

Dire Disaster!

Twenty-Four Killed and Fifty-Two Injured.

Another Tragedy in the Same Theater Recalled.

Some Remarkable Escapes—A Number of the Injured Will Die—Clergy-men on the Scene.

A COINCIDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Another tragedy, less national in character, but involving the loss of many lives and much more human suffering, has stained the walls of the old Ford Theater, Washington, where Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by J. Wilkes Booth in April, 1865. It is a coincidence, also, that this second tragedy occurred on the very day when the remains of the great tragedian whose life was so darkened by his brother's crime that he never visited Washington afterwards were being laid to rest in Mount Auburn Cemetery, Massachusetts.

The house in which Lincoln died, on the other side of the street from the theater where he was shot (and which is sentimentally kept intact as it was that fatal night), looked down today upon a scene of agony of excitement and grief, which even the great crime of 1865 could not parallel. And the horrors of the scene were by no means lessened by the knowledge that a blunder had caused the death of 24 persons, and that at least, and inflicted maiming and injuries upon 50 or 60 more.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.
The evidence as found in official records appears conclusive that so long ago as 1885 this building, which the Government purchased after the assassination, and used as an army museum, was officially proclaimed by Congress an unsafe depository for even the inanimate skeletons, mummies and books of the Army Medical Museum, for which a safer place of storage was provided by act of Congress. While notwithstanding its bulging walls, its darkness and general unsuitability and insecurity, it continued to be used for the display of nearly 500 Government clerks in the pension division of the War Office.

THE MORAL OF THE DISASTER.
If there is any, is emphasized by the fact that there are known to be at least two great Government buildings—the printing building and the War Department building—each containing many more employees than were crammed in Ford's Theater death-trap, which are in equally dangerous condition.

THE HOUR OF DISASTER.
It was very shortly after the department had settled down for the day's work. The workmen whose operations under the building were the immediate cause of the catastrophe had been tinkering upon it for two hours or more. Half an hour earlier and few lives would have been lost.

THE WORK OF RESCUE.
WASHINGTON, June 9.—About 1:30 the dead and injured began to arrive faster than the corps of surgeons could attend to their injuries. Carried in stretchers they were dumped at the most convenient places. Those who were most seriously injured were attended to, while the others groaning and crying from the pain of broken limbs lay beseeching the doctors to dress their wounds. Load after load of the wounded, blind from the debris and with limbs broken and maimed, were dumped at the door. They had to remain outside for some time as the force and facilities of the hospital were unequal to the emergency. At 2:15 p.m. there were sixteen bodies at the morgue.

THE DEAD.
3 p.m.—From all sources the number of dead reported at this hour is 24, of which 16 are at the morgue. Four are at the Emergency Hospital and four not located. Four other persons are reported dead, but their bodies are not at the morgue or the hospitals. The names of 49 injured have been secured, but it is probably not nearly correct. Many are seriously and some fatally hurt. Following are the names of those now in the morgue:

George M. Arnold (colored), Virginia.
B. F. Miller, New York.
John Bussan, District of Columbia.
George Q. Allen, Pennsylvania.
F. B. Lefus, New York.
David C. Jordan, Missouri.
Samuel P. Banes, Pennsylvania.
Wm. Schieffer, Maryland.
J. B. Fagan, Kansas.
J. H. McFall, Wisconsin.
L. W. Boddy, New York.
F. M. Williams, Wisconsin.
There are three other bodies, said to be those of:

F. W. Macleer.
R. S. Dietrich.
—Young.

These three, however, cannot be identified by the official roster of the division. **CLERGYMEN FLOCK TO THE SCENE.**
An incident of the day was the number of clergy who, on hearing of the disaster, flocked to the scene. Utterly regardless of their own safety they entered the building, the rear walls of which were warily bulging out, and ministered to the injured and dying. Ministers of all creeds were present.

MARVELOUS ESCAPES.
The hairbreadth escapes narrated by the survivors were numberless. A dozen men left in a corner of a third story clambered down a hose pipe to the ground. One of these men, E. Bader, who worked in the center of the third floor said: "I was at my desk when I heard a great roar. There was no premonitory trembling of any kind, just a roar and a crash, and the desks and tables seemed to rise up in the center of the floor and then disappear in a blinding cloud of white dust. I sprang for the rear window, and called to my companions to follow. Those who were right near me did so and we gained a safe place."

HE EXPECTED IT.
W. H. Mellish, of New Jersey, claims to have been the first to leave the building. He was in the second story when he saw the ceiling giving way. For two weeks he had planned a route of escape. He knew the building would fall someday. He got through by the side building. Another man saved himself by jumping from a window on the second floor. Several of the clerks were extricated from beneath desks and beams and conducted to places of safety.

LAST MAN RESCUED ALIVE.
The last man taken out of the building

alive up to 12:30 o'clock was Capt. Dowd, of Indiana. He was found covered to a depth of two or three feet with brick and mortar. He had lain there for three hours, but a fallen beam had lodged near him in such a position as to break the fall of the brick and timber.

Only those persons whose injuries are serious now remain in the Emergency Hospital. About 25 more or less injured were sent there, four of whom have since died: Howard S. Miller, J. B. Jones, of Evansville, Wis.; Jarvis and Jeremiah Daly, of Pennsylvania.

THE CAUSE.
Connected accounts as to the cause of collapse of Ford's Opera House are now partially obtainable. The excavations which were the immediate cause of the collapse, were being made at the instance of the War Department for the purpose of putting in an electric light plant. As already stated, the insecurity of the building has been reported. For a long time past, whenever a heavily-loaded wagon has gone by, the building seemed to sag backward, and as the clerks describe the sensation.

THE NUMBER IN THE BUILDING.
The full force employed in the building numbered 514 persons. A number of these were absent on leave or because of illness, so that probably not more than 400 or 450 persons were in the building when the crash came. Then as only half of the floors fell the number of persons that went down was further reduced, and of those who actually fell many escaped with slight injuries or without harm.

TOTAL CASUALTIES.
The total casualties, as near as can be ascertained at this writing, are as follows: Twenty-one dead bodies are at the morgue and the Emergency Hospital. Four more persons are reported dead whose names were probably confused with those of the injured.

The number of injured reported is about 50, but many others who were able to proceed to their homes were hurt more or less badly.

REVISED LIST OF THE VICTIMS.
The following list of the dead contains 22 names, including one unknown and one probably duplicated only, 21 bodies having been taken from the ruins.
Unknown man, evidently a clerk, George I. Allen, Pennsylvania; George W. Arnold, Virginia; L. W. Boddy, New York; Samuel P. Banes, Pennsylvania; John Bussan, District of Columbia; Arthur L. Dietrich, Kentucky; Jeremiah Daley, Pennsylvania; James R. Fagan, Kansas; Joseph B. Gage, Michigan; David C. Jordan, Missouri; M. Jarvis, Michigan; J. Boyd Jones, Wisconsin; F. B. Lefus, New York; F. W. Macleer, no state; B. F. Miller, New York; Howard S. Miller, Ohio; J. H. McFall, Wisconsin; E. G. Shull, Kansas; William Schieffer, Maryland; H. S. Wood, no state; F. M. Williams, Wisconsin; Dr. Nelson, no state.

C. H. Miller is reported, but it is probable that the name is meant for C. R. Miller, who was supposed to have been killed, but will recover.

The names of Jordan and Paul have also been attached to the unofficial death list as having been taken out dead, but their bodies have not been located.

AT MIDNIGHT IT WAS POSITIVELY KNOWN THAT 22 MEN WERE KILLED AND 45 INJURED.
CASUALTY LIST SWELLED.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10.—The total number of deaths at Ford's Theater is now known to be 24, and the injured aggregate 62. The hospitals report all patients doing well.

MAKING MONEY.

World's Fair Receipts for May—The People of America Appealed To.
CHICAGO, June 10.—All the leading State executive commissioners to the World's Fair have signed a circular to the people of the United States urging them to visit the fair and that the stories of extortion at Chicago be ended.
Auditor Ackerman's report shows receipts from all sources to May 31 to be \$20,309,545 91. The expenditures to the same date were \$19,142,981, of which \$16,202,938 89 were for the construction department and \$2,940,045 09 for general expenses.

Must Close on Sunday.
CHICAGO, Ill., June 10.—Judge Woods has announced that the order for an injunction closing the World's Fair on Sunday was entered in accordance with the decision of Thursday. This closes the fair gates next Sunday.

A Big Haul for Someone.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 10.—It is reported that a jewel case containing \$75,000 worth of opals, belonging to Rev. W. L. Pope, a Catholic priest of Mexico, was stolen from a private room in the store of ex-Postmaster General Wannamaker on Wednesday.

A Shocking Crime.
CITY OF MEXICO, June 10.—At Abasco Guerrero, a band of brigands attacked the residence of Salvador Prudente. Prudente was killed, his 14-year-old daughter was also murdered after mutilating the body. They then placed a rope around her body and dragged it through the street. The bandits escaped. Prudente had complained to the authorities about this band.

Steamship Arrivals.
June 9. At From.
Labrador..... Cape Rosier..... Liverpool
Montevideo..... London..... Montreal
Texas..... Panama Point..... Atamont
Tauris..... Queenstown..... New York
Augusta Victoria..... New York..... Hamburg
June 10.
New York..... New York..... Southampton
Suevia..... New York..... Hamburg
Schiedam..... New York..... Rotterdam
Paris..... Southampton..... New York

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

Remember the sale of the Hon. John Carling's property at Carling's heights on June 15, at 1 o'clock p.m. Full particulars, with plans of property for sale, at A. R. POWELL'S office, 457 Richmond street, ground floor.

After this date all persons found swimming in the Cove or trespassing on the farms in that vicinity will be prosecuted, as it has become a nuisance and destructive to property. June 10, 1893. 90 n

Caution—If you desire to retain your nervousness and ill-healths do not use South American Nervine, as it is an absolute cure. 60m x 22m



BUT THE SWINDLED taxpayer is not to be caught again.

GRIMSBY PARK

The Subject of a Long Discussion in the Toronto Conference.

TORONTO, June 9.—At today's meeting of the Toronto Methodist Conference the charges against the management of the Methodist camp at Grimsby Park were again made the subject of a lengthy discussion, and as on the day previous differences of opinion prevailed regarding their truth, several ministers connected with the company spoke and vehemently denied that there was any ground whatever for the accusations.

TROOPS IN CHICAGO

May Be Called On to Close the Fair on Sunday—Appeal from the Sunday Closing Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The ultimatum of the Federal Court of Chicago that the World's Fair cannot be opened on Sunday is final. War Department officials agree that the military will be brought into prompt requisition if any attempt should be made to ignore the injunction.
CHICAGO, June 9.—The United States Court decided this morning to allow the World's Columbian Exposition an appeal from the decision granting an injunction against Sunday opening of the fair, but leaving yesterday's decision in force.
Last evening there were no less than 200,000 people on the grounds.

FLOGGED BY WOMEN.

Two White Rascals Thrashed by Feminine White Caps.
GREENVILLE, S. C., June 10.—Two white men in Pickens county, who had been flogging colored women, were waylaid last night by White Caps, who were white women in disguise, and were terribly flogged on account of their immorality.

Bloody Battle Between Laborers.
CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—A battle took place between strikers and employees of contractors on the drainage canal this afternoon at Rome. Several were killed and four of those wounded will probably die. About 20 or 25 are wounded.

To Have Hawaii.
WASHINGTON, June 8.—Last news from Honolulu is to the effect that no one knows how or why, but the fact remains that the annexation party of Hawaii have settled in their own minds that the United States is going to establish a protectorate over the islands.

Eighty-Five Deaths from Cholera.
STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Smallpox continues to spread in Gothenburg. There have been 85 deaths from the disease in the last week.

Sexton Resigns.
LONDON, June 10.—Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite M.P. for North Kerry, has resigned his seat in Parliament on account of dissension regarding the directorate of the Freeman's Journal.

A Royal Marriage Arranged.
BERLIN, June 9.—A dispatch from Darmstadt states that the betrothal of Czarowitz of Russia to Princess Alice Victoria Helen Louise Beatrice, youngest sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and granddaughter of the Queen Victoria, will shortly be proclaimed. The Princess is about four years younger than the Czarowitz, who was born at St. Petersburg, May 6, 1868.

Canadian Cattle in England.
A prominent Montreal cattle exporter has received a cablegram from England stating that the embargo on Canadian cattle would be removed on July 1.

A London cablegram says: The lungs of the suspected Canadian animals are still under veterinary inspection. The Canadian Government is submitting all possible evidence to prove the freedom from disease of the district from which the animal came. A decision is not expected for a week. Meanwhile Mr. Chaplin is keeping a close watch. He elicited in the House of Commons last night from President Gardner that the lungs of five Canadian animals have been subjected to special examination. All passed except the present case.

Get Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills and tone up your system before spring opens. Get to-day the great family remedy.

Church Union.

The Congregationalists Take Action on the Matter.

A Committee to Confer With Other Denominations.

The Interesting Discussion Continued—Arguments Pro and Con—Text of the Resolution Adopted.

The debate on "union" was resumed at this morning's session of the Congregational Union. At the outset, Rev. W. F. Clarke, Guelph, tried to obtain a greater length of time than five minutes for each speaker. In this attempt he was unsuccessful.

Mr. J. M. M. Duff, Montreal, was the first speaker. He said since the expression of amendments all run in the same direction. They go in a certain length together in their desire to consider the matter and not choke it off. In the event of union we need not fear the loss of our past history or the glory that has come upon us. We cannot lose anything that is past; that is quite safe. We are all Congregationalists and we are going to remain Congregationalists to the last day of our lives.

Mr. Clarke, Guelph—Longer than that.
Mr. Duff—Yes; through all eternity.
Mr. Duff continuing said that the main thing to consider was whether any good could come of the motion. He acknowledged that the most of those present would resist any attempt to surrender their rights, but then he did not know but what a little Congregationalist mixed with a lot of Presbyterian dough would not be productive of good.

Laughter and cries of "No, no," greeted this last remark. Mr. Clarke, Guelph, remarking that "We Congregationalists are such a wretched lot, anyhow." (Laughter.)
Mr. Duff commenced to advocate Mr. O'Hara's amendment, but time was called on him in the midst of a sentence.

An effort was then made to bring Mr. O'Hara's amendment before the house. It provided for the reference of the question to a special committee, who in turn would have to report back the next day.

As this would shelve the question until Monday morning and many of those present could not be in attendance, it was decided to continue the discussion of the resolution on its merits.

G. H. Skinner, Guelph, then arose, "I have a message from the Guelph Congregational Church."

Mr. Clarke, Guelph—I deny that.
Mr. Skinner, how he continued to read the message, which in substance meant that the Congregational Church of Guelph were loyal to Congregationalism and loyal to the Congregational Union.

C. J. Atkinson, Zion Church, Toronto, followed with a similar message, which, he said, was the unanimous verdict of the people of his church. He favored the trying of co-operation first, and if they could get along without friction, then they might go further.

Mr. Fynn, Toronto, was the second of the resolution read by the preceding speaker. He also emphasized what Mr. Atkinson had said. Corporate union, he believed, could not be effected in any way to the advantage of the two churches.

Mr. W. McLachlan, Montreal, spoke of a great waste of energy occasioned by too many preachers being in the small villages throughout the country. Why was this? he asked. Was it not because when the Congregationalists had entered these places the Presbyterians followed to minister to a few of their sect and endeavor to crowd out the Congregationalists? They were willing, he said, to do all that the Master ordered them to do. They would give away their coat or their cloak, but not their field. If this corporate union was ordered his church would not go into it. Neither would hundreds of others.

the voice)—And one's down there. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. W. Smith, St. Catharines, drew attention to an unsuccessful attempt that had been made two years ago in Japan to amalgamate the Congregationalists and Presbyterians. They came to grief on the rock of rules, and the matter had now drifted as far away as ever. He wanted to see some evidence of the Presbyterian party giving away. As present he saw no evidence that they intended giving up anything.

Rev. John Morton, Hamilton, did not think the two denominations ripe for union yet, but they were drifting towards it. There was a barrier in the way, in the shape of a written creed as distinct from a living creed. The written creed of the Presbyterian Church was 300 years old and crystallized, and as long as this creed remained they were not ready for union.

Rev. Robert Aylward gave three reasons for signing the document presented to the Presbytery of Toronto. He first of all believed in the Christliness of this movement. The unity for which Christ prayed had not yet been realized. Secondly, he believed that union would expedite Christ's work; and thirdly, he thought the time for such a movement was opportune. Union was in the air, and the tide could no more be stemmed than they could turn back the waters of Niagara.

Rev. B. B. Williams, of Guelph, thought it a hardship to be confined to five minutes. He was pleased with the friendliness which had characterized the discussion. He was a free man and claimed the rights of a free man. He was a Congregationalist and a Congregational minister, and had always done his best to promote the interests of Congregationalism, of which there was never so much in the world before. It could never be washed away but would always exist. He knew of cases where in Presbyterian churches there were enough Congregationalists in the congregation to make a good second congregation.

Mr. S. P. Leet, a prominent Montreal lawyer, said he did not think the matter could be discussed for ten minutes with the Presbyterians before a snag would be struck that would separate the two denominations forever. The Congregationalists would have to adopt the constitution of the Presbyterian churches. It was impossible to effect any union which would not entirely obliterate the Congregationalists from this country.

Rev. John Wood, of Ottawa, said that his heart was in favor of union, but his judgment did not agree with his heart. The motion introduced by Mr. Duff was in effect, for in one clause it deals with federal union and in another with corporate union. There were 750,000 Presbyterians and about 30,000 Congregationalists in Canada, and what concessions could the latter expect from the former? No power could be brought to bear on the Presbyterians which would induce them to give up their Confession of Faith. Corporate union was an impossibility.

Rev. E. C. W. McColl, of Brigham, referred to the sweet fellowship of hearts which caused individual members of different denominations to aid each other in conducting services. That was true corporate union.

Rev. J. McGilligan, of Montreal, asked for a better representation from churches outside this city on the important question. It was not met, and since the expression of amendments all run in the same direction. They go in a certain length together in their desire to consider the matter and not choke it off. In the event of union we need not fear the loss of our past history or the glory that has come upon us. We cannot lose anything that is past; that is quite safe. We are all Congregationalists and we are going to remain Congregationalists to the last day of our lives.

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A. W. Richardson, Brantford, sympathized with the delegates who had not previously spoken; he believed that they voiced the sentiments of the Congregational Churches from the Pacific to the Atlantic. Mr. Richardson proceeded to talk about the freedom of Congregationalists. "We often hear talk about the Congregational being a free body with an interrogation point after it."

CAHNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

286 DUNDAS STREET.

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Sunday Hours—Morning, 10 to 11; afternoon, 2 to 4; evening, 8 to 9.

Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions a Specialty.

ing the Presbyterians, he said.

A RESOLUTION AT LAST.
The resolution of Rev. Mr. Black, of Kingston, seconded by Rev. Dr. Jackson, of Kingston, was then put and carried, only two voting nay. It reads as follows: "That this union, having passed the following resolutions in 1887 relating to Christian Union. Whereas the Congregational Churches, having always been willing to promote a spirit of unity among various branches of the Christian Church and to enter into every movement in that direction consistent with what they believe to be New Testament principles and to be of righteousness and freedom; be it resolved that this union appoint a committee to confer with committees appointed by any Christian bodies to take this matter into consideration, and to give effect to which a standing committee was then appointed and re-appointed in 1888 and which committee consisting of Rev. W. Cuthbertson, Rev. Dr. Wild, and Rev. Dr. Jackson, and John Burton, has never been discharged.

"Therefore be it resolved that this union reaffirms the above resolution, discharges the committee and appoints a new committee to carry the resolution into effect."

On motion the nomination of this committee was left with the nominating committee. The union adjourned until 10 a.m., Monday.

A CORRECTION.

In last evening's report of Rev. Prof. Warrier's remarks during the debate on "Church Union," the last sentence is misleading. It should read thus: "He said in conclusion that he would rather the union reaffirm its resolution passed in the year 1888."

THE OPEN FORUM.

Another Man.

To the Editor of the Advertiser: In your last evening's issue you stated that Dr. Barbour declined the honor of being made a corresponding member of the Congregational Union, stating as his reason that the union had just retained a Unitarian (Rev. John Salmon). It should have been Rev. W. H. Pulsford, the late pastor of Emmanuel Church, Montreal. It is only proper to state that the union had not voted to retain him but to refer his name (Mr. Pulsford's) to the membership committee. Yours, E. D. SILCOX.

The Wharfedale Bridge.

The action by the City Council in declaring the necessity of a bridge over the river on the Wharfedale highway, between South London and London West, and calling upon the county to join the city in erecting it, was recalled in London West with approval. A deputation, consisting of Messrs. D. C. Macdonald, W. H. Bartlam, R. A. Jones, H. Johnson and W. Spence addressed the County Council in favor of it, pointing out that the erection by the county had been advocated for the past twenty years, and that now the county would only bear half the expense. Such a bridge would be a public convenience both to city and county in delivering produce, etc. The County Council referred the matter to the board of road directors, before whom a deputation also appeared. The board, while impressed with the advantages of the proposed bridge, thought it better to leave the initiative to the City Council, and reported no action to the County Council, who adopted this report, but in view of the early erection of this bridge, passed a bylaw to authorize a wardens to appoint an arbitrator when the city takes action in the matter. The County Council has therefore practically assented to the erection of the bridge, and it remains with the City Council to say how soon the details shall be arranged, and the bridge an accomplished fact. We understand that the Grocers' Association and the Board of Trade are in favor of the scheme from a business standpoint. The residents of the western portion of South London also recognize that in the extension of the street railway system their interests require the bridge as a part of the electric belt line, which, it is hoped, will be in operation within a year from date.

Are You Nervous.

Are you all tired out do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

Rich on humans or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism.

HURRY UP

AND GET ONE.

—WE ARE STILL—

GIVING AWAY

The best and most useful patent Washing Machine we have ever seen to

EVERY PURCHASER

Of \$2 00 worth of C. W. C., etc. This is really giving

\$5 Worth Good Value for \$2.

We have just a few left.

Bart. Cottam

404 TALBOT STREET.

A Steamship Service

May Be Established Between Port Stanley and Other Points.

The Local Railway Muddle The Only Drawback.

Mr. Jacques of the Merchants' Line Ready to go Ahead—Business Men Promise Encouragement—An Experiment To Be Made.

J. E. Jacques, of Montreal, and John Payne (president), John Ellis (second vice-president) and Capt. John Ellis (second vice-president) of the Port Stanley Board of Trade, were in the city yesterday. Mr. Jacques represents the well-known steamship company, the Merchants' Line, which has been in existence 50 years. These gentlemen were in London on business, and they let no grass grow under their feet while they were here. They spent the afternoon interviewing as many wholesale men and manufacturers as their limited time would allow. Their purpose was briefly this: To ascertain whether there was any encouragement to establish a first-class steamship service between Port Stanley and outside points, which Mr. Jacques desires to do if he thinks circumstances are favorable.

An ADVERTISER reporter joined the group and asked them the result of their labors. "Our interviews," said a Port Stanley man, "were highly satisfactory. The wholesale firms we called upon promised encouragement by giving the steamship route a portion of their trade. It is intended that the boats shall carry freight both ways, loading at some Lake Erie port—Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit or elsewhere—calling at Port Stanley on their return trip to Montreal and the east. Indeed, it may be, if the scheme turns out a success, that the boats will go as far as the Maritime Provinces; several of our manufacturers, we learn, trade with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. It is proposed to first put the steamship passenger and freight steamer Cuba, running at present between Montreal and Hamilton, on the Port Stanley route as an experiment, leaving Montreal about July 9. If all is well a twin boat will be placed on with her.

"The only drawback now is the unsettled condition of the railway affairs. Until we know how it will end it will be impossible to make a move. We saw Mr. Ivey and begged him to tell us whether the M. C. R. would continue to run the L. and P. S. R. after July 1, but he couldn't or wouldn't answer. Now, if we were only certain that the road will continue to be operated after July 1—no matter who runs it—the steamship service would be inaugurated at once. But at present we don't know but that it may be tied up on that point, and it would be impossible to establish the service until we are certain. That is the reason Mr. Jacques will wait until after July 1 before making a move. By that time we may know something definite."

"What about freight rates?" asked the reporter. "I would like it stated," said Mr. Jacques, "that the establishment of the steamship line does not mean a war of rates with the railways. The railway companies by agreement allow the steamship lines a differential rate. We will carry commodities from 3 cents to 9 cents per hundred cheaper than by rail."

"To show the enterprise of the Port Stanley Board of Trade," said Mr. Price, "freight will be received and forwarded free of charge at the Port by a person appointed and paid by the Board of Trade. This will be an immense advantage. I suppose everybody knows that the Government dredge Ontario has been at work for a month deepening the harbor. The depth of water outside the entrance is 17 feet, and inside 14½ feet. The zero depth is 12 feet. You may depend upon it that the Port Stanley Board of Trade are going to make things boom if it's possible. We want to get the Americans over here and to open up the lake traffic."

"I understand the railway trouble is chiefly caused on account of the Government of rent to be paid the city for it," remarked Mr. Jacques. "It seems to me that a few thousand dollars in rent is nothing in comparison with the advantage of shipping facilities, cheaper freight and the benefits of the big lake traffic that I am sure can be opened up."

"Yes, and we found most of London's business men of the same opinion," added Mr. Price.

SARNIA SUNBEAM MS.

Jettings of Interest From Tunnel Town—The Weekly Excursions.
SARNIA, June 9.—Quite a pleasant boat ride was enjoyed on Monday evening on the steamer Hawkeye by the Methodist ministers and their friends. The band of the Twenty-Seventh Battalion furnished the music. The thanks of the participants are due to Jas. F. Lister, M.P., and Chas. Mackenzie, M.P.P., for providing the boat and music.

Prof. Farmer, of McMaster University, Toronto, will preach in the Baptist Church next Sabbath, June 11, morning and evening. Citizens are wondering whether the G. T. R. will run the regular Wednesday excursions to Sarnia from London, Stratford, Watford and other towns. They made the town put on a holiday appearance during the summer months. The ferry company will also suffer if they are discontinued.

Richard E. Abraham, one of the old residents of Sarnia, died the other evening, and the remains were interred in Lake View Cemetery. The Reform Association of East and West Lambton will meet in Victoria Hall here on Tuesday next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Ottawa convention.

The citizens of Port Huron are making arrangements for a celebration on the 4th of July which they say will surpass all previous efforts.

As the cook for Mr. Lauzeau's fish shanty was going along the beach from Point Edward one evening lately with a lot of bread and other provisions for the hungry fishermen, he was met by a couple of tramps, and relieved of all his stock.

AN HONEST OFFER.

If you have Catarrh we will send a Germioid Inhaler for the radical cure of that disease without a cent of pay in advance. After you have given it a fair trial and find it a genuine remedy you can send \$3 to pay for same. If the remedy does not meet with your approval in every way, you need not pay one cent, and we will take the Inhaler away at our expense. Send us postal note to-day and we will send you a Germioid Inhaler and course of medicine, with complete directions for use, on above terms. It is the only remedy made that can be sent on approval. Address MEDICAL INHALATION CO., 450 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, ONT. 791

Minard's Liniment is the Hair Restorer.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

Rate of Taxation for Each Municipality—The December Session May Be Disposed With—An Increased Public School Grant Wanted.

The County Council, resumed yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

The following table shows the amounts to be levied on each municipality, the rate per acre and the equalized value of real and personal property:

Name of Municipality	No. of Acres	Eq. val. per acre	Total rate
Adelaide.....	41,167	\$1,877,267	\$42.93
Aradoc.....	62,023	\$2,007,339	\$33.14
Delaware.....	23,281	\$87,580	\$2.75
Dorchester.....	51,284	\$2,083,093	\$40.89
Essex.....	43,241	\$2,081,219	\$38.47
Lobo.....	47,622	\$2,398,969	\$50.14
London.....	50,910	\$2,045,453	\$40.17
Norfolk.....	39,187	\$1,315,022	\$33.58
Moscow.....	47,021	\$1,597,200	\$33.83
Nissouri.....	49,570	\$2,422,638	\$48.59
Westminster.....	62,773	\$2,435,726	\$39.15
Williams East.....	38,572	\$1,714,139	\$44.36
Williams West.....	35,358	\$1,213,566	\$34.32
Stratford.....	62,773	\$2,435,726	\$39.15
London West.....	225,000	.....	.....
Parkville.....	235,220	.....	.....
Gloucester.....	139,425	.....	.....
Newbury.....	66,465	.....	.....
Wardville.....	69,000	.....	.....
Alisa Craig.....	80,000	.....	.....
Middlesex total.....	651,303	\$23,376,219	.....
Lucan.....	147,000	.....	.....
Midland.....	66,511	\$2,512,124	\$37.77
Bridgford.....	39,214	\$1,201,586	\$30.63
Huron per. Mid.....	116,055	\$745,468	.....
Grand total.....	767,358	\$34,121,727	\$75.61

J. D. Drummond moved and W. L. Corbett seconded that Messrs. Gilmour, Calver, Leitch, Rosser, C. C. Hodgins and Trafford Campbell be appointed a committee to consider the advisability of dispensing with the December session of the council and report at this session. Carried.

A communication from Judge Elliot asking that some changes be made in the court house was referred to the jail committee.

The board of road directors recommended no action on City Clerk Kingston's letter asking the county to co-operate with the city in building a bridge on the Wharfedale road. Adopted.

The educational committee recommended that the usual grant of \$200 be made to the Teachers' Association of East and West Middlesex for promotion examinations; that the Local Legislature be petitioned to increase the public school grant, and that the petition of certain residents of the village of Alderston for an additional school section be granted. The last recommendation was struck out and the others adopted.

The finance committee recommended the payment of \$800 as a grant to the London Collegiate Institute, as per agreement. Adopted.

The petitioning committee's recommendation that the Ontario Legislature be petitioned to have a judge of the High Court of Justice hold a sitting at London weekly or oftener, as cases may require, was adopted.

The finance committee recommended that a rate of 83-100 of a mill be levied on Middlesex property to meet debt interest and sinking fund, and that a rate of 14 mills be levied on the whole of Middlesex for current expenses. The report was adopted and the council adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

HE ATE FIVE MEN,

And Will Serve Forty Years in Jail for His Greediness.

DENVER, Col., June 9.—The celebrated Packer man-eating case was up before the Supreme Court here on a writ of habeas corpus.

The grand jury at Gunnison in 1872 indicted Packer for five murders in as many separate indictments. These were lumped together in the District Court, and a single jury brought in five verdicts, on which Judge Geary sentenced Packer to State prison eight years on each count.

After 40 years in jail, Packer's counsel claims that there should have been a separate trial and sentence in each indictment, and that accumulative sentence was unconstitutional. No single jury can be empowered to try more than one indictment against one person.

Packer and seven companions left Salt Lake City in the fall of 1872 for the San Cristobal country, in this State, to prospect. Two of the party went in another direction, leaving Packer and the five unfortunate together. The larger party presently ran out of victuals, and Packer slew his five companions to keep himself from starvation. He killed them as they lay asleep one night, and after rifling their pockets, feasted on the remains until he could get out of the country.

When sentencing him Judge Geary is reported to have addressed Packer thus: "Stand up, you cannibalistic—"

The accused stood up. "You man-eating—"

can you tell me why I ought not to pronounce sentence of death on you, you cannibalistic—"

—when there were only eight people in this whole county in 1872 and you ate five of them?"

Saved From Insanity.
The circumstances connected with the case of Mrs. Legault, of 775 St. Andrew street, Montreal, are interesting to all who have friends or relatives who show a tendency to that dreaded disease—insanity. This terrible trouble is not always hereditary; thousands are brought to insane institutions owing to negligence of their friends, and a lack of proper treatment when suffering from certain ailments. In some cases, continual headaches and a diseased nervous system soon bring on irritability, anxious mind, uncontrollable thoughts, loss of memory, and then—insanity. There is no use poisoning the system with drugs; and, as in Mrs. Legault's case, physicians cannot afford much relief. Help must come from another quarter; the sufferer must have a nerve and brain food that will give strength to the nervous system as well as the body. Mrs. Legault's life was saved by the use of this nerve and brain food, now known as Faine's Celery Compound. She admits that it saved her life, and now wishes to make known to other sufferers its great value. Mrs. Legault, under date of May 20, 1893, writes as follows:

"I cannot help telling my fellow-sufferers for me, I was suffering from insomnia, nervous prostration, loss of memory and headache, and I was in such a state that I felt for some time as if it would end in insanity; and had matters continued as they were I should have been a lost woman. I went to my physicians; they treated me with all their skill, but my nerves got no better. I am the mother of seven children, and spent all the money I could get for medicine, but without any good results, and I became disheartened. My friends told me to try Faine's Celery Compound. I did so. The first bottle did not bring much relief, but the second began to work on my nerves most miraculously, and I continued using it until today, and now, after using seven bottles, I can positively say I am cured."

During an epidemic of mumps even the dispensary doctor can boast his "swell" patients.

Cholera threatens dyspepsia. K. D. C. cures dyspepsia and makes them cholera-proof. Try it while cholera threatens.

THE CAMP BUILDINGS.

Mr. Toll's Tender for Their Erection Accepted.

Interesting Ruling in re Payment of Interest on Taxes—Assistant Clerk Abbott's Case.

The question of the erection of a suitable permanent camp building was given a lengthy discussion at a special meeting of the City Council last evening. Ald. Garra, chairman of No. 2 committee, stated that he had received tenders for this purpose. The lowest was \$2,975. The amount necessary, however, if kitchen covers and shingles for the stable roofs were dispensed with, would only be \$1,529.98. Mr. Toll's tender at this figure was accepted. It was voted that the Government be asked to lay the pipes if the city supply the water, and the water conservancy will be asked to supply the cooling liquid.

Mr. Daniel Lester forwarded a communication stating that the taxes on several properties on Dufferin avenue and Lorne avenue were unpaid. He had refused to accept any settlement without the seven tax added, about which there was some dispute. He understood that at the last meeting of the council the latter tax was ordered to be struck from the roll. The parties referred to now refused to pay the interest, as they tendered their money before the interest was added. Mr. Lester asked the advice of the council in regard to the receipt of the taxes, less the interest.

It was decided, after some discussion, to permit ratepayers to submit their taxes without interest. Those who have already paid their taxes on the drain also will have the amount returned.

The mayor said that he had received Mr. Abbott's resignation. He thought it would be better not to consider it until the first regular meeting. Meantime it would be well to grant the assistant clerk leave of absence until the 1st of July. Agreed to.

An account of Engineer Jennings for \$267.70 was referred to No. 1 committee.

W. H. Dewey and others petitioned against the watering of Horton street between Wellington and Clarence streets. Referred to No. 2 committee.

Lady Stanley Lodge was granted the use of Horticultural Hall, Queen's Park, for an entertainment on June 20.

S. H. Thompson, hide inspector, will be asked to vacate his office on the Market Square within six months.

A by-law regulating the sale of the \$40,000 debentures was passed.

Ald. Dreaney moved an amendment to the cab by-law providing that four cabs be allowed to stand on York street, on the south side of the thoroughfare, at the Townshouse. The by-law, with this amendment, was carried.

Horses cannot now be left standing on the east side of the Covent Garden except the animal belong to a tenant.

Those present were: Mayor Esary, Ald. Heaman, J. W. Jones, T. Jones, Scarrow, Carrothers, Garratt, Droney, Welford, E. J. Fitzgerald, Farnell and Shaw.

A RITUALISTIC BROIL

In the Niagara Synod's Session at Hamilton.

Fiery Speech by Canon Sutherland—The Bishop Intervenes.

HAMILTON, June 9.—The ritualistic debate was resumed at the Niagara Synod yesterday morning, and gave rise to some exciting scenes. Rev. Canon Sutherland, of Hamilton, took the floor prepared to meet the arraignment of the ritualists by Rev. Mr. Armitage the day before. He denounced his reverend colleague's style of warfare, and compared it to that of the men who, during the war time, and was purely voluntary, and that he expressly cautioned his followers against praying to the Virgin Mary instead of to God. The speaker indignantly repudiated, on behalf of his school of thought, any sympathy with Shipley, and said his efforts were loathsome.

During the speech there were continual interruptions and points of order raised. Rev. F. E. Howitt followed and said it was not the vestments or candles that he objected to, it was the doctrines they represented. The candles were used as the symbol of the belief that the living God was on the altar.

Mr. Kirwan Martin challenged the speaker to make a specific charge that any clergyman in the diocese taught the doctrines that he alleged.

Rev. Mr. Howitt said the clergyman of the diocese had told him that he believed that God was spiritually in the elements on the altar.

"Name name!" cried a number of delegates.

"The gentleman I allude to is Rev. Thos. Geoghegan, of this city," said Mr. Howitt. He next referred to the Sisters of St. John, but his mention of these ladies raised a clamor of indignation and dissent.

Rev. Mr. Esauenden, of Ancaster, arose, and shaking his fist said: "If anybody else anything against the sisters of the church on this floor he will have me to answer."

Bishop Hamilton ruled all reference to the sisters out of order. He also suggested that the debate had gone far enough and should end. As it had gone so far and not came to rule it out of order without consent of the house.

On a vote being taken the synod decided to confine the speakers to the clause under discussion, and rule the doctrinal discussion out of order.

Before the debate closed Canon Sutherland withdrew his references to Rev. Mr. Armitage's speech, comparing it to the gospel of diabolism, etc.

Fire in Buffalo—Loss \$500,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—The Lehigh Valley coal trestles and coal storage house containing 60,000 tons of anthracite coal were destroyed by fire this evening. Loss \$500,000.

THE DOSE GREAT

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Croup, give it no rival; has cured thousands where all others fail; will cure you if taken in time. Sold by Druggists and SHILOH'S PLASTER, ACTS.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50 cents. Sold by W. T. STROUD, London, Y.W.

McCALLUM'S

Hop Bitters Compound

Is the best and cheapest spring medicine; 25c a package. Good for the Back, Stomach, Liver and Kidneys

Sample packages free at

McCallum's

Drug Store.

"TEN TIMES ONE."

A Curious Little Lesson in Arithmetical Progression.

Edward Everett Hale assumed a heavy load of responsibility when he formed the idea of the "ten times one" clubs.

It is beautifully simple. Ten persons get together and prepare a letter setting forth the object for which money is required, and each sends out to personal acquaintances or others ten copies of it. Each recipient is supposed to contribute 10 cents and send out ten more copies of the letter with a pathetic adjuration that any "break in the chain will result in serious loss" to the worthy object explained.

The theory is that "10 cents won't break anybody," which is true; but that the trustees might break down under the labor of accounting for the money if everything went smoothly is evident from this simple computation:

The first series yields..... \$1
The second series yields..... 10
The third series yields..... 100
The fourth series yields..... 1,000
The fifth series yields..... 10,000
The sixth series yields..... 100,000
The seventh series yields..... 1,000,000
The eighth series yields..... 10,000,000
The ninth series yields..... 100,000,000
The tenth series yields..... 1,000,000,000

Total of ten series..... \$1,111,111,111
So that, if there were "no breaks in the chain," a ten times one plan which reached only the tenth series ought theoretically to yield over a thousand million. Practically there are no difficulties in the way, a minor one being that there are not inhabitants enough on the earth to receive and answer the letters, and that postal communication with Mars and other superterrestrial abiding places is slow and irregular.

Other interesting results might be figured out from these data.

The 1,111,111,111 letters of, say 300 words each, would contain 333,333,333,300 words and consume at a moderate estimate 137,222 years of labor, at eight hours a day, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The stationery used if of good quality from the standard private stock, would weigh about 10,000 tons.

To the unprejudiced it will occur that the "break in the chain" vindicates the beneficent conservatism which prevails in the ordering of the universe, wherein nothing ever happens exactly as it is planned.—[New York Recorder.]

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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.

A land office will be opened and gentlemen in attendance on Monday and following days on Carling's heights to give purchasers all necessary information about the great sale of the 150 lots, which takes place on Thursday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock p.m.

THE BEST

LAUNDRY SOAP

IN THE WORLD.

NO ROSIN. NO FREE ALKALI.

THE ONTARIO

Loan & Debenture

COMPANY.

Subscribed capital.....\$2,000,000

Paid-up capital.....1,250,000

Reserve fund.....415,000

MONEY TO LOAN

On mortgages on real estate AT A VERY LOW RATE OF INTEREST.

For best terms make personal application at the office of the company.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN,

MANAGER.

Office—Corner Dundas street and Market Lane, London.

IMPORTANT!

Government School of Art

Students can now join the special classes.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 7 to 9 p.m.

Fees for 30 lessons, \$3.

Extra classes for china, oil and water color painting, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.

Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Street.

Send for circulars and particulars to

JOHN H. GRIFFITHS,

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(THE ONE-PRICE HOUSE.)

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Large lot of American Straws. Latest styles just received. Latest in Fedora and Stiff Hats in large variety.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Special Underwear, Neckwear, Shirts, etc., suitable for the season, cheaper than ever. Umbrellas and Rubber Goods a specialty.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Latest goods in Cloths and Tweeds, made up in first-class style, at Moderate Prices.

Ready-Made Clothing

AT CLEARING PRICES.

386 Richmond Street.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division, CORRECTED MAY 25, 1893.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

Wabash Express (A)..... 3:35 a.m. 3:40 a.m.
Limited Express..... 3:45 a.m. 3:50 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)..... 12:10 p.m. 12:20 p.m.
Reading Express (A)..... 12:30 p.m. 12:40 p.m.
Day Express..... 3:10 p.m. 3:15 p.m.
Wabash Express (A) (D)..... 4:30 p.m. 4:35 p.m.
Mixed (A)..... 5:00 p.m. 5:05 p.m.
Erie Limited (A)..... 11:20 p.m. 11:40 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

Chicago Express (A)..... 5:14 a.m. 5:20 a.m.
West End Mixed..... 6:45 a.m. 6:50 a.m.
Reading Express (A)..... 10:10 a.m. 10:20 a.m.
Erie Limited (A)..... 11:30 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
Wabash Express (A)..... 11:20 a.m. 11:25 a.m.
Accommodation..... 12:30 p.m. 12:35 p.m.
Reading Express (A)..... 3:10 p.m. 3:15 p.m.
Mail..... 9:50 p.m. 9:55 p.m.
Accommodation..... 11:30 p.m. 11:40 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

Chicago Express (A)..... 3:45 a.m. 3:50 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)..... 11:30 a.m. 11:40 a.m.
Accommodation..... 2:10 p.m. 2:15 p.m.
Reading Express (A)..... 3:1

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.

Daily, by mail, per year (\$ to 12 pages).....\$4 00
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(OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

By mail, per annum.....\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application at office. Address all communications to

ADVERTISER PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, - CANADA.God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—(Browning.)

London, Saturday, June 10.

ONE of the baronets in London, Eng., is an auctioneer.

*
THE United States Postmaster-General has decided that disease germs cannot be mailed. This action is occasioned by offers of eminent physicians to make analyses of such matters if sent to them tightly sealed through the mails.*
PLAIN Mr., the finest of all titles, is fast going out of date, and we are all now Esq. or Hon.—(Mantel's Free Press.)
Oh, no, a few of us are "Sirs" and things of that sort. A real live baronet is clerking in a lawyer's office at Toronto. The carriage of his title has made him round-shouldered.*
LORD SALISBURY says he never saw Farnell. Some of the old world politicians in the hereditary chamber might do worse than go down and get in touch with the House of Commons. Salisbury's confession shows how far he has kept aloof. Farnell was a member of the House of Commons for many years.*
WHEN Lord Derby reached Hamilton, Mayor Blair, on behalf of the citizens, read an address of welcome to him. It is now said that the Spectator's announcement beforehand that the Hamiltonians would have sense enough to dispense with this inflation, was thrown out as a special attraction to his Excellency in case he might desire to escape to the woods before the addressers got at him.*
IN TORONTO the other evening a notable gathering took place. A. E. J. T. W. Banton, D. A. Carey and other leaders in the movement for adding the workingmen and women to better themselves, sat side by side with leading ministers of the chief Protestant denominations as well as a well-known priest of the Roman Catholic Church, Mayor Fleming and ex-Mayor Howland. All the speakers expressed sympathy with the workers, and strongly indorsed the united efforts, without reference to creed or social standing, to promote the welfare of the masses. There is no reason why the populace should permit themselves to be divided in their endeavors to improve their condition by demagogues of any sort whatsoever, and it is a happy omen to find the workers and the clergy of every denomination in active co-operation.*
TITLES.
It is now formally announced that Sir John Carling is not to be a G. C. M. G., but only a K. C. M. G. We shall therefore be only required to make three obeisances instead of six in coming into his presence. There is a growing and a healthy feeling among our people against the creation of these social distinctions, and against the attempt which is being made, by multiplying them, to set up a mock aristocracy in our midst. Nobody objects to paying reasonable respect to the holders of any public trust conferred by the people and indicating their esteem and confidence, though those who serve the public best would probably be the last to exact any outward marks or titles of deference. This is a different thing from pampering man's personal vanity by titles of social exclusiveness. Social equality is happily the rule here. If a man wants distinction let him earn it by benefiting his fellow-citizens, not by title-hunting, a process which is believed to be often far from exalting to the title-holder or creditable to the community to which he belongs.*
That titles are apt to beget flunkiness and undermine principle, is a fact of which we have had too manifest illustrations. Our own people know the man on whom they are conferring distinction. The same authorities in most cases know little or nothing about the man. Probably Mr. Gladstone's idea of Sir John Carling is not much clearer than his idea of any Chinese mandarin. When Sandfield Macdonald died British journals in their obituaries compared him with the Premier of the Dominion. In fact, the bestowal of titles is regulated behind the scenes by our Tory Government, and has become virtually a part of the great bribery fund, and such is the vanity of mankind—not the least effective portion of it.*
Whatever knighthood may be in the old country and among the kindred associations of the past, it is out of place here. The military name of it and the ceremony with which it is conferred are utterly out of keeping with an industrial society like ours. What can be more ridiculous than the investiture of an old politician or capitalist with a martial designation of the middle ages? Added to the other evils and absurdities of the system is its tendency to turn the thoughts and affections of the owners of titles away from Canada, which

is the proper sphere of their duty and attachment, to the aristocratic society on the other side of the Atlantic to which the latter properly belong. A Canadian makes a colossal fortune out of a public work. For this he is created a peer. Instead of spending his money where it was made and doing what he can for the country to which he owes everything, he takes wing for the other side of the Atlantic, buys a mansion in London and spends his money there in the society of his aristocratic compatriots.

*
An address to her Majesty, praying her henceforth to leave the Canadian people to reward their own public servants, might not find much support among the politicians, but it would find a good deal of support in the country at large.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

While some of the debaters took more decided ground than others at the Congregational Union, only one or two speakers were bold enough to object to union altogether. If it be true, as one layman said without being contradicted, that there are to-day more Congregationalists outside than there are inside the Congregational Churches of Canada, if it be true that the opposition to union comes chiefly from a section of the ministers; and if it be true that three-fourths of those who are at present set down as Congregationalists favor union, then union cannot be long delayed.

*
The differences between most of the Protestant denominations are as microscopic as those which formerly divided Methodists and Presbyterians into inter-necine sects. The laymen of Canada are too practical to respect divisions which require the microscope to distinguish them. The Rev. J. G. Sanderson was unanswerable when he instanced wastings of men and money in upholding four or five different Protestant preachers in some little village—the result being purely denominational and divisive—while other places were unprovided with gospel ordinances, and while the great bulk of the heathen world remains unconverted.*
THE ADVERTISER, in making a text of this particular debate, is only following out what has long been one of its beliefs, namely, that the Protestant Churches of Canada should come more closely together; that needless waste of the Lord's money should cease; that Canada, having set an example of Methodist internal union and of Presbyterian internal union, yet set an example, like some mighty scroll hung athwart the sky, of Christian Union on a more extended scale, and that those Christian bodies which are nearest should unite first.*
In the case of the Congregationalists, for the ability of many of whose ministers and laymen we have high respect, the present opportunity seems golden to advance at one and the same time the claims alike of an exalted altruism and of a pressing expediency.

HE WAS EJECTED.

The Belleville Intelligencer tries to mislead its readers by asserting that Mr. (now Sir John) Carling was deprived of his office in the Government at his own request.

*
This is meant as a denial to the statement that the men in power at Ottawa submitted Mr. Carling's name for knighthood as a solatium to his wounded feelings in being deprived of office and emolument in order that Mr. Angers, a French-Canadian lawyer, might get his job.*
Now, we happen to know on good evidence that Mr. Carling was really driven from his office; that he resented the treatment; that he traveled on Sunday in order to expedite a meeting and consultation with his friends from this city as to how he should get the office back; that a delegation of Conservatives from this city also took a Sunday journey to Ottawa to urge that Mr. Carling should be permitted to retain his office; that the strongest pressure was brought to bear upon Sir John Thompson to have the occupant of Mr. Hyman's seat kept in the Cabinet; and that finally the Conservative leader would yield no further than to let him remain in the Cabinet without office and without emolument.*
It is a small matter, but our contemporary is very foolish to try and misrepresent the facts regarding it. They are notorious here, and no cock-and-bull story from Belleville can vary them. The title was procured as a "balm" for Mr. Carling, and we hope he may long live to use it, though it would have been more seemly if he had discarded another title, to which he has not a just claim, before he accepted one at the hands of the men who took from him an office that he was far more competent to fill than the individual who coveted and obtained it.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET IN DANGER.

Writing in the British Woman's Herald, Lady Henry Somerset says:
"The practical reality of the unity of the English-speaking races on both sides of the Atlantic is in no way better illustrated than in the perfectly simple and natural way in which we share our greatest men and women. Can it be said that Browning and Ruskin, Lowell and Emerson, really belong more to one side of the water than the other? And it is becoming the same with Lady Aberdeen. Miss Willard, and many others whom we might name. And thus in the fields of both art and philanthropy we see the union of a common purpose to make the world better, undoing the disunion effected a hundred years ago by the errors of the corrupt and purposeless politicians of that day."*
This distinguished Englishwoman will be in great danger if she comes to Canada. Let her utter such treasonable sentiments in the hearing of the editor of the Toronto Empire and she will be immediately sentenced to a lingering death in boiling oil! She will be taught loyalty, or the self-appointed official conservator of loyalty will know the reason why.*
Hon. Mr. Laurier is to address his electors of Quebec East on Thursday evening.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

Miss Frances Willard has rather surprised the English by suggesting that the "grill," behind which all women except peacemakers have had to conceal themselves to listen to debates in the House of Commons, be placed in the British Museum as a relic.

*
The Canadian Pacific railway has a novel and patriotic scheme, with a side of personal interests perhaps, for upbuilding the Northwest. When a settler in the western wilderness wants to go back to Ontario or the further east to get married, the railroad sells him a round trip ticket at the usual rate, carrying a "matrimonial stub" attached. On presenting the return coupon, a stub, and a marriage certificate, the road furnishes free transportation for his bride to their Western home.*
Taken as a whole, The Book of the Fair, by Hubert Howe Bancroft, is probably the best presentation of the Columbian Exposition, historical and descriptive, which has been attempted. The plan is comprehensive, and yet not too extended, the aim being to give the Exposition entire in pictures and print, in 1,000 imperial folio pages, that is to say 25 parts of 40 pages each. By taking the leading exhibits of a class as representative of the whole, giving the rest minor mention, to a greater or less extent, the entire round can be made, and yet the total result be a work not too cumbersome or expensive for the general public to handle and purchase.*
The fourth volume of the California Magazine begins with the June numbers. Charles F. Lummis' article on the "Grand Canon of the Colorado" appeals to every lover of the grand and beautiful in nature. Frederick H. McDonald, Jr., writes on "The Danger to the Republic." "The Land of the Shah," by Theodore Copeland, contains new and interesting matter concerning life among the Persians in palace and hovel. An article likely to attract attention is Frederick J. Masters' "Our Treaties with Canada." Governor L. Browne has written a charming description of the lakes and mountains of Utah. Arthur B. Simonds, a new name among magazine writers, contributes a paper on Spanish authors. J. G. Bliss tells of a bicycle trip to the Lick Observatory, a look through the big telescope and a thrilling coach ride down Mount Hamilton at night.*
In his recollections of Charles Dickens, G. A. Sala relates an anecdote of the novelist tending to illustrate both the disadvantages, at times, of association with the great author, and also the characteristic modesty of Mr. G. A. S. himself. In the days of the greatest popularity of "Household Words," Dickens rarely signed his name to his work. "This," says Mr. Sala, "had two evil consequences to us, the 'young men.' In the first place, when an attractive article appeared in 'Household Words,' which may have been the work either of one of my colleagues or myself, people used to say that 'Dickens was at his best that week,' whereas in many cases in that particular number he had not written a single line except the weekly installment of the 'Child's History.' I can say, for one, that I materially suffered from this systematic suppression of my name." Thus it seems, were Mr. Sala's early literary flights handicapped, but he has since bravely triumphed over such unportentious obstacles.

Late Canadian News

West Hastings Reformers Organize an Association.

Ottawa Corporation Sources Its Coal at \$5.38—Evangelist's Hunter Loses a Child.

Alexander Kerr, a well-to-do farmer of Oxford county, is dead.

Oliver Twist was a delegate at the London Conference meeting.

The infant child of the evangelist, Rev. J. E. Hunter, died on Friday in St. Thomas.

Richard Hodgson, of Grand Trunk freight office, Belleville, died Thursday, 58 years.

A row in the Ottawa Cricket Club has broken up last year's eleven, one of the best in Canada.

The Bank of British North America at Woodstock has definitely decided to close business on the 15th inst.

Burglars stole \$80 in money and a gold watch and chain from M. C. R. Conductor O'Brien's residence, St. Thomas on Thursday night.

The corporation of Ottawa took advantage of the war among the coal dealers and secured 400 tons of stove coal at \$5.38 per ton, \$1.50 less than the price last month.

An association of the Reformers of West Hastings was formed under the name of the Liberal Association of West Hastings, on Friday, and Mr. J. G. Frost, Belleville, was elected president.

The village of Tecumseh, a few miles from Windsor, on the G. T. R., is to be transformed into a summer resort. Geo. H. Clarke, Chicago, and Chas. Harrah, Detroit, have purchased 165 acres there.

It is reported that Vene, the Amherstburg wife-murderer, is not expected to live long. His softening of the brain is increasing rapidly.

The directors of the oil well company, Ingersoll, have issued a call for \$5 per share. The hole has been sunk 600 feet, with the drill still in rock shale. The indications are very strong for oil or gas.

The death is announced of Miss Martie Freeman, at Waterford. Miss Freeman taught a class in arts in Lansdowne College, Portage la Prairie, for two years, and during that time made many friends.

An old pot containing about \$100 in silver was found by two boys named Croft in a shanty in Maldenstone, formerly occupied by a man named Riley. He was given the silver and handsomely rewarded the boys.

About 7 o'clock Friday morning Mrs. Donovan was found dead at the residence of Mrs. Marrow, Colborne Street, West.

Grandfather Deceased was leaning over a box with her head fast in a pail.

The corner stone of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Stirling was laid on Friday by Stirling Lodge, I. O. O. F. No. 239, assisted by Grand Master Joliffe, Grand Secretary J. B. K. K. Grand Warden Hoyt and Past Grand Master Bell.

Seats will be provided for those attending the great sale of lots at Carling's heights on Thursday, 15th inst. Luncheon served on the grounds at 4:30 p.m. Land office opened on the grounds on Monday so intending purchasers can get all necessary information.

A seated disease is as properly spoken of as one of long standing.

A DISLOYAL TARIFF.

How the Policy of High Taxation Has Injured the Import Trade From Great Britain—Minister and Organ at Loggerheads.

OTTAWA, June 10.—In his Orangeville speech last Thursday, the Comptroller of Inland Revenue, in trying to account for the discrimination against the mother country under Mr. Foster's McKinley tariff, said in effect that Canada legislated in her own interests as England did in hers. This, although rank treason in the mouth of the Opposition, is true of the policy of the Government which denounced it as treason. But Mr. Wood went further in trying to explain the disloyalty of the tariff. He said the fact was, that raw materials, which were free, came chiefly from the United States, and this lowered the average duties as compared with goods from England, which were largely luxuries.

*
Mr. Wood should have read the editorial in the newspaper organ of his party (the Empire) three days before trying to explain the same difficulty in the following manner:*
"We have more than doubled the imports from Britain coming in free.*
"Our free imports from the United States are actually less than in 1878. Canada is importing a much larger amount of free goods proportionately than in 1878, but Great Britain and not the United States is getting the benefit of the charge."*
Our raw material, Mr. Wood says, comes chiefly from the United States; and his organ says it is less than it was in 1878. The disloyalty of the tariff is evidently a sore spot. Some of Mr. Wood's "luxuries," imported chiefly from Great Britain, in the way of iron, steels, cottons, spool thread, cotton clothing, shawls, towels, crapes, earthenware, common window glass, clothing, are taxed 35, 40 and 50 per cent. Among imported luxuries, which Mr. Wood says are highly taxed, oil paintings and copies of the old masters, purchased by the rich, might be classed by protectionists; yet they are on the free list. Their value last year was \$362,500, and they paid no duty.*
There is something to be said in favor of indolence when a man is too lazy to run in debt.

BABY ONE SOLID SORE

Tried Everything without Relief. No Rest Night or Day. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

My baby, when two months old, had a breaking out with what the doctor called eczema. Her head, arms, feet, and hands were each one solid sore. I tried everything but nothing did her any good. We could get no rest day or night with her. In my extremity I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, but I could not find them, for I had never seen them before. To my great surprise, in one week's time after beginning to use them, the sores were well, but I continued to use the Remedies for a little while, and now she is as fat a baby as you would like to see, and as sound as a dollar. I believe my baby would have died if I had not tried CUTICURA REMEDIES. I write this that every mother with a baby like mine can feel confident that there is a medicine that will cure the worst eczema, and that medicine is the CUTICURA REMEDIES, Lockhart, Texas. Mrs. BETTIE BIRKNEE, Lockhart, Texas.

Cuticura Remedies

Cure every humor of the skin and scalp of infancy and childhood, whether torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, scaly, crusty, pimply, or blotchy, with loss of hair, and every impurity of the blood, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail. Parents, save your children years of mental and physical suffering. Begin now. Cures made in childhood are permanent.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, are absolutely pure, and may be used on the youngest infant with the most gratifying success.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the FORTY-THREE AND CHEMICAL COMPOUND CO., Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weakness. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

KEARNEY'S HERBAL HAIR TONIC

Cures Dandruff, Promotes Growth of the Hair, Prevents Falling Out and Imparts to the Hair a Beautiful Gloss.

It being a purely Vegetable Compound it may be used freely without injury to the most delicate scalp.

Every Bottle Guaranteed.

\$1 PER BOTTLE.

R. J. KEARNEY, 383 Richmond Street, London, sole proprietor and manufacturer, London, Ont. All orders by mail are promptly attended to.

Ask your druggist for it. All the druggists please take notice and send for particulars.

PER THE SS. GERMANICA.

Two cases "Cycles for WM. FAYE, London. One case to be forwarded to his customers in Victoria, B.C. Also one "Valerian" for an orphan cripple in Victoria, \$100 was raised by the colonist children to purchase the above machine. 71

LONDON RIDING SCHOOL.

HAVING EVERED MY CONNECTION with the Detroit Riding Club, I am prepared to receive pupils for riding lessons. Circulars mailed on application. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to W. LAWRENCE, instructor and proprietor, 288 Dundas Street, telephone, 675. Ladies and gentlemen's well-trained saddle horses for hire, P.E. — Owing to the increased demand, pupils wishing instructions must make application several days in advance to secure prompt attention. 727

PATENTS.

THOMAS P. EIMSPSON, Washington, D.C. No attorney's fee until Patent obtained. Write for "Inventor's Guide" 12

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Magazines and Periodicals BOUND AT

E. H. KORDES', Blank Book Manufacturer, 428 RICHMOND STREET.

CHAPMAN'S

SALE

—OF—

HOSIERY

TO-DAY.

4 PAIRS FOR 10c.

SMALL SIZES.

Ladies' Sizes in Black, Gray & Brown

ONLY 5c PAIR.

CHILDREN'S HOSE

All Sizes, Plain and Ribbed,

At 8c, at 10c, at 12c, at 15c, at 20c, at 25c. Fast Black. Every pair warranted.

ASK TO SEE

—OUR—

LADIES' HOSE

FAST BLACK, —AT— 19c.

The best value we ever offered; purchased direct from the makers.

Opened up to-day, 15 dozen Black and White Leghorn Hats, fine qualities, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1 25. Scarce goods. Come quick. Terms cash.

CHAPMAN'S



CURE

SICK HEAD
Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE

is the cause of so many lives that are lost, where we make our great boast, your pills cure it while others do not.

ACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action cause all who use them. In vials at 50 cents; six vials for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail. Price \$1. Small Vial. Small Dose. Small Price.

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A LOVING WIFE.

Deceives Her Husband and Thus Saves His Life.

(Brantford Examiner.)

A report has been circulated about this vicinity for some time past of the cure of Mr. Samuel Hall of a severe attack of sciatica and muscular rheumatism about two years ago by the use of Williams' Royal Crown Remedy, after many other remedies had failed and several doctors had tried their skill upon him. A reporter investigated the case and ascertained that he had interviewed with Mr. Hall, who at present resides at 31 Albion street. After explaining the business he was upon, the reporter asked if Mr. Hall was willing to give any testimony in favor of this medicine, which had been stated to have cured him of his complaint. He answered that he had testified to many persons who had been afflicted with this trouble, and they, as well as he, had found the remedy to be superior to anything ever used for the complaint.

"When was it that you were taken sick and what form did the sickness take?" "It was a little over two years ago, and the complaint was sciatica rheumatism." "How long were you sick before you took the Royal Crown Remedy?" "About twelve weeks."

"Who had been your doctor previous to this?" "I was living at the time in Welland, and when I was taken sick Dr. Smith of that place was my physician. When we came to Brantford I consulted a physician, and he gave me medicine."

"When we came to Brantford," said Mrs. Hall, "we had great confidence in our doctor, and thought if anything could be done he would do it."

"Well, how did you commence to take this 'Royal Crown Remedy'?" "I had to practice considerable deception to get my husband to take it, as he was so confident of the power and skill of the leading doctor that he would not listen to taking any other medicine. I took the bottle of medicine that the doctor had left and poured about the same quantity of the ether medicine in the bottle, the two of them being so near alike in color that my husband did not notice the change either in appearance or taste."

"Who was this medicine recommended to you by?" "It was recommended by Mrs. Hall, my daughter-in-law who lives on Dalhousie street now."

"How long did your husband take it before he appeared to be better?" "In one week there was a difference in his condition and in two weeks he could walk with the help of a cane, and he had to use crutches before."

"How much of the remedy was used?" "We got only two bottles of it."

"Has he had any return of the complaint yet?" "No."

"Mr. Hall is 63 years of age, and was employed at Beatty's establishment in Welland as a molder. He never had any attack of the disease before and still works at his trade when he can get any work. He is very loud in his praises of Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and says it cannot be spoken of too highly."

DOMINION OF ONTARIO
In the matter of the Williams' Royal Crown Remedy

To wit: We, Samuel Hall and Sarah Hall, of the city of Brantford, in the county of Brant, husband and wife, respectively, do solemnly declare:

1. That we have read over the above written articles purporting to be an interview held by a reporter with us relative to the cure of the said Samuel Hall, of sciatica rheumatism, by the use of Williams' Royal Crown Remedy.

2. That the facts set out in the said article are true in every particular.

And we make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the "Act respecting Extra-Judicial Oaths."

Declared before me at the city of Brantford in the county of Brant, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1893, by said Samuel Hall and Sarah Hall.

GEORGE D. HEYD, of Brantford, Notary Public for Ontario.
(Signed) SAMUEL HALL, SARAH HALL.

The great mystery to us is how those people find out about the virtues contained in this Williams' Royal Crown Remedy, for in the very towns where those cures have been effected this marvelous liquid has never been known to be advertised, and the knowledge of their virtues must get about by one friend telling another, like in the case of Mr. Weir and Mr. Hall. But we have always held out that when a medicine has real merit, like "Royal Crown Remedy," it is not necessary to advertise in the papers with a large display of horrid faces to attract attention.

An almost equally surprising cure has been effected in Brussels in the case of Mr. J. J. Gilpin, a prominent business man of that town, and in answer to the inquiry of Mr. W. H. Kerr, the popular editor and proprietor of the Brussels Post.

Williams' Royal Crown Remedy is a perfect blood purifier, alterative, builder and nerve restorer, especially designed for building up shattered constitutions and effecting complete cures in such diseases as arise from overwork or disordered kidneys and liver troubles, the tired feeling therefrom, the after-effect of la grippe, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, locomotor ataxia, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc.

Royal Crown Remedy gives a healthy glow to a pale, lifeless complexion, as in the case of Mr. Weir. His neighbors could scarcely believe their own eyes when they met him. This marvelous remedy effects a radical cure in all cases arising from morbid, overwork or excess of any nature. It is a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system. This, of all ages, the scientific age, and science has made rapid strides. "For science deals with known facts," and the medicines of the old schools are being quickly replaced by new and more scientific remedial agents whose work is to thoroughly purify the system, not by purging, but by a more moderate and reliable action, taking hold of the debilitated system and permanently building it up.

Here in mind this remedy is a liquid, having no resemblance to the common and much advertised patent medicines, sarsaparilla, tonics, etc., and any dealer who offers you substitutes for this liquid in any form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are cautioned against all such; they have no similarity or comparison, and are at best only imitations whose makers try to reap a pecuniary advantage from the widespread reputation of this marvelous liquid.

The best drugstore keep "Royal Crown Remedy," but if your druggist does not, remit direct to ISAAC WILLIAMS COMPANY, London, and they will send it to you by first express. The price at which "Williams' Royal Crown Remedy" is sold—\$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5—makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with any other medical treatment.

Clip this out and keep it

W. H. WESTMAN, local agent, 654 Dundas street.

FRANK NORTON, Custom Tailor, 310 DUNDAS STREET

Special attention given to Fine Ordered Clothing. Also making and trimming for parties furnishing their own cloth.

Wm. Malloch & Co., Machinists, ELEVATORS, 154 Fullerton Street, London

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FOSTER & PENDER

14 & 16 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

In whatever advantage we may excel others the motive is always to do so in a proper and honorable way. The facilities that are provided for a comfortable and critical inspection of the goods in any department in this house are sometimes praised quite heartily by observing visitors. This feature was a central idea in the plans of the new building, and one of the results is the great, bright Carpet Showroom on the ground floor, on level with the street entrance. There is nothing like it in Toronto. Another feature which we believe distinguishes this house from any other in the city is the matchless and marvelous variety of styles that are shown in the Carpet, Lace Curtain and Portiere exhibits. It is true some of these choice patterns are to be found in other large stores as well; but the critical purchaser, often led to favor one style above another by a seemingly trifling difference in the design of a pattern, will discover the advantage that we offer in the unapproachable extent and variety of our stock and the large number of exclusive new designs that are not to be found elsewhere. And with these advantages we are also alive to the fact that to please our patrons to perfection in every particular we must also be able to please them in prices. And these are not high.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

MAIL ORDERS

RECEIVE OUR CAREFUL ATTENTION.

FOSTER & PENDER

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Toronto's New Carpet House

In whatever advantage we may excel others the motive is always to do so in a proper and honorable way. The facilities that are provided for a comfortable and critical inspection of the goods in any department in this house are sometimes praised quite heartily by observing visitors. This feature was a central idea in the plans of the new building, and one of the results is the great, bright Carpet Showroom on the ground floor, on level with the street entrance. There is nothing like it in Toronto. Another feature which we believe distinguishes this house from any other in the city is the matchless and marvelous variety of styles that are shown in the Carpet, Lace Curtain and Portiere exhibits. It is true some of these choice patterns are to be found in other large stores as well; but the critical purchaser, often led to favor one style above another by a seemingly trifling difference in the design of a pattern, will discover the advantage that we offer in the unapproachable extent and variety of our stock and the large number of exclusive new designs that are not to be found elsewhere. And with these advantages we are also alive to the fact that to please our patrons to perfection in every particular we must also be able to please them in prices. And these are not high.

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FYSH'S Cakes Candies

creams, only 25c per pound.

220 DUNDAS ST.

(Corner Park Avenue.)

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

DIED.

REDMOND—On June 10, 1893, at his late residence, con. 2, London township, Michael A. Redmond, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral notice later.

Kills Every Time.

Shuff's Hellebore kills the currant worm and Shuff's Paris Green is dead shot to the potato bug.

Sold at 660 Dundas street east.

SPRUDEL!

Has no equal as a table water, a curative and for bar use. It is the king of mineral waters. As a table water it is the most palatable of all carbonated waters.

ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED.

FOR SALE BY—

J. W. SOANURETT,

Wine Merchant, 177 Dundas Street.

STRO

SI

Dr. E. known writes in re: my patient's condition.

J. Wine

FYSH'S Cakes Candies

are the best. We make the largest and choicest variety in the city.

are the finest flavored and purest goods. Try these beautiful

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District and General Agents for Western Ontario.

Representing the Following Companies:
ECONOMICAL Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin.
MUTUAL Life Insurance Co. of New York.
NATIONAL Fire Insurance Co. of Ireland.
PHENIX Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford.
ATLAS Fire Insurance Co. of England.

TELEPHONE 449.

Offices—Room A, Masonic Temple, London, Ontario.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....BUSINESS OFFICE
134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS
175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

THIS DAY IN HISTORY.

June 10.

1190—Frederick Barbarossa, emperor of Germany and crusader, drowned in Ceramano.

1670—The first mint in America began to coin.

1672—Peter the Great, Alexander's son, born near Moscow.

1807—The United States entered on a war with Tripoli.

1840—Matthew Simpson, Methodist bishop, born; died 1894.

1859—The Oxford-Cambridge boat race; Oxford won.

1863—Transatlantic telegraph squadron left Plymouth, England, and commenced laying cable.

1868—Michael, prince ruler of Serbia, assassinated.

1900—The legislative assembly of Victoria voted unanimously for a federation of the Australian provinces, and the movement at once became vigorous.

1902—Benjamin Harrison re-elected for president at the Minneapolis convention by 23 votes out of 100 and Whiteley held put up for vice president.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Mrs. A. G. Clark and Mrs. Mitchell, Niagara Falls, are visiting here.

—Commander Booth, of the Salvation Army, has gone to the Northwest for a five weeks' trip.

—Mrs. W. D. Edy, London, is in town, the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Wilson, Walton street—[Port Hope Guide].

—Mrs. Robert Kilgour, of South London, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. T. S. Edwards, of St. Thomas, left yesterday for the World's Fair.

—Some shavings caught fire in the engine-room at the London Foundry yesterday afternoon. The firemen were called out but no damage resulted.

—Court Forest Queen have completed arrangements for a three days' excursion to Detroit via Grand Trunk Railway, and to Cleveland via the palace steamer City of Cleveland, from July 1 to 3.

—The case of O'Sullivan vs. O'Neil, tried at the Division Court today before Judge Mackenzie, judgment was given for plaintiff for \$20, with costs of this and the former trial. Frank Love for plaintiff; Talbot Macbeth for defendant.

—Rev. Wm. Johnston, pastor of the Spadina Avenue Congregational Church, who will preach in Victoria Hill Sunday evening, is a brother of the well-known Rev. Jas. Johnston, M.D., better known as "Jamaica Johnston," and was also formerly missionary to that island.

—St. Andrew's Society picnic prospects are already brilliant. The demand for the date has been constant. It has not yet been fixed, but it will likely be agreed on as soon as the joint committee of the St. Andrew's Society and Clan Fraser meet. The St. Andrew's Society meets on Monday evening in Somerset Hall to make arrangements.

—Mr. Charles Witherden, formerly a conductor on the M. C. R. and a resident of St. Thomas, now conductor on the M. K. and T., with headquarters at Denison, Texas, who with Mrs. Witherden and Mrs. Joseph Hayden, Port Huron, have been on a visit for a few days at P. Slaght's, this city, have returned to their homes via Chicago. Mr. Witherden expressed himself as highly gratified and surprised at the progress of the city, especially Victoria Park and the section surrounding it, and also the new C. P. R. depot and grounds. He had been absent ten years.

The Foresters' Demonstration.

The Ancient Order of Foresters have all arrangements complete for their grand demonstration at Chatham on June 19. There are assurances that at least 5,000 brethren will visit Chatham and join in the demonstration. The programme comprises a grand procession of the home and visiting brethren, with a dozen brass bands, competitive drill on Teagumsh Park between uniformed Knights of Sherwood Forest and the juveniles, as well as sports and games.

The English Fair.

Last night the attendance was about 1,500.

To-night will see the last of the Fayre. It will be open until the usual hour.

To-day (Saturday) is children's day. The little ones are expected to flock to the rink in hundreds this afternoon.

The band of No. 1 Company, C. R. L., furnished music last night.

The Fayre is the greatest stroke of local enterprise in the entertainment line seen in London for years. All honor to the ladies. Roman Catholic friends show their liberality by patronizing the Fayre in large numbers.

The pose plastique is a dream of white-robed loveliness—a vision of grace and beauty.

It was warm—very warm—last night. But then fans were so cheap.

"Please convey to the Young Liberals our warmest gratitude," said one of the lady managers to a reporter. "It was very kind of them to go to so much expense and trouble. We shall not soon forget it. Their performances were admirable."

Mr. Holman and his company presented the rearing comedy "My Neighbor's Wife" to large audiences in the Grey Friars' play-house.

The fan drill, the dancing of Miss Alice Galbraith and her pupils, and of the Misses Shand, the minuet and other platform attractions were highly enjoyable.

Miss Rothwell, of Detroit, gave a graceful skirt dance, introducing Delaunay movements.

"The old lady and her shoe" is a novel feature.

What a charming corner is the gypsy's nook! It is wondrously natural, with its camp fire, green sword, trees and tent.

Dr. Bucke makes a typical fortune teller, with turbaned head and gypsy attire. He has a fac simile of a chart, used by Napoleon for this purpose, which was well patronized.

There was enough powder on the heads of the assistants to blow up the entire place.

The young lady who presided over the "needle-made-only-5-cents-a-glass" stand did a rushing business.

"Please, have your fortune told," pleaded

the young lady with the fortune-telling papers. "I have none; I parted with all I had since I came in," sighed the youth.

A dance commenced at 11 o'clock last night, and five numbers were enjoyed by the young people.

To-night the citizens of London will have the last chance to subscribe to a worthy cause and yet get more than the worth of their money in enjoyment. The attendance should reach high-water mark.

Sensation of the Season.

To-night the doors of the Grand Opera House will swing wide open for the great scenic production of Lincoln J. Carter's "East Mail." The railway has often been used by the dramatist, but never before to such an extent as in Carter's famous play, "The East Mail." A freight train with fourteen cars, a lighted caboose and a full-sized locomotive, with engineer and fireman, crosses the stages in the most realistic and noisy manner, while later in the play a great Mississippi River steamboat, with bells and whistles and engines in full operation, moves in and explodes with terrific force. A great scene is also given of Niagara in real tumbling water. The company is a most efficient one, and there is a great deal of fun to go with the sensational effects. A special car for the scenery is used, and every detail is carefully looked to in the stage production of the play. This is a return date for this company, and the production will be identical with that seen last October.

The Ladies Delighted.

The pleasant effect and the perfect safety with which ladies may use the liquid fruit laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions make it their favorite remedy. It is pleasant to the eye and to the taste, gentle, yet efficient in acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels.

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Our answer is below and our reason for saying so is because we carry the finest and most complete stock in this section of the country, and in one week more will move into our new store, and before doing so will sell everything at rock-bottom prices and on terms to suit every purchaser.

We Don't

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PLUMBERS.

W. FAIRBAIRN

THE TAILOR.

Has Removed to Edge Block (up stairs)

REMEMBER

THE HON. JOHN CARLING'S

Great Land Sale

—OF—

150 LOTS

—ON—

Thursday, 15th Inst.

The sale takes place on the grounds at 1 o'clock p.m.

The points to be remembered by those wanting to purchase lots for building purposes are:

1. By buying a lot at Carling's Heights you have the advantage of city water.

2. By buying a lot at Carling's Heights you have the advantage of police protection.

3. By buying a lot at Carling's Heights you have free use of the city schools.

4. By buying a lot at Carling's Heights you have the advantage of street railway and new station on C. P. R.

5. By buying a lot at Carling's Heights you have the advantage of fire protection, also low interest and liberal terms of payment.

N.B.—A land office will be opened at Carling's Heights on Monday, and will remain open until Thursday, the day of sale, when plans of lots can be seen and all information obtained. For further information apply to

A. B. POWELL, 457 Richmond St.

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THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN NERVE TONIC

AND Stomach and Liver Cure

The Most Astonishing Medical Discovery of the Last One Hundred Years.
It is Pleasant to the Taste as the Sweetest Nectar.
It is Safe and Harmless as the Purest Milk.

This wonderful Nerve Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nerve Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nerve tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nerve Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nerve Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

IT IS A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF

Nervousness, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Sick Headache, Female Weakness, Nervous Chills, Paralysis, Nervous Paroxysms and Nervous Choking, Hot Flashes, Palpitation of the Heart, Mental Despondency, Sleeplessness, St. Vitus' Dance, Nervousness of Females, Nervousness of Old Age, Neuralgia, Pains in the Heart, Pains in the Back, Failing Health, Broken Constitution, Debility of Old Age, Indigestion and Dyspepsia, Heartburn and Sour Stomach, Weight and Tenderness in Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Frightful Dreams, Dizziness and Ringing in the Ears, Weakness of Extremities and Fainting, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Boils and Carbuncles, Scrofula, Scrofulous Swellings and Ulcers, Consumption of the Lungs, Catarrh of the Lungs, Bronchitis and Chronic Cough, Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Delicate and Scrofulous Children, Summer Complaint of Infants.

All these and many other complaints cured by this wonderful Nerve Tonic.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nerve Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nerve Tonic has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CHAMBERSVILLE, IND., AUG. 20, '86.
To the Great South American Medicine Co.:
Dear Sirs:—I desire to say to you that I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing doing me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nerve Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am such a general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this remedy as I do you would not be able to supply the demand.

J. A. HARRIS, Chambersville, Montgomery Co., Pa.

A SURE CURE FOR ST. VITUS' DANCE OR CHOREA.

My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nerve Tonic and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for two years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.

JOHN T. MISH, State of Indiana, Montgomery County, Ind.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.

CHAS. W. WRIGHT, Notary Public

INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

The Great South American Nerve Tonic Which we now offer you, is the only absolutely unfailing remedy ever discovered for the cure of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and the vast train of symptoms and horrors which are the result of disease and debility of the human stomach. No person can afford to pass by this jewel of incalculable value who is affected by disease of the stomach, because the experience and testimony of many go to prove that this is the one and only one great cure in the world for this universal destroyer. There is no case of unalarming disease of the stomach which can resist the wonderful curative powers of the South American Nerve Tonic.

HARRIS E. HALL, of Wayneville, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nerve Tonic. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, indigestion, nervous prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hopes of getting well. Had tried three doctors with no relief. The first bottle of the Nerve Tonic improved me so much that I was able to walk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I can not recommend it too highly."

No remedy compares with South American Nerve Tonic as a cure for the Stomach. No remedy compares with South American Nerve Tonic as a cure for all forms of failing health. It never fails to build up the whole system in the extreme. It cures the old, the young, and the middle-aged. It is a great friend to the aged and infirm. Do not neglect to use this precious boon! It is perfectly safe, and very pleasant to the taste. Delicate ladies, do not fail to use the great cure, because it will put the bloom of freshness and beauty upon your lips and in your cheeks, and quickly drive away your disabilities and weaknesses.

Large 16 ounce Bottle, \$1.00.
EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED.

If your druggist hasn't the Remedy in stock ask him to procure it for you from his regular wholesaler.

REFINED AND TASTEFUL.

A Handsome Design in the English Style.
Can Be Built For \$3,500.
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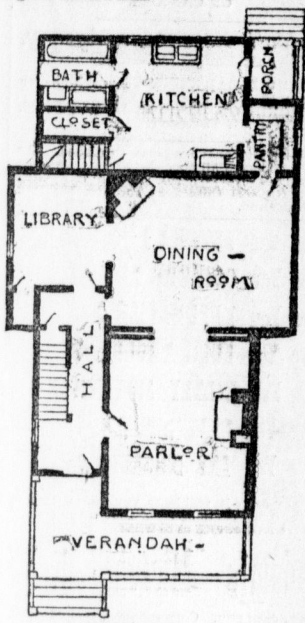
The plans and perspective view here shown illustrate what can be done by the careful and judicious expenditure of a modest sum. The design is somewhat after the English style of architecture, with a hipped roof prettily broken by gables and dormer windows. Although quite simple in outline and details, the open timber cornices and heavy projections give a strong effect of shadows which are most picturesque. A caveat extends across the front of the building, with a handsome carved porch to emphasize the main entrance. The open balcony above in the second story affords a pleasant view in the summer time.

The special features of this plan are the very convenient arrangement of the principal rooms and the location of the bathroom. From the porch you enter the staircase



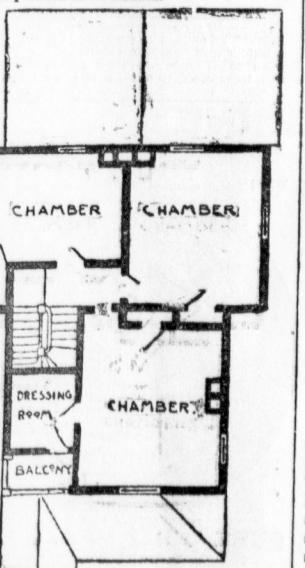
PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

hall, which communicates directly with the dining room, parlor and library. Underneath the stairs is a closet, which is indispensable for coats, etc. The parlor and dining room are separated by sliding doors, and the library is shut off by an opening which is intended to be hung with heavy portieres, or if desired, with a little extra expense, sliding doors could be furnished. The principal rooms can on state occasions be thrown open as one large room. From the dining room you pass through the pantry to a fully equipped kitchen, with all necessary plumbing fixtures, store closet, stairway to the cellar and back porch complete. In this case the bathroom is off the kitchen and has the usual fixtures. Some might object to having the bathroom in the first story on account of its not being so private nor convenient as it would be to place it in the second story, as is the usual case. The arguments in its favor are that it costs much less, it is easily kept warm, clean and comfortable and is more easily supplied with water in cases where there are no regular waterworks.



FIRST STORY.

In the second story are three splendid chambers, with ample closet room, and a neat and cozy dressing room adjoining the front chamber. In the attic of this house one room only is finished. The remaining space is left for storage. The cellar floor is concrete; foundation walls of stone laid up in cement. The chimneys are of hard brick. Above the foundation walls the building is of wood, balloon framed, walls and roofs sheathed and covered with waterproof paper, and clapboards in the first story and shingled above the belt course; all outside woodwork of white pine. The inside walls and ceilings are hard finished on two coats of brown mortar. The ceilings in the principal rooms are ornamented with handsome center pieces, suns and plaster corbels. The woodwork of the stairs and hall is of red oak; all other inside finish of the first story of California redwood, all filled and varnished and rubbed smooth; all woodwork in second story and attic of white pine painted in two coats.



SECOND STORY.

The exterior of the house is painted in two coats; the roof is left a dark slate color, with shingles and clapboards on the sides a light brown, with dark brown trimmings; moldings picked out in black. This building would be very suitable for a doctor's or lawyer's residence, in which case the library could be used as an office and the parlor as a reception room. The building is heated by a furnace and can be erected for about \$3,500.

If you are free from indigestion you need not fear cholera. If you are not free, you are in danger. K. D. C. will free you from indigestion and cholera.

FRUIT FLOWERS

STRAWBERRIES.

Treatment During and After the Fruiting Season.

In a bulletin issued from the Rhode Island experiment station L. F. Kinney, the horticulturist, advises, when practicable, that on the approach of the fruiting season the soil about the strawberry plants be stirred with a light hoe and a coating of wood ashes, ground bone, well rotted compost or other fertilizer scattered among them. Even if the land is already rich, such a treatment will increase the quantity and improve the quality of the fruit. In the latter part of May or the first of June the paths should be mulched to keep the soil moist and the fruit clean. The fruit is in best condition to be picked in the morning of the day it is to be marketed, but if picked in the afternoon and stored in a cool place over night it can be sold in good condition the following day. If allowed to stand in the sunlight, the fruit is soon injured.

After fruiting, the mulch in the paths should be removed and the ground thoroughly worked. If the plants are thick, the beds are improved by thinning. A coating of fertilizer can be profitably applied at this time. It insures a vigorous growth of the plants and the formation of strong crowns for the next season's fruiting. Every strawberry bed should bear at least two profitable crops of good fruit. The first crop is usually the larger, but requires a somewhat greater outlay to produce it than the second.

In setting out new beds, Mr. Kinney does not advise the average planter to employ a large number of varieties. He says: "Three or four kinds are enough for ordinary purposes, and those that are the most desirable at the present time we believe to be the Dubach, Charles Downing, Gandy and Haverland. These are all productive varieties, which, when well grown, bear fruit of rare excellence."

Sweet Peas.

As soon as sweet peas are well above ground the plants ought to be staked. This is an important point, and here are some directions from Vick: Give preference to new twiggy sticks undressed. The delight and beauty of the sweet pea is to ramble and hang from the points of the twigs and therefore should be allowed to ramble at will, and what is of the last importance is a mulch of some light material. Should the weather be dry and hot, any refuse, such as well decomposed leaf mold, spent hops or horse droppings well broken, will answer this purpose, or all these mixed together would form an excellent dressing, and this to the sweet pea, and indeed to everything else, is of infinitely more importance than watering, beneficial as this is in some cases. The stakes should be put in with the crowbar and made thoroughly firm.

The Gladiolus.

The cultivation of the gladiolus is very simple. It thrives in any ordinary garden soil. Planted from the last of April to the middle of June in the eastern states, and correspondingly in other sections, it always flowers. It is one of



THE SNOW WHITE GLADIOLUS.

the most useful and showy of cut flowers for house decoration. The bulbs should be lifted after the frost has wilted the foliage in the autumn.

There are many varieties of this flower, but the one depicted in the cut, it is claimed, is the best white gladiolus ever grown. Another variety worthy of special mention is the gladiolus childi. This new strain, which represents all the colors known to the gladiolus, is said to be stronger and more vigorous than many other kinds. Lemon's new hardy hybrid gladioluses, with their odd and fanciful markings and graceful shapes, are attracting deserved attention and must be seen to be fully appreciated. These last named are early and hardy.

Propagation by Layers.

All vines and plants that have runners or slender shoots that fall to the ground may be multiplied readily by layers. The blackcap raspberry is an instance. It is only necessary to secure the tip by a slight covering of earth to produce strong plants. In many cases it is necessary to lay down the branches and to cover them. When rooted, these layers are severed from the parent. The strongest plants, as a rule, are obtained by securing only one plant from a shoot. This is done by covering with earth at one point and over a bud. Generally speaking, the best season for working layers is when the leaves are forming in the spring, though soft and growing shoots may be layered in the summer and hardy shrubs in the fall.

Thousands of people testify to Williams' Royal Crown Remedy. Get a circular from any first-class druggist. Take no substitute. The best and cheapest remedy.

"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used Relieved in your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. Constipation While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken Life of Misery with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind."

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PURE
POWDERED
LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
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Sole by All Grocers and Druggists.
J. W. GILLETTE, Toronto.

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For the Treatment of Alcoholism and Morphomania, are now open in LONDON & WOODSTOCK

The Dunlop Cures effectually and permanently take away all desire for liquor, opiates and tobacco, and restore the system to its former tone and vigor without any incidental injury. For particulars apply to the secretaries, J. H. FLOOD, 110 Dundas street, London, or D. A. McLEOD, Woodstock.

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THE NEW CELERY CULTURE.

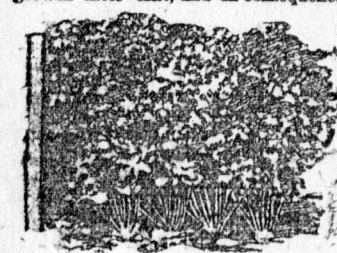
In Which the Plants, Being Closely Crowded, Blanch Without Banking Up.

The main feature of the new celery culture is an original method described by Robert Nivins in the Rural New Yorker, briefly stated, is a soil well enriched and prepared with great care, being made as fine and open as tools can make it. It is then marked off in rows seven inches apart each way. The plants, started as usual from seed, are set out in the rows marked seven inches apart all over the field. They are cultivated with the wheel hoe and hand tools as long as possible and irrigated or watered so that the soil never becomes very dry. Mr. Nivins, in addition to manure plowed under, scattered about 1,500 pounds of a chemical fertilizer called celery fertilizer to every acre. His success was phenomenal.

M. H. Beckwith, writing from the Delaware station to Rural New Yorker, tells of his first in a small way of the new culture last season. He says:

"We planted six rows of 60 plants each, set seven inches apart in the rows and the first two rows seven inches apart. These seemed so close that the remaining rows were planted 12 inches apart. The varieties grown were the White Flame and the Golden Self Blanching. During July and August there was very little rain, and the plants made little growth. The six rows made such a narrow bed—only 60 inches between the outside rows—that we feared the plants would not blanch well, and about Sept. 10 we placed two boards one foot wide, one above the other, on each side of the bed to exclude the light.

"The plants made very little further growth after that, and in consequence



CELERY AS GROWN BY THE NEW METHOD. The Golden Self Blanching was not well blanched, although the stalks were so very tender that they would break off when one attempted to pull up a plant by taking hold close to the ground. The White Flame was perfectly blanched and of excellent quality. Late in autumn the Golden Self Blanching plants were packed away in a narrow trench dug as deep as the plants were long, many of them being 8 feet, where the stalks continued blanching. We are so well pleased with this method that we shall try it again the coming season and shall set the plants seven inches apart each way and make the bed very much wider, as we think by so doing the plants will blanch better.

The five rows shown in the cut are planted after the Nivins method. Mr. Nivins's celery blanching nicely and was much cleaner and brighter than celery banked with earth. He claimed 100,000 good plants to the acre, allowing 25,000 for small plants and misses, and assumes that to grow such an amount of celery the old way would require at least 10 times as much labor. He emphasizes the importance of plenty of fertilizer and plenty of water to make the new method a success.

After Swarming Prevented. Frank Cloverdale writes in The Bee Keeper's Review that he has prevented after swarming by having the swarm on the old stand, then placing the old hive by its side with its entrance near that of the newly hived swarm. The old hive is then closed except that a bee escape is placed in the entrance on the side next to the new hive. Of course every bee that leaves the old hive never gets back, but finds its way into the new swarm. All of the working force and all of the young bees when they come out to play are thrown into the new swarm. In seven or eight days the old hive can be given a new stand, the same as in the Haddon plan, but it will be completely robbed of all the bees except the young, downy, just hatched ones, and after swarming will positively be prevented in every case.

If no increase is desired, the escape can be left in place for a longer period—21 days if the weather is warm, or if it is cool it may be taken away at the end of two weeks. When the bees have all hatched out, the few remaining may be shaken off in front of the new swarm and the honey extracted from the combs, or they can be used in any way thought best. Or the matter may simply be carried to such an extent that the old colony will be so weakened that not only will it not swarm, but it will not be sufficiently populous for winter, but will still be able to care for and protect the combs until fall, when the two colonies may be united, the better queen being preserved.

In the Cornfield. The three essentials to corn culture, according to a correspondent of American Cultivator, are clover, manure and good cultivation. He affirms that clover seed is the finest that can be had for corn, but manure is also needed. Manure thoroughly, and the crop will be large, and the fertility of the soil will remain.

Timely cultivation is more essential than a haphazard cultivation dragged along through the whole season. The soil is first thoroughly prepared and mellowed, and then cultivation must begin within a few weeks after the corn is planted. It should then be repeated about every two weeks until the corn is too high for this work. Early cultivation makes the stalks grow, and late cultivation makes good ears and firm grains form. One is as essential as the other.

Counterfeits are on the track of Williams' Royal Crown Remedy. It is making such wonderful cures. Those using it should see that the name is on the wrapper and bottle thus: "ISAAC WILLIAMS CO."

THE IDEAL SILO.

Illustrated Directions For the Construction of a Round Silo.

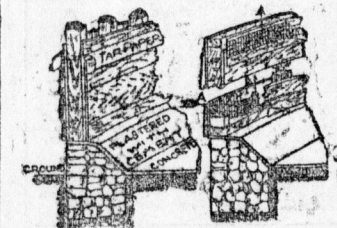
The ideal shape of a silo is that of a cylinder. This gives less wall exposure to the ensilage and does away with the corners. It combines the elements of greatest strength with the least amount of building material and can be built at less cost than any other good silo, according to the latest authority in such matters—namely, Professor P. H. King of the Wisconsin experiment station. We here reproduce from the annual report of the station Professor King's illustrated directions for building a round silo.

The foundation of the round silo, as of any other form, should consist of masonry, and if the wall does not extend more than 18 inches above the surface of

LAYING AND LEVELING FOUNDATION OF ROUND SILO.

the ground outside its thickness need not exceed 18 to 19 inches. Wherever the silo is an attachment to a basement barn and where it is practicable to do so, the bottom of the silo should extend to the level of the floor upon which the stock is fed. The round silo of wood may be set upon a stone basement extending 8 or 10 feet below the surface of the ground as readily and with the same advantages as any other type. Indeed I would urge the practice generally of sinking the bottom of the silo at least two or three feet below the bottom of the feeding stable wherever the ground is dry enough to prevent water from draining into it. Silage can be readily fed out from this depth, and the increase of depth thus secured is very important.

In the first cut is shown one method of laying and leveling the foundation wall where it is only 3 to 4 feet high. A is a center post with top level with the top of the proposed wall. B B are boards nailed to stakes with their top level with the top of the center post, and C is a straight edge which turns on a pin at A. A simpler method is to drive down a stake like a fork handle at the center A, then bore a hole through a board large enough to slip easily over the stake; then setting this board to the length of the radius of the silo wall it can be turned about in determining the position of the outer edge of the wall. When the wall is once started, it can be laid up with the plumb or level, as any other wall is. In bracing the wall to a level a long straight edge may be used reaching from the center to the wall, or it may be laid upon the wall directly stretching from point to point like the chord of a circle. The top of the wall inside should be beveled so as to nearly meet the lining of the structure above, as shown in the second cut.



CONSTRUCTION OF ALL WOOD ROUND SILO.

In the second illustration is shown the construction of an all wood round silo. Sills 2 by 4 cut in season on a radius of the silo circle, bedded in mortar and toenailed together. Plates the same, applied to tops of studding. Studding 2 by 4 one foot apart. Short lengths may be used, lapped to get the depth; sixteens and fourteens will give a silo 80 feet deep. Lining made from fencing ripped in two. Outside sheeting the same. Siding for silos under 60 feet outside diameter, common siding rabbeted. For silos more than 28 feet outside diameter common drop siding or shiplap may be used. A shows ventilators between studding. Anger holes are bored in bottom between studding, and the boards lack two inches of reaching plate at top inside. Both sets of openings are covered with wire cloth to keep out vermin. There should be a line of feeding doors from top to bottom, each 2 to 3 feet by 5 feet and about 2 to 3 feet apart.

When the round silo is not practicable, Professor King advises the form to be as nearly square as may be. The long, narrow silo is to be avoided on account of the extra side exposure.

The Houdans. The Houdans are a French nonsetting breed. They are in reality excellent table fowls, though they do not sell well in all markets, owing to their dark legs. Some of our breeders consider the Houdans very susceptible to roup in damp weather. They are, however, ranked by many as of special value on account of hardiness. The Houdans are plentiful producers of eggs.

On the Country Road. At the Iowa stations it was found that a small quantity of liquid manure sprinkled around the corn when about two-thirds grown increased the vigor of the plant and the yield.

The owner of the famous trotting mare Nancy Hanks says: "My horses stand on loam; they eat it; they sleep on it. Mother earth is the best horse for a horse that I know of. Give a horse plenty of air and light, plenty of exercise, plenty of the right kind of food and plenty of clean loam to eat, and he will always be in good condition."

Grass needs a solid, firm soil to grow freely and live long. Yet it is hard work to get the ordinary farmer to use the roller after or before sowing grass seed. Experiments conducted by the government agricultural officials in Canada show that a bushel of sound wheat, used for feeding purposes, will add 15 pounds to the weight of a pig.

A hop vine makes a fine covering for a trellis over the back door or the other buildings, and then in addition the hops are a clear source of profit.

Small doctors' bills—Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills. Get Williams'. In the spring Williams' Royal Crown Remedy and Pills will cure dyspepsia.



GOOD ADVICE TO DAIRYMEN.

"Mark Out Your Course Carefully and Stick to It."

A correspondent of a local paper, speaking of the lower price that butter is bringing, raised the question if it will pay to feed as much grain to our cows. In one form or another this question comes up every season. There are a large class of dairymen who will feed fairly well while butter is bringing a good price, but as soon as the market drops off they drop the grain feed. This I consider the height of folly. By so doing cows will lose in flesh and are in poor condition to go out this season, consequently will be of but little profit during the best of the grass season.

This reminds me of the advice I received from one of our most successful dairymen when I bought the old home, getting the money of this gentleman to pay off the other heirs. Said he: "Young man, carefully mark out your course and then stick to it. If you conclude to raise pigs to consume your skim-milk, raise pigs whether the price is high or low." He then gave me a leaf from his own experience, saying:

"The first year I came on the farm I bought a pig and bought corn to winter them. Since then I have never bought corn or pigs, but my hog manure has made my corn, and I have raised my pigs, and every year I had about as many pigs to butcher. The market men soon found out I had pigs to sell every season no matter what the price, for I had just what they wanted. Some of my neighbors tried pigs; then calves seemed to pay best, and they changed to calves; then again pigs were high, and they discarded calves and bought pigs at high prices, only to find every one ready to jump into the same boat." There is no profit in spasmodic feeding.

The gentleman above referred to was in his day one of our most liberal grain feeders. At the time he bought his farm it would keep about 11 cows. Like many farms, it was more or less grown to briars and weeds. These he cut and put in the pigpen, which helped to augment the manure pile to grow the crop of corn. Often a good crop of corn was grown on the ground that before produced little else but weeds and briars. A few years after our first acquaintance with him he had increased the number of cows to 35 and soon after sold the farm for \$11,000—Josiah D. Smith in Hoard's Dairyman.

Dairy Cheesemaking.

After the milk is properly ripened heat it to 82 degrees in the summer and 84 in the spring and fall during cool weather. After the proper heat is attained add the rennet in quantity to coagulate milk in from 50 to 60 minutes. Then cut the curd in cubes of about three-eighths of an inch each, then stir gently 10 to 15 minutes, then apply heat, slowly at first, and raise the heat to from 90 to 92 degrees, when the heat can be raised rapidly to 95 degrees, when the whey can be drawn. Then stir the curd gently until it begins to pack.

When sufficient acid is developed in the curd and cooled down to 85 degrees, grind and salt about 24 pounds of salt to 1,000 pounds milk. Then the curd is put to press. The pressure gradually until the whey is pressed out. The cheese should be in press about 24 hours. The cutting room should be of a uniform temperature of about 70 degrees. After cheese is properly cut, if not marketed, it should be placed in a cool room so the curing process will be retarded. Curing rooms should be so constructed that the temperature can be invariably kept at from 60 to 70 degrees.—Farmers' Institute Question Box.

Cleaning a New Churn.

A new churn should always be soaked for several days before it is used, and if it is perfectly tight when this is done the bolts should be loosened, or else it will warp and get out of shape. Some manufacturers stencil this instruction right on the churn, and yet many butter makers neglect this simple precaution.

If not soaked well, the first churnings are apt to get a woody taste. Many are the different ways of soaking, some recommending this, that and everything, but cold water will absorb most flavors if changed often, yet I should prefer the following method: Soak in cold water for 24 hours, changing two or three times, then churn for an hour with a solution of some weak alkali (powdered lye or lime), then rinse with boiling hot water, and if at hand soak for 24 hours with clean flavored butter milk or sour skim milk, repeating this if practical. After that wash the churn as usual, as, for instance, by first rinsing with cold water, then churning for 10 minutes with boiling hot water, and if steam is available steam it sufficiently to make the churn hot enough to dry itself.—Dairy Messenger.

Decreasing Butter Yield.

I wish to ask you a question in regard to the yield of butter. We are running a co-operative creamery; pay according to Babcock test. All through the winter we made five pounds of butter to 100 pounds of milk. About the middle of February our yield began to drop off until now it is down to 4.50 the milk tests less. The patrons are feeding just the same as in the winter. Is the milk poorer in butter fat in the spring months than in the winter? Or what is the trouble?

ELMWOOD CREAMERY. If in addition to giving the yield of butter the actual test had been added, we might have found some defect in skimming or churning to account in part for the decreased butter returns. There is no reason for a decreased percent in butter fat unless there has been an addition of fresh cows or the cows have been more exposed in the cold spring rains and winds. It is well worth while to notice these things and investigate their causes. The Babcock test ought to put you in the way of making some discoveries. If all the herds are not affected in the same way, make a note of the different conditions.—Hoard's Dairyman.

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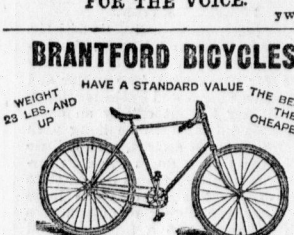
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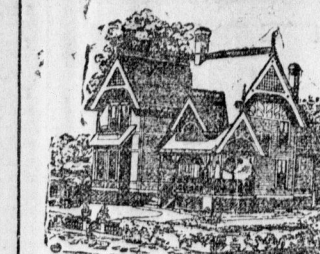
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