government as a preliminary to granting the investigation.

THE HESLOP MURDER.

Chief McKinnon Gives His Testimony.

Goosey's Sister Crosses a Sensation—Detective Greer Examined—Close of the Evidence for the Crown.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 17.—The Heslop trial was resumed at 9:30 this morning. Thomas Young and Francis Marshall were called for the Crown, but were absent, Hugh McKinnon, chief of police, gave his evidence.

The chief accompanied Detective Greer when Goosey was taken to jail and placed in the corridor, where Lotridge was waiting. Lotridge asked Goosey: "When did they bring you down?" "They brought me down this afternoon. They are going to give us — in the morning." "They cannot do anything," Lotridge replied. Goosey answered: "Tom Young and his wife are here, and George Douglas has told them all about it." Lotridge said: "They cannot tell anything. Keep quiet now; somebody might hear us." This conversation occurred on Dec. 13, the night before the trial in the Police Court.

Thomas Young was again called. He said he knew Bartram for 20 or 30 years. About two months after the Heslop murder he told Bartram the deed was blamed on him, Goosey and daughters. Young told the story at the time he was before the court. Bartram said he had not done it, and told witness to bet money on it.

An Indian woman named Lucy Sero, a sister of Goosey's, was called. She said that Goosey was at her house before the murder, and told her of the murder. She said she knew the name of the man who did it, but did not call his name. Her evidence created a sensation.

A large number of Crown witnesses were examined and cross-examined. At the afternoon session Detective Greer was called and described his examination of the tracks around Heslop's house and state of the premises. He brought Lotridge from Bartram's witness, remarked that it was hard to go to jail; the charge against him was a tumbled-up one, and he did not know Douglas. Witness also took Goosey to jail here. I heard the conversation between Lotridge and Goosey, said witness, in which Goosey said to Lotridge: "We are going to catch — in the morning. They know all about it." Tom Young's wife is here, and George has told them all about it," Lotridge said. "They can't pretend anything; don't talk any more." The principal portion of Greer's evidence was a repetition of that given by previous witnesses, and cross-examination elicited nothing new.

Mr. Nesbitt then addressed the court. He said there was no evidence to show that Lotridge was guilty of murder. The evidence shows there were four men drove to Heslop's house; two men entered the house; old man Heslop attacked the men vigorously and furiously with a chair; and the head of the moment Bartram shot the old man. Mr. Nesbitt was about to make a motion for the release of Lotridge, when his Lordship said according to the evidence and judging from all precedents, Lotridge was an alder and abettor, and was equally guilty with Bartram. In his case he did not feel justified in stopping the trial. The trial was then proceeded with, both prisoners being still in the box. The witnesses for the defense were then called.

James Wilson, John Woods, Constable Cram, George Douglas, and others were examined as to wheel tracks on the road leading from Ancester, also in Heslop avenue and leading to the house; they saw no tracks leading to Copetown.

Nellis Douglas of Lewiston, N. Y., nephew of George Douglas, swore that on Jan. 15 received a letter saying that his sister, Katie White, was very sick, and I tried to get money to come to Canada to see her. George Douglas gave me \$165, and he and I went to Suspension Bridge, on the American side. I left there on the same day (Wednesday) for Hagerville, and went there to the house of Isaac Douglas. When I got there I heard that Katie White was dead; the funeral took place on Thursday, the 22nd. Goosey and I reached Hagerville on Friday. I saw Geo. Douglas; saw him also on Sunday morning in Lewiston. He told me I should not have returned so soon. On that day Mrs. Mary Jane Patterson was buried, and Geo. Douglas and I went to the funeral. Hewitt died. Among the pallbearers were Geo. Douglas and myself. Geo. Douglas was at this time working at Lewiston. He continued to work there until the first of March. Between the time Geo. Douglas came to Lewiston in the fall and up to the next March he did not leave there to my knowledge.

Mr. Greer asked that the time for cross-examination of the last witness be extended till to-morrow morning. Court adjourned till 10:30 a.m.

Before the court closed Mr. Nesbitt complained of the unfairness of the reports of evidence published by the newspapers. He said they were decidedly untrue and unjust to the prisoners, and as the jury would read them at night this might create an unfavorable impression on the jury against the prisoners. He said newspapers also commented on the trial in an unfair manner, and asked that the judge hear him in the morning, when he would make a motion for a new trial.

Judge Rose said if the facts were as set forth by Mr. Nesbitt he would hear in the morning and if such tactics were continued after this he would exclude reporters from the court room.

The Crown counsel were not very well pleased with the evidence given by Nellis Douglas, in which he said his uncle, Geo. Douglas, one of the four men said to have committed the murder, was in Lewiston when the deed was committed.

It is not theory but fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the weak strong. A fair trial will convince you of a word.

To keep house successfully use BROWN'S Baking Powder; 25 cents per pound. Made and sold only at BROWN'S drug store, 154 Dundas street.



THE STANDARD OCTOPUS.

John D. Rockefeller, Magnate of the Standard Oil Trust.

In consequence of hostile legislation in Ohio it is announced that the Standard Oil Trust is to be dissolved. The chief of this far-reaching combination and richest of the oil kings is John D. Rockefeller, whose income is \$20,000,000 a year. The president of the Standard Oil Company, O. W. Rockefeller, was educated in Cleveland, O., where 30 years ago he was the proprietor of a small refinery. From this beginning he has achieved his enormous wealth and power. He spends a great part of his time in New York, where the offices of the company are situated, and in other places besides Cleveland, but is still superintendent of the Sunday school of one of the Baptist churches of that city, attending its sessions whenever he can do so. He has long been an earnest member of the Baptist denomination, the interest of which he contributes liberally. Mr. Rockefeller has made a splendid contribution, said to be millions of dollars, to the Baptist University at Chicago, placing this institution far beyond the possibility of being pinched for funds. He is a quiet, retiring man, domestic in his habits, the head of a household which is said to be a model in its simplicity of life.

Dominion Parliament.

St. Patrick's Day in the House of Commons.

Dalton McCarthy Introduces His Anti-French Bill.

And the Measure Passes the First Reading.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

OTTAWA, March 17.—For St. Patrick's Day shamrocks were very few in the House of Commons, although the attendance was good. Sir John Thompson wore evening dress for his Montreal lecture, and left his engagement in the Northwest made French the subject of Mr. McCarthy's anti-French bill, and introduced his bill to abolish official French and separate schools in the Northwest. This, at least, would be the effect, although Mr. McCarthy's bill simply leaves both questions to the local legislatures—a purely home rule principle. At the outset Mr. McCarthy alluded to his bill of two sessions ago, which resulted in a compromise resolution. He still thought that was an unwelcome compromise. The constitution given the Northwest made French the official language as regards four subjects—in the debates of the Assembly, in the courts, in publication of the proceedings of the Assembly and the ordinances. The first two were permissible, the last two were not. The compromise gave power to the Local Legislature to say how their proceedings should be conducted and recorded. But so far as the courts and the publication of the ordinances or laws were concerned, the old provisions remained. If, therefore, there was an evil in the constitution, the people of the Northwest to use two languages, that evil still exists, and this was what he complained of. In other words, the French language should stand on an equality with the English tongue. His bill simply repeated the clauses in the act of last session, carrying out the compromise. The genius of our constitution, said Mr. McCarthy, coming to the education branch of his subject, is to give to each Province exclusive control of education. In 1870, however, when the Northwest act was passed, a peculiar clause was engrafted on the constitution of that country, where "The minority, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, may establish separate schools." No more mischievous provision could be found in any act of Parliament, declared Mr. McCarthy, for if there was one country more than another it was in the Northwest with its sparse population. Last session, said Mr. McCarthy, this House enlarged the powers of the Northwest Assembly so as to make them almost Provincial, yet the subject of education was left untouched. He proposed by this bill to confer on that body the power to deal with education as that body sees fit. Mr. McCarthy felt it incumbent on him to explain why he did not oppose these objectionable clauses last session when the bill was going through the House. He left the country last June, he said, on professional business at a time when there was no practical government. He had reason to believe before he left that nothing would be done that session except to pass the estimates and prorogue. When he arrived in England this impression was confirmed by Sir Charles Tupper, and he supposed the High Commissioner spoke from official information.

The motion for the first reading of the bill was seconded by Mr. Denison, Toronto.

There was no applause when Mr. Carthy sat down, but his speech was listened to with the closest attention.

The motion was declared carried by Mr. Speaker before Mr. Lariviere, of Manitoba, caught his eye.

Mrs. Lariviere warmly resented the introduction of such a bill, as he regarded the compromise clause of two sessions ago as a final settlement of these questions "for all time." He challenged Mr. McCarthy's right to speak for the Northwest, but supposed that he was taking this course in order to please those who had retained him to defend the Manitoba public school system. He charged Mr. McCarthy

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with adopting the tactics of the demagogue and raising religious and national feeling. The bill was read the first time.

NOTES.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Abbott brought down Mr. Carling's resignation of his seat in the Senate. A vote of 17 to 17, the day before the London nomination.

Provincial Legislature.

Centennial Anniversary of the Upper Canada Parliament.

Several Bills Advanced to a Second Reading—Committee Work.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

TORONTO, March 17.—In the Legislative Assembly to-day Mr. Bishop asked whether it was the intention of the Government to ask the Legislature to assist in duly celebrating, during recess, the centennial anniversary of the Parliament of Upper Canada. Mr. Mowat said it was understood that the celebration referred to would take place in the Niagara district, and it was the intention of the Government to ask the Legislature to assist in its due celebration. (Applause.)

Mr. Waters' bill to amend the act to impose a tax on dogs and for the protection of sheep; Mr. Deak's bill to amend the act respecting companies for supplying cities, towns and villages with gas and water by giving greater bonding powers in cities and towns; Mr. Allan's bill to amend the Municipal Act by compelling auditors to report on the value of the security of county treasurers; Mr. Woods' (Brant) bill to amend the act for the protection of the public interest in rivers, streams and creeks by giving municipalities power over streams and river beds, so as to prevent parties entering the river beds in the dry season and carrying off stones to the endangerment at times of the abutments of bridges, and Mr. Sharpe's bill to amend the municipal act so as to read a second time and referred to the proper committees.

After a long discussion the Private Bills Committee adopted the preamble and principle of the bill to incorporate Col. Alexander and others as the Toronto and Ashbridge Bay Improvement Company. It was agreed that the subscribed capital should be \$500,000, instead of \$100,000, as proposed, and the paid up capital \$100,000, instead of \$10,000, as proposed. Very little further progress was made and the bill was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. David Blain's Ontario ship railway scheme was again before the Railway Committee this morning. After a long discussion the committee decided to limit the bonding powers of the company to \$80,000 per mile of single track instead of \$75,000. Mr. Blain refused to accept this amendment, saying that he could never raise the money for such an undertaking if the bill was thus mutilated, and so he withdrew from the bill. After the meeting was over the promoters had an interview with Mr. Harby and decided to accept the amendment.

The preamble of the bill to incorporate the Hamilton and Grimsby Electric Railway was adopted, but consideration of the other clauses was deferred until to-morrow.

A deputation from the Medical College waited on the Government to-day to protest against the bill now before the House to repeal that clause of the Medical Act passed last session which provides that all practitioners must pay a fee of \$2 a year or be struck from the roll. They also protested against the bill to increase the number of councillors from 12 to 21, stating that this would increase the cost of the council too much.

SNOW AT THE SOUTH.

Heaviest Storm Ever Seen in Texas—A Foot and a Half of the Beautiful.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 17.—Last night's storm was the heaviest ever known in this part of the country. The snow began falling at 2 o'clock yesterday, and now lies eight inches on a level.

STANTON, Va., March 17.—For the past twelve hours the severest snow storm has prevailed in the valley followed by a furious fall of hail.

Collapse of a Bopus Company.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Another of the dollar-a-week concerns collapsed to-day. The Equitable Enterprise Company's effects were seized upon through an attachment by the victims who paid in \$1 weekly for 35 weeks. Only a quantity of cheap office furniture there to be seized. The home office is in Philadelphia.

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God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

London, Friday, March 18.

"SUCCESS CROWNS THE IN FAMOUS."

The Toronto Telegram, an independent
 Conservative journal, continues its exposure
 and denunciation of the tactics by
 means of which the great London fraud was
 carried out. Its latest utterances are
 worthy of reproduction, and the ADVERTISER
 prints them with the double object
 of giving Londoners an opportunity to
 read what outside independent authorities
 think of the infamy which has brought the
 city so much unenviable notoriety in recent
 weeks and of briefly commenting upon one
 contention. Our contemporary says:

"Now that they have withdrawn their
 deposit and abandoned the thin pretense of
 appealing to the Supreme Court, the man-
 agers of the Conservative party in London
 reveal themselves to the country in their
 true colors. What they wanted was not
 a fair judgment upon the merits of the
 case, but a chance to stuff the voters' list
 with names which their own revising officer
 dare not violate his conscience by keeping
 on the rolls.

"Judge Elliot played their game. Eight
 judges in two courts unanimously held that
 the notices of objection were good. One
 county judge holds that they were bad,
 and the scandal of it is that under the
 Franchise Act his will is superior to the
 law.

"No blacker crime, no fouler outrage
 stains the Parliamentary annals of the race
 than that which installs Hon. John Carling
 in a seat that belongs to another man. Had
 King Charles been protected by an outfit of
 Judge Elliotts and Revising Officer Fraisers
 he would have kept Pym, Hampden, Hollis
 and Cromwell out of the Long Parliament.

"Tyranny never dared attempt the crime
 which a representative Government has
 perpetrated in London, in the darkest
 hours, and it is sad to see the right to a
 fair election frittered away in a miserable partisan
 squabble.

"Canadians in their capacity as partisans
 wink at too much. Some things they can-
 not afford to wink at. When a judge in-
 vests the sacred right of free elections, every
 Canadian looks upon a citizen than he
 can gain as a partisan.

"Were the boot on the other foot Brit
 papers would excuse the crime which they
 now denounce. If the dominant party were
 suffering instead of sinning, its organs
 would rend the heavens with their com-
 plaints. The gains or losses incidental to
 the perpetration of this high crime are the
 most insignificant result of its success.

"The country is really the sufferer by an act
 that degrades an honored judge, that for-
 ever disgraces the minister whom it seats,
 and that stains a free Government with the
 guilt of doing that which no ancient tyrant
 dare attempt.

"Independent journals cannot shrink the
 duty of denouncing wrong. They have no
 sympathies to betray them into error.
 Their client is the country; their cause is
 the right, and it is their duty to denounce
 every sin against electoral liberty. It is a
 duty not to be shirked because it is pain-
 ful. It is disgraceful that an offense like
 that of London should be attempted. It is
 infamous that it should succeed, and the
 Government that puts its great strength to
 such poor use might be warned by the his-
 tory that proves that no Anglo-Saxon Gov-
 ernment has ever yet been strong enough to
 disregard itself by defiant wrong-doing."

What stronger, yet more deserved con-
 demnation could be penned regarding the
 great conspiracy by which Mr. Hyman,
 M.P., and the citizens of London are de-
 liberately cheated out of their rights, under
 form of law, despite the fact that six
 Superior Court judges have decided that
 they are right while a solitary county judge,
 confessedly and bitterly one-sided and
 partisan, holds that they are wrong?

We should be sorry if it could be suc-
 cessfully established that both political parties
 were willing to have the "sacred fount of
 justice" tempered with at the bidding of
 partisan manipulators, as our contempo-
 rary seems to believe. Is our contemporary
 able to cite a parallel case to that which
 it denounces during the whole of the
 Administration of Hon. Alexander
 Mackenzie? We know of none.

It would, indeed, be a lamentable thing
 if a great wrong like that committed by

Judge Elliot, after his active and offensive
 participation in a political campaign, could
 be successfully excused and condoned by
 the flippant remark, "They all do it." A
 county judge is deprived by law of the
 right to vote. Why is he thus shorn of
 electoral rights? To keep him in perpetual
 remembrance that he is the local fountain-
 head of justice; that he cannot be an active
 partisan without running the risk of holding
 the balance unevenly; that he cannot, at the
 same time, be a politician and a judge at the
 same time, and retain that freedom from pre-
 judice that should characterize the adminis-
 tration of justice fearlessly and fairly to all
 parties.

The ADVERTISER has no other object in
 exposing and denouncing the London con-
 spiracy than the welfare of the public. It
 would be humiliated beyond measure if it
 were asked to say one word in favor of such
 conduct as it has been called upon to ex-
 pose and condemn in this London election
 scandal, and it hopes and believes that no
 Liberal or Independent Administration will
 ever be found guilty of endorsing a measure
 under which such rascalities can, even for
 a time, go unwhipped of justice.

For ourselves, we would ten thousand
 times rather have Mr. Hyman's seat stolen
 from him in the manner which has been
 set forth in unassailable terms in these
 columns, than that the seat should have
 been, even for a time, secured for him by
 the expedients adopted to give it to Mr.
 Carling. Believe us, there are many
 thousands of people in Canada who would
 rather have a seat lost to their party than
 have it gained by means that no honest
 man can defend.

AMOUNT OF FOOD REQUIRED.

Advance proofs of the forthcoming Cana-
 dian Health Journal devote attention to
 food requirements of the human body, and
 fancy cookery. A large number of ex-
 perimented medical practitioners have given
 it as their opinion that over-eating, directly
 and indirectly, gives rise to more disease
 than any other one cause. It is the
 quantity of the food eaten and not so much
 the quality that gives the trouble. Every-
 body has heard or read Abernethy's saying
 that, on an average, one third of what
 people eat nourishes them and the other
 two thirds they "eat at their peril." As
 proof that over-eating causes disease, it is
 found that abstemiousness—a certain degree
 of fasting—often in a short time restores
 the diseased to health; that almost all
 persons of advanced age were throughout
 their life, or most of it, abstemious, usually
 very, in regard to the amount of food con-
 sumed; and that many who at middle age
 had suffered from disease more or less
 serious, on adopting a rigidly strict and
 abstemious dietary, improved and lived
 afterward in good health to very advanced
 life. Furthermore, theoretically it is plain
 that in the efforts of the excretory organs—
 efforts often vain to throw off from the
 body the excess of food eaten, these organs
 must be unnecessarily injured or destroyed.
 Certain it is that disturbances and symp-
 toms of all sorts and conditions follow the
 habit of over-eating.

Modern fancy cookery with its vast array
 and variety of highly palatable viands does
 incalculable harm by tempting, irresistibly,
 to harmful excess in eating. The cookery
 is altogether in advance of the present
 degree of human self-control. Doubtless a
 great deal of true legitimate pleasure may
 be derived from eating what is regarded
 as fancy dishes, dishes rendered
 highly palatable by the art of cookery,
 when not too "rich" or compound a
 nature, as well as from simply good, well-
 natured, plain dishes. But as everyone
 cannot enjoy the "wine when it is red," so
 in moderation, or without drunkenness, so
 it is not everyone who can enjoy the highly
 palatable fancy dishes in moderation, or
 without gluttony—who can resist the tem-
 ptation to continue to gratify the palate or
 sense of taste when sufficient for the needs
 of the body has been eaten. "One may
 have a sufficiency without having enough";
 the needs may be satisfied but not the
 desires; and as a covetous man never has
 enough, so it is in a measure with a man
 given to freely indulge the sense of taste.

Civilization immensely increases our
 pleasures, while it also increases our pains;
 but it would increase our pains less, if
 need hardly be written, were we to ex-
 ercise a greater degree of self-control in the
 enjoyment of the pleasures, our indulgence
 in which is absolutely certain to be fol-
 lowed by the penalty-pain. This is
 especially the case with regard to the
 sense of taste and food; eating a supply
 of food being the one great essential of
 life.

How is one to know when one has eaten
 only sufficient for the needs of the body—
 only a safe quantity? Ancient Hindoo
 Scriptures direct that the proper amount of
 food is half of what one can conveniently
 eat. This would hardly be a safe guide, in
 all cases. If we never had been accustomed
 to eat any but plain natural food and the
 sense of taste had been used only as a guide
 to its quality, and not as a sense or source
 of high gratification and pleasure, the
 natural desire would instinctively be safe
 to rely upon. Usually, however, from
 earliest infancy this sense has been so
 humored and pampered as to be rendered
 quite unsafe as a guide, and discreet judg-
 ment must be brought in and exercised in
 each individual case. Experience is a
 trusty pilot, obtained by careful observation
 and eating slowly and noticing, for a time
 perhaps watching for the first feeling of
 satisfaction, rather than satiety. Constitu-
 tions from use and other causes vary very
 much in their requirements and assimilative
 powers. Some digestive organs cannot ap-
 pear to extract more nourishment than
 others do from the same amount of food.
 Hence it is largely that we find some per-
 sons subsist in good health and vigor on
 comparatively very little.

FOUL

[Kingston Whig.]

According to the London ADVERTISER,
 Mr. Hyman by a recent rot, by 22, a
 majority of the votes polled in the recent
 election, but Hon. Mr. Carling takes the
 seat just the same. How is that, umpire?

ECONOMY IN JUDGES.

Sir John Thompson told Mr. Somerville
 in the House of Commons the other day
 that it was the intention of the Ottawa
 Government to appoint a successor to the
 late Judge Sinclair. The Government can-
 not do better than elevate Junior Judge
 Muir to the position, and let him run the
 local courts by himself. He is abundantly
 able to do so, as the late Judge Sinclair
 would have been had he refrained from
 taking outside commission work and re-
 tained his one-time vigorous health. By
 this means, a worthy man would get pro-
 motion and the people would save from
 \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. It is time that
 economy in administration were practiced
 all along the line. Pay the judges better,
 but demand good, honest service from them,
 and dispense with duplicate judges in all
 counties the size and importance of Went-
 worth.

READING FOR TEMPERANCE CONSERVATIVES.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

Montreal papers publish the following
 copy of an account for which Sir A. P. Car-
 on is being sued by a grocer of Matane, Que.:
 Sir A. P. Caron.

1891.
 For goods received during his election of 1891,
 March 5, for Rimouski, and authorized by
 his agents of Rimouski and Matane for the
 various of Capucins, Moctine, St. Pellicie,
 Matane and River Blanche, viz:
 March 3-6 gallons of whisky at \$3.00.....\$15.00
 March 3-7 gallons of whisky at \$3.00.....21.00
 March 4-6 gallons of whisky at \$3.00.....18.00
 March 4-6 gallons of gin at \$3.00.....12.00
 March 4-6 gallons of gin at \$3.00.....12.00
 Telegrams, freight, etc.....15.00
 Total.....\$71.00

Received by G. L. Pellicier.....\$62.00

Balance due.....\$9.00

If liquor was distributed in this proportion
 all over the county of Rimouski, from
 2,500 to 3,000 gallons of it must have been
 distributed, amounting in value to some
 \$7,500 to \$9,000. That must have been a
 costly election for Sir Adolphe. Still, he
 should be man enough to pay his whisky
 bills without waiting to be sued for them.
 Just fancy a Minister of the Crown author-
 izing the distribution of whisky to de-
 moralize the electorate! Heaven help a
 country which submits to be ruled by such
 men.



Beside herself
 with work and worry—a woman
 without Pearlina. She
 has twice as much work, and
 gets half as much done. With
 Pearlina, she can keep her
 house clean without keeping
 it upset. She can wash the
 clothes easily, and know that
 it is done safely. Pearlina
 washes everything. If you
 try to have comfort, you will
 have to try it.

Beware of imitations. 219 JAMES' PLACE, N.Y.

W. Chapman,

BUTCHER.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls,

etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

269 DUNDAS STREET.

W. Y.



He could a tail unfold,
 Most ludicrous to behold.

"But what has that to do with making
 money for me?"

Well, this \$4 is the price of a system
 estimated by hundreds who have tested it
 to be cheap to any individual or family at
 \$50; other say \$500; while other thousands
 attest that its real value cannot be measured
 by a money standard. Nevertheless, \$4 is
 the price of this system, but such is our
 absolute confidence in it, that we will take
 \$2 cash with the order and the balance at
 the end of one month's trial. Should the
 trial be unsatisfactory, we will refund the
 \$2, purchaser agreeing never again to use
 it, or allow its use in his family. Over
 300,000 have been disposed of during the
 last two years, and we have never received
 even one letter expressing anything but
 satisfaction. We make this public state-
 ment and challenge contradiction. The
 Rev. Miles Grant says of it: "It is a
 veritable life preserver of most inestimable
 value, and one which I would not part with
 for any mere money consideration." This
 system is now known as "THE NEW
 Microscopic Health Pamphlet"—being a
 system of health-getting "WITHOUT MEDICINE."
 The Wilford Hall system is in-
 cluded, supplemented and greatly improved.

"THE NEW PROCESS" is simple and of easy
 application by any one, does not interfere
 with either labor or diet, and will cure
 Consumption, Dyspepsia, Constipation,
 (Costive Bowels) Liver and Kidney diseases,
 Neuralgia, etc., prevent, or break up any
 fever whatever in its incipient stage; effect
 a quick and radical recovery from nervous
 prostration, the effects of La Grippe, Self-
 abuse, or excessive venery; and for delicate
 women in all critical periods of her life, its
 value is quite beyond any price whatever.
 We publish hundreds of letters fully in-
 dorsing the above. We repeat, the system
 is cheap at \$50, but only costs \$4 and its
 total cost during a life-time should, not be
 more than \$5 to \$10. It will also do away
 with the doctor and drug medicines in all
 but rare and extreme cases—saving to
 most families scores of dollars yearly.
 Eight page paper, testimonials etc., free to
 all. Write for it. Register all letters con-
 taining money. Agents wanted. Address:
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For full information and descriptive pamphlets of

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Steamers leave New York every Saturday

For GLASGOW VIA LONDON DERRY

Rates for Saloon Passage

\$45 and upwards, according to accommo-

dation and location of room. Second

Cabin, \$25. Steerage, \$10.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

New York to Gibraltar and Naples.

Cabin passage, \$50 to \$100.

Passengers booked at through rates to or from

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Draughts on London cash at lowest rates.

Book of information, tours and sailing lists fur-

nished on application to agents.

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New York, or A. G. SWIFT, Insurance agent,

45 Richmond Street, THOS. R. PARKER, ticket

agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple, Richmond

Street, or EDWARD DE LA HOCHE, No. 3 Ma-

sonic Temple, Richmond Street.

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Maps, time tables, tickets, etc., at the

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Streets, Telephone 205.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent.

CUNARD LINE

"LANE ROUTE."

From New York to Liverpool via Queen-

stown. Fast Express Mail Service.

SERVING: Saturday, March 18, 9 a.m.

ETRURIA: Saturday, March 18, 3 p.m.

AURANIA: Saturday, March 18, 5 p.m.

UMBRIA: Saturday, April 2, 9 a.m.

ETRURIA: Saturday, April 16, 9 a.m.

AURANIA: Saturday, April 23, 9 a.m.



Rev. James P. Stone of Lower Cabot, Vt., formerly of Dalton, N. H.

A Faithful Pastor

Is held in high esteem by his people, and his opinion upon temporal as well as spiritual matters is valued greatly. The following is from a clergyman now residing in New England, long since well known in Cabot, Vt.: "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family for many years past, with great benefit. We have, with confidence, recommended it to others for their various ailments, almost all of whom have been cured to great benefit by its use. We can

Honestly and Cheerfully

recommend it as the best blood purifier we have ever tried. We have used others, but none with the beneficial effects of Hood's. Also, we have seen Hood's Pills and Pills in the hands of the poor, and we can say that we cannot do without them." Rev. J. P. Stone.

Better than Gold

Mr. Geo. T. Clapp, of Easton, Mass., says: "I am 82 years of age, and for 30 years have suffered with rheumatism on one of my legs. A few years ago I had two toes amputated, physicians saying I was suffering from gangrene and had but

A Short Time to Live

Eight months ago as a neighbor urged me, I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. The whole lower part of my leg and foot was a running sore, but it has almost completely healed and I can truthfully say that I am in better health than I have been for many years. I have taken no other medicine and consider that I owe all my improvement to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

It is better than gold. "I cheerfully verify the above statement of Mr. Clapp, whom I have known 20 years." J. M. Howard, Druggist, Easton, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable.

A TIRESOME TRAMP.

Edwin Stone to Walk 3,600 Miles in 170 Days.

Curling Events in Sarnia, Guelph and Forest—General Sporting News.

ATHLETICS.

A dispatch to the Police Gazette says that J. Edwin Stone started from San Francisco on Feb. 22 to walk to New York city in 170 days. Stone's route is parallel with the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads, touching at Cheyenne and probably at Denver. Three thousand six hundred miles will have to be traversed in 170 days, or at 21.5 miles per day.

England's strong men have been juggling with the weight-lifting records. Recently "Romulus," a well-known professional, lifted a 109-pound ball to the shoulder 22 times, a best on record. The amateur figures were in turn tampered with by W. Prance, of the Woolwich Arsenal Gymnastic Society, who raised 151 pounds four times with the right hand, and also put up 164 pounds once.

CURLING.

The second match between the Union and Royal City Clubs for the Goldie medal was played at Guelph on Wednesday, Royal City Club winning by two shots.

Two rinks of Allia Craig curlers went to Forest on Tuesday, and a very pleasant game resulted. The visitors did good work, considering the fact that they have had very little practice this winter. Score: Forest 48, Allia Craig 27.

At Orillia, on Wednesday—Lindsay 28, Orillia 31.

Two rinks of Sarnia and Chatham curlers played at Sarnia Tuesday night, and Sarnia won by 11 points. Two rinks of Petrolia curlers went there and played Wednesday, Sarnia winning by 18 points.

THE TUFF.

Jockey Isaac Murphy is to receive a fee of \$1,000 to ride the colt by imported Deceiver—Jennie Flood in the Melbourne stud stakes at the coming meeting of the Kentucky Association.

William Pryor, the 17-year-old jockey for William Walker, a trainer at the Lexington race track, shot and killed William Lee, aged 16, jockey for Lee Christy, trainer for Harper. Pryor is in jail and claims the shooting was accidental. Both were colored and were good friends.

THE SOCIETIES CHAMPIONED.

Dr. Wild Takes Up the Cudgels in Their Favor.

"Secret and Other Societies' His Topic—The Church Should Do What the Lodge Does—The Good Work of the Benevolent Orders Enaliged.

A goodly number of people occupied pews in the First Congregational Church last night, and heard the opinion of "the Bond Street prophet," Dr. Wild, of Toronto, on "Secret and Other Societies."

The ladies were very well represented, being somewhat interested, no doubt, in the "lodge nights" branch of the question. Mayor Spencer presided, and, in introducing Dr. Wild, spoke of the good work of benevolent societies which had come prominently under his notice in his official position.

The reverend doctor spoke for an hour and a half, with his usual fluency of delivery, force of language and witty interpellation. He proved himself a decided champion of secret societies of benevolent character.

"What is the difference if the naked are clothed, the hungry fed, the sick visited, the dead buried decently, the orphan taken care of or the widow helped, whether it is done by a society or by the church, unless there may be a prejudice in one case towards the other? Christianity is longer, and broader, and more comprehensive than denominations, or churches, or human organizations. It seems to me, however, that some people think more of earthly organizations than the church."

The doctor argued that the church should look after the temporal welfare of the people more than she did. "But because the churches are unable to meet these difficulties," said he, "shall we growl or grumble because men and women organize, join hands and resources to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, bury the dead and help the widows and orphans? We should feel ashamed, but we should not grumble. One of the objections is that it takes men and women away from their church services and church duties. Well, that is no more than one church is doing with another. Look at the rivalry in little villages where there are four or five churches all asking for missionary funds, when one good church would be enough. (Applause.) The public," he continued, "have a right to know the general purpose and objects—not the details—of every secret society—to know that it is not contrary to the constitution of the church, to public or individual interests or to the glory of God. Every society that will not declare what its aims and objects are has no right to exist. (Applause.) A great many people get mad because they never get anything out of these societies. (Laughter.) They growl because they never been sick or never died. (Laughter.) If I belonged to one I would rather give than receive. Which would you rather be—the beggar who gets 10 cents for a night's lodging, or the man who gives it to him? (Applause and laughter.) The lecturer read the constitution of the A. O. U. W., and said it was an order that gave \$2,000 life insurance for about \$16 a year. "There is no church in the world that pays a widow \$2,000, although her husband may have paid in more than \$10 a year. I believe myself that the Church of Christ should be a brotherhood, and none of its members should be allowed to feel want." (Applause.) He had been trying in his own church to reach that ideal by a somewhat analogous system. Instead of hurting the church, societies were a help. Were it not for the society insurance the church would have to aid many a family. Everyone of the societies lessened taxes, because the city, the town, the county or the township would have to take care of the poor but for the charity of benevolent organizations. Many a poor man during his life struggle had not been able to lay away anything for his family, but the poor widow could receive this \$2,000 or so, not as charity, but as a well-earned right, and no one could point the finger of contempt at her as a pauper. (Applause.) The Manchester Unity Officials paid out last year \$4,000,000 in this way, and I would just as soon trust this order with the spending of money as I would the church. There has been as much swindling in the churches as in these orders. I have the statistics of \$30,000,000 spent by a number of these societies in one year. Who can tell of the tears wiped away, the cares lessened, the poverty vanquished, homes kept intact, widows helped, and orphans clothed, educated and trained through this? The recent misstatements made in Toronto journals by some of the brethren he attributed to ignorance rather than to perversion of the facts. He quoted ancient authorities to prove his assertion that the first churches were secret benevolent Christian societies themselves. "The principal thing is to do good; it doesn't matter by what method."

STERSE TELEGRAMS.

The New York Assembly passed the Senate World's Fair bill appropriating \$300,000.

Gen. Reyna Barrios has taken possession of the Presidency of the Republic of Guatemala.

Two cases of sudden blindness resulting from la grippe have occurred at Vicksburg, Miss., a lady and a boy.

The sentence of James E. Minnaugh to death in the electric chair was commuted yesterday to imprisonment for life by Governor Flower.

Lord Tennyson's "Foresters" was produced at the London Lyceum Theatre yesterday for copyright purposes. The piece promises to be a fair success.

Max Strakosch, the impresario, died yesterday morning in the Home for Invalids in New York. He had suffered from the effects of paralysis for four years.

The Richmond Terminal and Richmond and Danville Railroad Companies have been formed into the Southern Railway Company, with an aggregate capital of \$35,000,000.

A snow storm of unusual severity at this season of the year started in last night in New York. Street car travel was delayed to a considerable extent and telegraphic communication suffered interruption.

Getting Better.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The improvement in Senator Morrill's condition still continues.

Secretary Blaine is gaining in strength, but is not yet able to leave his room.

Representative Springer continues to improve, but not rapidly.

Steamers Arrived.

March 17. Normandy.....New York
Germania.....New York
Quebec.....New York
Nevada.....New York

Mother and Child are Doing Well.

Mrs. Brown was sick. Her friends said she would never get well. "What's the trouble?" "O, some kind of female weakness. The doctors have given up her case as hopeless. She may live for some time, but for a cure that is quite out of the question."

"I don't believe it," said one woman, who heard the sad news. "I don't believe she's any worse off than I was five years ago, from the same trouble, and I don't look very much like a dead woman, do I?"

She certainly did not, with her red, plump cheeks, bright eyes, and 150 pounds of good healthy bone, blood and flesh.

"I'm going to see her and tell her how she can get well," she said so.

She advised Mrs. Brown to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Mrs. Brown took all kinds of delicate diseases so common among women, and got well. That was two years ago. Last month she presented Mr. Brown with a ten-pound son, and "mother and child are doing well."

In patent medicines the largest and most complete stock in the city may be found at STONE'S drug store, 184 Dundas street.

Only a Few More Days.

First three months free of charge. The staff of eminent physicians and surgeons are now in London, and permanently located at their residence, No. 456 Talbot street.

All invalids who visit these eminent doctors before April 1st will receive services for the first three months free of charge. The only favor desired is a recommendation from those whom they cure. The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted.

The doctors treat every variety of disease and deformity and will perform all surgical operations free this month, viz: The removal of cancers, tumors, cataract, polyp, etc. All diseases of the eye, ear, throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, and all female difficulties arising from whatever cause, all nervous prostrations, failing vitality, and diseases originating from impure blood, treated with the greatest success.

Cataract in all its various forms cured by their new method, which consists in breaking up the cold-catching tendency, to which every person suffering from cataract is susceptible.

Invalids will please not take offense if they are rejected as incurable. The physicians will examine you thoroughly, free of charge, and if incurable, they will positively tell you so. Also caution you against spending more money for useless medicine.

Hours from 9 a.m. to 5, and from 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, from 2 to 4 p.m.

DR. PRICE'S

cream Baking Powder

used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

HE WAS A LADY KILLER.

Married to Eight Women and Engaged to Three.

He Offers the Latest Spouse \$300 to "Call it Off."

His Adventures in Pennsylvania—Powerful Persuades Used by a Private Detective.

New York, March 17.—James Taylor, the one-armed veteran of many marriages, charged with having stolen \$850 and diamond rings to the value of \$250 from Henrietta M. Taylor, his latest wife, was brought up for examination yesterday.

Taylor says that he is a ranch owner from Taylorville, Cal. When he was brought in court it was known that he was married to two women and was preparing to marry three more. Before the case was over information was received to the effect that he had six wives in various parts of Pennsylvania.

His latest victim who makes the complaint was formerly Miss Henrietta Coste, who conducts a hairdressing establishment in this city under the name of Mme. Leroy. Her marriage to Taylor took place here on Nov. 21. On their wedding trip to Niagara Falls her husband robbed her and left her. Private Detective T. E. Tryon arrested Taylor last Friday night at his house, 38 St. Mark's Place, where he was living under the name of Langdon.

Under this name he had engaged himself, so the detective says, to marry Mrs. Julietta E. Johnson, of West Fifty-Ninth street, and two other women whose names are given. Mrs. Johnson was in court. Justice Grady held that a husband could rob his wife, whereupon Lawyer Mathot, for Mrs. Taylor, made a charge against Taylor of marrying her with intent to defraud, and on this charge Taylor was held in \$1,000 bail for examination. When Taylor heard the new charge the corners of his mouth dropped, and leaning over toward his wife, he said in a low tone:

"Take \$300 and call this thing off. I'll give you your rings back, too." He handed her the rings and in turn she gave him back the wedding ring which he had given her.

"It's only a paste diamond, anyway," she remarked scornfully. "Keep your \$300, I want all my money back, and I want you locked up, too."

At this point Mrs. Johnson, who had been sitting on a bench within the railing, walked up to the railing and said:

"You miserable old scoundrel!" she cried, shaking an accusing forefinger under Taylor's nose; "how dare you take advantage of confiding women?"

"I know enough to take care of women who want to deceive confiding men," replied Taylor, with a grin. "Haden't you better give me back the price of those gloves you're wearing?"

"Ugh! you wretch," said Mrs. Johnson, as she turned away to console with Mrs. Taylor.

All this time Justice Grady had been scanning the prisoner's face closely. "I think this man was arraigned some years ago for complicity in some swindling scheme," he said finally to Detective Sergeant Valley. "You had better look through the Rogues Gallery and see if you can't find his record."

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Letters from neighboring villages afterward received showed that the same man had married five other women in that part of Pennsylvania, robbing and deserting each immediately after the wedding. Mrs. Walk will come to this city if desired to appear against Taylor.

The police now have information about eight women whom Taylor has married, besides the three to whom he was engaged when arrested. They are Mrs. Walk and the five other women in Pennsylvania, whose names are not given; a widow in Chicago, whom he married last year under the name of Turner, and Mrs. Henrietta Taylor, formerly Miss Coste.

Detective Tryon, who caught Taylor, was employed on the case by the authorities at Niagara Falls. Taylor, in describing his treatment by the detective, said: "After I was arrested and taken to the detective bureau, Detective Tryon put a revolver to my head and said: 'Now give up \$500 or I'll shoot you.' I refused to give up the money, and he kept me there all night threatening me with death. In the morning he took an attendant to take me out to breakfast, and as we started handed a loaded revolver to the attendant. 'If he makes a move to escape,' he said, pointing to me, 'shoot him dead. Bring him back dead or alive.' When we came back I was taken to court under the same guard."

Taylor looked somewhat careworn, but preserves his indifferent manner. Just before being taken back to prison he said something in a low tone to Mrs. Taylor. She stamped her foot and answered:

"I didn't marry you for love. I don't want a man to love me. I want a man to take care of me."

Taylor's case will come up for examination to-morrow.

Murdered for a Whisky Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—A special to the Sentinel says: At Kirtz, Ind., last night Capt. Callahan and Elijah Pressnell got into an altercation over a whisky bill which Callahan claimed Pressnell owed him. Pressnell denied the bill, whereupon Callahan shot him twice, causing death in a few minutes. The murderer is 60 years old, and was confined in the county jail to save him from mob violence.

THE SOCIETIES CHAMPIONED.

Dr. Wild Takes Up the Cudgels in Their Favor.

"Secret and Other Societies' His Topic—The Church Should Do What the Lodge Does—The Good Work of the Benevolent Orders Enaliged.

A goodly number of people occupied pews in the First Congregational Church last night, and heard the opinion of "the Bond Street prophet," Dr. Wild, of Toronto, on "Secret and Other Societies."

The ladies were very well represented, being somewhat interested, no doubt, in the "lodge nights" branch of the question. Mayor Spencer presided, and, in introducing Dr. Wild, spoke of the good work of benevolent societies which had come prominently under his notice in his official position.

The reverend doctor spoke for an hour and a half, with his usual fluency of delivery, force of language and witty interpellation. He proved himself a decided champion of secret societies of benevolent character.

"What is the difference if the naked are clothed, the hungry fed, the sick visited, the dead buried decently, the orphan taken care of or the widow helped, whether it is done by a society or by the church, unless there may be a prejudice in one case towards the other? Christianity is longer, and broader, and more comprehensive than denominations, or churches, or human organizations. It seems to me, however, that some people think more of earthly organizations than the church."

The doctor argued that the church should look after the temporal welfare of the people more than she did. "But because the churches are unable to meet these difficulties," said he, "shall we growl or grumble because men and women organize, join hands and resources to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, bury the dead and help the widows and orphans? We should feel ashamed, but we should not grumble. One of the objections is that it takes men and women away from their church services and church duties. Well, that is no more than one church is doing with another. Look at the rivalry in little villages where there are four or five churches all asking for missionary funds, when one good church would be enough. (Applause.) The public," he continued, "have a right to know the general purpose and objects—not the details—of every secret society—to know that it is not contrary to the constitution of the church, to public or individual interests or to the glory of God. Every society that will not declare what its aims and objects are has no right to exist. (Applause.) A great many people get mad because they never get anything out of these societies. (Laughter.) They growl because they never been sick or never died. (Laughter.) If I belonged to one I would rather give than receive. Which would you rather be—the beggar who gets 10 cents for a night's lodging, or the man who gives it to him? (Applause and laughter.) The lecturer read the constitution of the A. O. U. W., and said it was an order that gave \$2,000 life insurance for about \$16 a year. "There is no church in the world that pays a widow \$2,000, although her husband may have paid in more than \$10 a year. I believe myself that the Church of Christ should be a brotherhood, and none of its members should be allowed to feel want." (Applause.) He had been trying in his own church to reach that ideal by a somewhat analogous system. Instead of hurting the church, societies were a help. Were it not for the society insurance the church would have to aid many a family. Everyone of the societies lessened taxes, because the city, the town, the county or the township would have to take care of the poor but for the charity of benevolent organizations. Many a poor man during his life struggle had not been able to lay away anything for his family, but the poor widow could receive this \$2,000 or so, not as charity, but as a well-earned right, and no one could point the finger of contempt at her as a pauper. (Applause.) The Manchester Unity Officials paid out last year \$4,000,000 in this way, and I would just as soon trust this order with the spending of money as I would the church. There has been as much swindling in the churches as in these orders. I have the statistics of \$30,000,000 spent by a number of these societies in one year. Who can tell of the tears wiped away, the cares lessened, the poverty vanquished, homes kept intact, widows helped, and orphans clothed, educated and trained through this? The recent misstatements made in Toronto journals by some of the brethren he attributed to ignorance rather than to perversion of the facts. He quoted ancient authorities to prove his assertion that the first churches were secret benevolent Christian societies themselves. "The principal thing is to do good; it doesn't matter by what method."

STERSE TELEGRAMS.

The New York Assembly passed the Senate World's Fair bill appropriating \$300,000.

Gen. Reyna Barrios has taken possession of the Presidency of the Republic of Guatemala.

Two cases of sudden blindness resulting from la grippe have occurred at Vicksburg, Miss., a lady and a boy.

The sentence of James E. Minnaugh to death in the electric chair was commuted yesterday to imprisonment for life by Governor Flower.

Lord Tennyson's "Foresters" was produced at the London Lyceum Theatre yesterday for copyright purposes. The piece promises to be a fair success.

Max Strakosch, the impresario, died yesterday morning in the Home for Invalids in New York. He had suffered from the effects of paralysis for four years.

The Richmond Terminal and Richmond and Danville Railroad Companies have been formed into the Southern Railway Company, with an aggregate capital of \$35,000,000.

A snow storm of unusual severity at this season of the year started in last night in New York. Street car travel was delayed to a considerable extent and telegraphic communication suffered interruption.

Getting Better.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The improvement in Senator Morrill's condition still continues.

Secretary Blaine is gaining in strength, but is not yet able to leave his room.

Representative Springer continues to improve, but not rapidly.

Steamers Arrived.

March 17. Normandy.....New York
Germania.....New York
Quebec.....New York
Nevada.....New York

Mother and Child are Doing Well.

Mrs. Brown was sick. Her friends said she would never get well. "What's the trouble?" "O, some kind of female weakness. The doctors have given up her case as hopeless. She may live for some time, but for a cure that is quite out of the question."

"I don't believe it," said one woman, who heard the sad news. "I don't believe she's any worse off than I was five years ago, from the same trouble, and I don't look very much like a dead woman, do I?"

She certainly did not, with her red, plump cheeks, bright eyes, and 150 pounds of good healthy bone, blood and flesh.

"I'm going to see her and tell her how she can get well," she said so.

She advised Mrs. Brown to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Mrs. Brown took all kinds of delicate diseases so common among women, and got well. That was two years ago. Last month she presented Mr. Brown with a ten-pound son, and "mother and child are doing well."

In patent medicines the largest and most complete stock in the city may be found at STONE'S drug store, 184 Dundas street.

Only a Few More Days.

First three months free of charge. The staff of eminent physicians and surgeons are now in London, and permanently located at their residence, No. 456 Talbot street.

All invalids who visit these eminent doctors before April 1st will receive services for the first three months free of charge. The only favor desired is a recommendation from those whom they cure. The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted.

The doctors treat every variety of disease and deformity and will perform all surgical operations free this month, viz: The removal of cancers, tumors, cataract, polyp, etc. All diseases of the eye, ear, throat, lungs, heart, stomach, liver, kidneys, bladder, and all female difficulties arising from whatever cause, all nervous prostrations, failing vitality, and diseases originating from impure blood, treated with the greatest success.

Cataract in all its various forms cured by their new method, which consists in breaking up the cold-catching tendency, to which every person suffering from cataract is susceptible.

Invalids will please not take offense if they are rejected as incurable. The physicians will examine you thoroughly, free of charge, and if incurable, they will positively tell you so. Also caution you against spending more money for useless medicine.

Hours from 9 a.m. to 5, and from 7 to 8 p.m. Sundays, from 2 to 4 p.m.

DR. PRICE'S

cream Baking Powder

used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

HE WAS A LADY KILLER.

Married to Eight Women and Engaged to Three.

He Offers the Latest Spouse \$300 to "Call it Off."

His Adventures in Pennsylvania—Powerful Persuades Used by a Private Detective.

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