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Mr. Gladstone's Majority.
LONDON, July 16.—There has been a very considerable change of scene since the end of last week. The English boroughs had been declared by a large majority for Lord Salisbury and Union; and, though it was not believed that this preponderance could be maintained, the best judges on both sides still thought that the final majority for Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule would be small. It now promises to be towards 50, the actual known majority this morning being 40. The ancient antagonism between the counties and the boroughs has once more declared itself.

The counties have in one sense reversed the verdict of the boroughs. In other words, though Mr. Gladstone has gained not many more seats in the counties than he did in the boroughs, he has gained enough to insure him, when they are combined with the seats held and gained elsewhere, an actual numerical majority in the new House of Commons. The net Gladstonian gains in the English counties up to this morning are no less than 29. The net gain in the English boroughs was 24. The total net Gladstonian gains are 53. The Unionist majority in England, including counties and boroughs, is 75. The Gladstonian majority in Wales is 20; in Scotland 29; the Unionist majority in the whole of Great Britain, 26; the Home Rule majority in Ireland, 46. These figures bring out clearly the true nature of the contest and its result. Ireland gives the casting vote in her own favor, which she has a clear constitutional right to do. The total votes throughout the Kingdom thus far show an anti-Unionist majority of nearly 200,000 votes. This would perhaps disappear if the votes in uncontested constituencies should be counted.

No feature in the election is more remarkable than the vitality of those Liberal-Unionists who were to have been extinguished. They now number 43.

LIBERAL-UNIONIST VITALITY.
The returns for the House as a whole are now in for all but 22 seats. No more than six of the remaining seats are thought doubtful. It is, therefore, possible to consider the general result of the election as pretty well settled. It is settled in Ireland also, where the anti-Parnellites have made good their predictions and beaten the Parnellites handsomely. They stand 59 to 8. The changes in Ireland, Scotland and Wales during the week have not been numerous. They would not of themselves have given Mr. Gladstone a majority. His return to office is, having regard to the state of matters last Saturday, the work of the agricultural laborer. It is Hodge who has made him for the fourth time Prime Minister. It is the bucolic constituencies which have overruled the urban. The plowman and the hedger are for the moment the arbiters of the destinies of Great Britain. The two heroes of the hour are Hodge and Mr. Gladstone. Neither could have won without the other. It is not alleged that Hodge knows or cares much about Home Rule. He has builded better than he knew; or, as the Unionists think, worse.

WHOLLY DEPENDENT ON IRISH SUPPORT.
The net result of this long struggle is, as shown above, to leave Mr. Gladstone wholly dependent on Irish support.

The coming bill must now be such as Archbishop Walsh and the other real leaders of the Irish Home Rulers will accept. Should he agree with them upon the main lines of it, even then his difficulties will only have begun. He cannot now hope to be absolute master in his own house. Never was a more heterogeneous majority than that which will group itself around and behind him. The Irish themselves will accept no party nor personal label. They are not Liberals and they are not Gladstonians. They are Irish. It is not to be supposed that the two wings, Parnellite and anti-Parnellite, which are just emerging from the fires of a hot contest, will act cordially together. Each will act with reference to what it believes to be the interests of Ireland. The beliefs of the two sections are considerably divergent. Neither can afford to be outbid by the other. Supposing they agree, there remain other elements of the majority to be considered.

The Labor members, now numbering seven, admittedly put labor before Home Rule, and their numerical strength in the House of Commons bears no proportions to their real strength in the country. They do not think that they have been fairly elected. Some of them are hostile to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Burns most of all. Their demand for immediate attention will be peremptory.

THE SCOTCH AND WELSH SUPPORTERS.
A great portion of Mr. Gladstone's most zealous followers are Scotch and Welsh. Among both these are symptoms, not of revolt, but of discontent, at the probable order in which the great questions will be taken. Both are keen for disestablishment. There was, indeed, an actual Welsh revolt against Mr. Gladstone's authority last session, and the leader of that revolt is again elected. The London Progressives have an equally clear view of the urgent necessity of municipal reform and first of all of giving a free hand to the London County Council. Lastly, there is Hodge and the large number of county members who owe their seats to him, in virtue of every express and sweeping pledges on rural, economical and social questions.

All these sections have to be satisfied, and behind all is a great body of settled English opinion which still regards any scheme for a Dublin Parliament with unaltered and unalterable hostility.

Whatever Mr. Gladstone may propose the Unionists will refuse to accept, and the Unionists will be a compact body well led, numbering more than 300 in a House of 670 members. In no conceivable event will it be an easy matter to force any Home Rule Bill whatever through the House of Commons, in the face of such an opposition. Nobody can have forgotten what happened in 1886. Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule scheme was wrecked before it came to a vote on the second reading. The land-purchase half of it melted away under the hot breath of almost universal detestation. Now, as then, members have to reckon with their constituents; and if anything in the long drawn agony of these elections be plain, it is that with a large proportion of Gladstonian constituents it is not Home Rule which holds the first place in their affections. That is what the Unionists will urge, and that is the view on which the House of Lords are almost certain to act. It is pretty generally assumed that Mr. Gladstone will be able to carry some sort of a Home Rule bill through the Commons, and that the Lords will throw it out.

In view of the distribution of political forces which I have briefly indicated, you can judge for yourselves in America what the chances are in the Commons as to the Lords.—*World.*

THE FRAUD WAS AN OLD ONE.

But the Perpetrators Found Many Dupes in Ontario

SIMCOE, Ont. July 18.—About three weeks ago this advertisement appeared in The Toronto Globe.

TEACHER WANTED—MALE—OR FEMALE—not over 30 years old, by a wealthy widow, lately from England, to instruct her two boys, aged 11 and 13, for two years while travelling; salary \$900 per annum and expenses; applicants must furnish proof of exceptional moral character and ability in teaching. Applications received until July 22, enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope; duties to commence July 22. Address Lock Box 276, Simcoe.

Miss Clara Taylor of Toronto Junction answered the advertisement, and shortly afterwards received a letter signed by W. E. Norton, purporting to be a real estate agent and conveyancer in Simcoe, intimating that Hon. Mrs. Jones, the English lady for whom he was acting, had chosen her from among a score or more applicants. The letter requested that Miss Taylor should meet the writer at the Queen's Hotel Toronto, on July 23 at 10 o'clock to enter upon her duties. By way of postscript the letter added that would be necessary for Miss Taylor to send \$10 to lock-box 276, Simcoe, as a "guarantee of good faith." The letter also warned Miss Taylor that the position would only be kept open for her until July 17—that if the \$10 had not arrived by that time the position would be given to the next most satisfactory applicant. An agreement with seals affixed, was enclosed, which was to be signed and forwarded, under which Miss Taylor and the mythical Hon. Mrs. Jones bound themselves severally and jointly to remain the parties to the first and second parts for two years.

Miss Taylor, like the sensible girl that she is, recognized the ear wings of the ancient fraud, and instead of forwarding the \$10 promptly handed over the correspondence to the Attorney-General's Department.

W. W. Nichol of Stratford was also lucky enough to be chosen, but the letter which he received from Norton gave the name of the wealthy lady as Hon. Mrs. Stephenson. It requested Nichol to meet the writer at the Kirby House, Brantford on July 12, and requested the \$10 guarantee of good faith to be forwarded by the 15th otherwise another of the applicants would be engaged.

The case was put into the hands of Detective Murray and he visited Simcoe and learned that box 276 was rented by W. E. Kelly, a lawyer of that town, ostensibly for one Norton. The box contained innumerable postoffice orders and registered letters addressed to Norton, but no person had called for the mail for days.

Detective Murray obtained specimens of Kelly's handwriting and was satisfied that Kelly wrote the Norton letters, but in order that there should be no mistake left for Toronto to have the two compared by experts. He left instructions with the County Attorney to arrest Kelly and an ex-school teacher named Chrysler in the event of the men calling for the letters.

Acting on these instructions Kelly and Chrysler were to-day arrested. Kelly was released on \$4000 bail, but Chrysler is still in jail. They will have an examination on July 22.

The Dismissed Annexationist.

TORONTO, Ont., July 18.—Ever since the publication of the correspondence between Sir Oliver Mowat and Elgin Myers matters have remained *in statu quo* between the parties. The Attorney-General, it will be remembered, demanded Mr. Myers' resignation, and the latter not only refused to resign, but insisted that he could only be dismissed after an official enquiry into his conduct. This rather staggered the Government for a time, but it has been finally determined that the preacher of annexation must go. The only question is as to whether dismissal shall take place at once or after the formality of an enquiry. Should it be decided to hold an investigation, Amelius Irving, Q. C., will conduct it. But it will be a mere matter of form, as sentence has been practically pronounced already. Mr. Myers must go.

Manitoba Crops.
WINNIPEG, July 18.—Telegraphic reports to the C.P.R. this morning, state that the crops in all parts of Manitoba and North-west are in magnificent condition. The rains which have fallen during the last ten days have done an immense amount of good and as they were general the whole country has been benefited in consequence.

Ireland and the C.P.R.
LONDON, July 18.—The Times to-day publishes a letter from Sir Edward Watkin, Liberal-Unionist, member-elect, of the House of Commons for Hythe and chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, demanding a settlement of the Irish question by the construction of the tunnel under the English channel and another tunnel under Irish channel. Sir Edward says this would place Ireland on the shortest sea route to all the great west and to the east; by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Surveys have shown that the project is feasible and that the cost would not exceed £20,000,000.

A Bridegroom Arrested for a Forgery Committed in Toronto.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 17.—Louis Levensger, aged 28, fled from Toronto two years ago with the proceeds of a forged note for \$2000. At the time he was engaged to be married to a young Toronto lady. The police watched the young woman and yesterday she and her mother boarded a train for Suspension Bridge, N. Y. The police of that town were notified and when Levensger met the train he was arrested. He agreed to return to Toronto voluntarily and was sent there in charge of an officer.

Levensger and the young lady were to have been married as soon as she alighted from the train.

A Chartist Leader's Death.

LONDON, July 18.—Thomas Cooper, the former Chartist leader, is dead. He was 87 years of age and was born in Leicester. He was a shoemaker in early life but taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French and at the age of 23 became a school master. He became leader of Chartists of Leicester in 1841 and in the following year was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for conspiracy and sedition. He afterwards edited several radical and sceptical papers and was then engaged as a travelling lecturer on history, poetry and general literature. In 1858 his views on religion changed and he began lecturing on the "Evidences of Christianity." He was the author of several novels and a book of poems.

What a British Farm Delegate Thinks of the West and the Canadian Tariff—Failed to Agree With Sir Charles Tupper.

Mr. John McQueen, the British farmer's delegate in Canada, to the Dominion Government on the agricultural condition of the Maritimes provinces was suppressed by the Ottawa ministry, is in the city to-day. Mr. McQueen is on his way to his home in Scotland, after a month's tour in the Western States and the Canadian North-West, with a view of satisfying himself as to the best possible location for the settlement of British farmers on the American continent. The result has been a victory for the Canadian North-West. So confident is Mr. McQueen in the future of Manitoba and the Territories that he has decided to spend the remainder of his life there. He has already purchased 20,000 acres of land in the Souris Valley. He leaves for Liverpool to-morrow morning on the "Sardinian," and on arriving in Scotland will urge his fellow-countrymen to the Canadian North-West. He himself will begin farming operations on his new estate in the Souris Valley next spring. Stock-raising will be the principle business of that farm, as Mr. McQueen is the most successful and celebrated breeder of Galloway cattle in the world. Questioned as to his views on the effects of the Canadian trade policy on the North-West, Mr. McQueen explained that although he attributed most of the agricultural depression of the Maritimes provinces to that policy, nevertheless there was no inconsistency in his recent decision to take up a farm in another part of Canada where the same policy operated. "My reason," he said, "is this: The natural market for the mixed products of Eastern Canada is the United States from which you know they are excluded. But wheat and cattle are the staples of the North-West for which the market is Great Britain, and that market is free. That is a sufficient explanation. Of course it is true that on all articles which the North-West farmers buy from the United States they are heavily taxed, and that is a great drawback. But they have the chief desideratum, a good free market to sell in."

Speaking of the suppressed report, Mr. McQueen said that the Canadian ministers seemed to suspect that he might report against their tariff policy. Before he had time to prepare his conclusions, Hon. Mr. Carling, the Minister of Agriculture, urged him to see Sir Charles Tupper. He went to see Sir Charles and when he made known his views to the High Commissioner that gentlemen did his utmost to dissuade him from his freetrade notions. "We had it hot and heavy," said Mr. McQueen to-day, "and he continued, in a stern Scotch tone: 'I could not in conscience advise my friends otherwise, and it ended by Sir Charles as good as calling me a liar, and we are on these terms yet.'"

Mr. McQueen expects that the presence of Hon. Mr. Blake in the Imperial House of Commons will be of inestimable advantage to Canada.

Sing Sing's Narrow Escape.

NEW YORK, July 18.—It has just been learned that the bolts which locked the cells of fifty prisoners in Sing Sing prison were discovered open by Guard Vaughn early on Friday morning as he was making the rounds. He reported the matter to headquarters. The official in charge sent for Captain of the Guard Peter Short, whom they held responsible, and he and four other guards were discharged. It is a serious charge against the guards responsible for it, and had the prisoners been conscious that their cells were unlocked they could have easily made a break and overpowered the officers. If they saw it they could have liberated the entire 1000 prisoners. The warden and principal-keeper were horror-stricken when informed of the official negligence of the guards, and expressed surprise that the prisoners did not take advantage of it.

Thousands Lost in Transit.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—A valuable package entrusted to the care of the Adams Express Company has been lost in transit somewhere between New York and this city. As the storey is given out the package is one of seven similar ones placed in the company's hands in New York city for delivery at some point beyond this city. In checking off his express matter here the agent could account for but six packages. The value of the package is variously placed, \$60,000 being the highest amount named. General Barton, local superintendent of the Adams Company, was seen last night, and the above storey repeated to him. He simply said: "The storey is far from right, but I will tell you nothing, and he did not. Other Adams employees are as close-mouthed as their superior officer."

A Weird Ceremony.

CHICAGO, July 17.—A strange and weirdly dramatic scene was enacted last night on the south shore of Lake Michigan. At the base of a quiet ridge of glistening white sand near the water's edge there was lighted a funeral pyre, and all that was mortal of Allen Collins, President of the Dallas (Tex.) Suicide Club was by his written request reduced to ashes. The Whitechapel club of this city had charge of the strange ceremony. The torch was applied to the pile of pitch-soaked wood at 10.50 o'clock and during the five hours that the body burned impressive ceremonies were performed, consisting of music, recitations and addresses. Collins committed suicide July 8 by shooting himself through the head on Madison-st. He left a letter to his closest friend, Honore Joseph Jackson, directing that his body be turned over to the Whitechapel Club for incineration.

A Huge Sea Serpent.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 18.—Early Wednesday morning while the schooner "Madeline Dowling," on its way from Buffalo to this city, was passing the Dunning, about 150 miles east of here in Lake Erie, Captain Patrick Woods saw, about a half a mile ahead, the waters of the lake lashed into a foam. Drawing near, to the surprise of the captain and all on board, a huge sea serpent, wrestling about in the waters, as if fighting with an unseen enemy, was seen. It soon quieted down and lay at full length on the surface of the water. Capt. Woods estimates it to be about fifty feet in length and not less than four feet in circumference of body. Its head was projecting from the water about four feet. He says it was a terrible looking object. It had viciously sparkling eyes and a large head. Fins were plainly seen, seemingly sufficiently large to assist the snake in propelling itself through the water. The body was dark brown in color, which was uniform all along. From what he says it would be capable of crushing a yawl boat and its occupants. As the vessel passed on its course the snake was seen disporting itself on the lake. At the time he saw it the lake was calm, and there could be no mistake in recognizing the object.

Cost of Racing in England.

Mr. L. H. Curzon estimates the horses at present "devoted to the service of the turf" in England, including those in training, sires, mares, foals, and yearlings, at 10,000. On these he puts an average value of £300 apiece, and on the £3,000,000 thus obtained he charges 5 per cent. interest making £150,000 a year for capital account. He then assumes that half the 10,000 horses are in training, and allows £156 per head for trainers' bills, making £780,000 a year, £10 per head for entries and forfeits, making £50,000 a year, and £25 per head for traveling expenses and jockeys' fees amounting to an additional £125,000 a year. These sums make up a grand total of £1,105,000 as the annual cost, including interest of capital and expenses, of the horses "devoted to the service of the turf." No charge is made for the expenses of stud farms. He puts the number of persons "employed in various capacities in direct connection with racing" at 10,000, and the average earnings of these, including board and lodging, at £1 a week each, or more than \$500,000 a year.

"A thousand pounds," says Mr. Curzon "for riding a Derby winner has become to be looked upon as quite a common fee," and he states that "over \$5000 on one occasion was paid to the rider of a Derby winner." We believe that £3000 of this was given to him by the owner of the colt, and the rest by other people who had won largely in bets. As the author very truly says, jockeys receive many presents besides money, such as "dog carts and yachts," and cases of champagne." A famous jockey received, "it was said, in two seasons, as many boxes of cigars as would have stocked a modest shop," and he was given "seven gold watches (he always used a silver one) and seven finger-rings set with diamonds."—*The Saturday Review.*

MARKETS
AT WATCHMAN,
July 6th, 1892.
Gold, 80 00 to 0 75
... 0 00 to 0 75
... 0 00 to 0 73
... 0 00 to 0 63
... 2 05 to 2 25
... 2 20 to 2 40
... 2 30 to 2 50
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... 0 70 to 0 90
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... 0 20 to 0 00
... 0 11 to 0 13
... 0 05 to 0 07
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... 3 00 to 6 00
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... 0 00 to 0 30
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... 0 09 to 0 10
... 0 00 to 17 50
... 6 00 to 8 00
... 0 00 to 0 00
... 11 00 to 16 00
... 0 50 to 0 60
... 0 50 to 0 60
... 0 00 to 5 00
... 2 00 to 3 00
... 4 50 to 5 00
... 0 00 to 0 75
... 12 00 to 14 00
... 1 10 to 1 20
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