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British Tory Tactics

Conference Meetings of the Unions.

New Planks Put in the Party Platform.

Irish Local Government Legislation To Be Dropped—A Labor Department and a Labor Minister Proposed—Representation To Be Remodeled.

BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Nov. 24.—The conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations opened in this city to-day. The appearance of Lord Salisbury on the platform was marked by vociferous cheering. Chairman H. Byron, M. P. for East Bradford, called the conference to order. He made an optimistic speech, predicting the success of the party at the next general election, and took occasion to highly praise the attitude of the Liberal-Unionists. Lord Windsor was elected president of the National Union for the ensuing year.

A resolution of congratulation to the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour upon his promotion to the position of First Lord of the Treasury was proposed by Ashmead Bartlett, M.P., who said Mr. Balfour had rescued Ireland and that his administration had resulted in great benefit to the Irish people.

BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 25.—At the Conservative conference yesterday resolutions were unanimously adopted, pledging the conference to resist the proposal to disestablish the Church of Wales. The following was also passed:

"That having regard to the extraordinary disproportion in the representation of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland in the Imperial Parliament, it is most desirable that steps be taken to redress these inequalities."

"That this conference is of the opinion that when the question of representation of the people is reopened by Parliament serious consideration should be given to the claims of women to be admitted to the franchise when otherwise entitled by ownership or occupation."

H. S. Neale offered the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this conference the attitude of the Conservative party towards bona fide labor candidates should be one of sympathy and encouragement." This resolution did not exactly meet the views of some of the delegates, and after some debate the word "unionist" was inserted before "labor," and so amended was adopted.

Sir Albert Rollitt, M. P. for the south division of Islington, and a member of the Conservative Council, submitted the following: "That the conference regards with the utmost satisfaction the improved social and industrial condition of Ireland under the present Government, and cordially indorses the intention of the Ministers to introduce next session bills for the extension of local government and also for the promotion of technical education in that part of the United Kingdom."

This resolution gave rise to an excited discussion. A number of the delegates made speeches against the adoption of the resolution, urging that there had been enough Irish legislation, while others held that the Government ought to be left a free hand to deal with Ireland. The Marquis of Grandby cut off further debate by moving the previous question, and the motion was carried by a large majority amid enthusiastic cheering.

The effect of passing the previous question here differs from the American parliamentary practice. Here the passing of the previous question is tantamount to a rejection of the original motion by postponing the consideration of subjects whereto the previous question relates. Sir Albert Rollitt was not satisfied with this vote, actually rejecting his resolution, and demanded that another division be taken. This was done, and again the resolution was heavily defeated.

The following resolutions were also adopted: By Ernest Spencer—"That considering the great importance of labor questions, it is desirable that a labor department shall be formed by the Government, to be presided over by a minister of the crown, to be termed the Labor Minister."

By J. J. Harris, secretary to the Trades Congress Committee—"That this conference desires to express its thanks to Lord Salisbury's Ministry for appointing so large a number of workingmen as factory inspectors, but at the same time hopes that the Government may see its way to appoint women inspectors for employments in which their own sex are engaged."

AN EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The movement among the Conservatives which resulted in a decision by the Birmingham conference against the Government's continuing to maintain Irish legislation, which was the principal feature of its policy, has been previously described. The main object is to apply to England the principles of the Irish Land Purchase Act. It is claimed that by the adoption of such a measure the English laborer would be enabled to acquire small plots at a low figure and through simple methods. The State would assist the farmers to become owners of land after the lapse of a certain number of years without their paying more than the customary rentals. This, in brief, is an outline of the new policy that the Conservatives now propose to adopt.

Party clamor for what the Conservative press now calls a "Great Britain Agricultural Relief Bill" becomes daily more vehement. The Standard and Globe and leading Tory journals generally throughout the country express the opinion that the last session of the present Parliament ought not to be devoted to Ireland. The Globe, while admitting that the Cabinet are pledged in this respect, suggests that the Government should simultaneously promote a British Land Purchase Bill and an Irish Local Bill. It says that such action would checkmate the Gladstonians, who would not dare to oppose the former bill for fear of the resentment of small farmers and agricultural laborers, and that if the Liberals hotly obstructed the Irish Local Government that bill could be dropped, while the British Land Purchase Bill could be proceeded with although Parliament's life was prolonged till the summer of 1893.

A SPEECH BY SALISBURY.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—At a large meeting in Masonic Hall last evening Lord Salisbury and party were received with great enthusiasm on entering. In the course of his address Lord Salisbury said the Liberals had made an effort on every platform to turn the attention of the electors away from a question of vital importance to the integrity of the empire to matters of much less interest. He would not deny the importance of the celebrated Newcastle programme. If the Unionist Government remained in power and the existing state of affairs in Ireland was maintained, there was no reason why those subjects should not be cordially considered. "Home Rule in the hands of the Gladstonians," said Lord Salisbury, "appears to me like a nasty medicine in capsules of gelatine for the electors. While I cannot admit that it is our duty to ignore the gigantic issue before us, I am also anxious to disclaim any intention to abstain from English and Scotch legislation, because we are threatened by Irish agitation. Without forecasting her Majesty's speech, I think we may fairly consider some of the subjects raised by our opponents. I am in favor or rating ground landlords, provided the reform be executed with fairness and not made the occasion for gratifying class antipathy. The one man one vote idea really means the overhauling of the representation system. It is a perfectly judicious system to adopt at reasonable intervals, but there is no need that every Parliament should be occupied with it. If it is dealt with now it must diminish the representation of Ireland and the fringes of Great Britain in favor of the centers of population and intelligence. I shall not object to such a process, but I am unable to admit the necessity of parish councils or that the object of representative institutions is to amuse the electors. The general election will turn upon the question of union, and it is as a unionist party that we appeal to your suffrages. I am not going to emulate the Gladstonian policy of trying to pass a Home Rule Bill on the sly. I am not going to pretend that I am deeply impressed with the importance of English and Scotch legislation. I am not going to blind myself to the fact that union with Ireland is the great question that should summon the whole strength of the electorate to our side. I am bound not to ignore the enormous merit of our dissident allies. You may search the record of any country in vain to find an alliance in which the weaker side is so loyal, single-hearted and patriotic as ours. I am bound to do anything to make the dissidents' task easy." He compared the forecasts of the destruction of the Conservative party to the farmer's forecasting the weather from his experience of past years. In regard to the flowing tide in favor of the Liberals, he found that a flowing tide always ended by an ebb. He continued: "If I read aright the political history of the past two years the great towns will support us on the question of home rule. If the rural districts take the opposite view it is not on the question of home rule, but some local matter. In the improbable event that Mr. Gladstone will be victorious we shall fight at every step in the House of Commons, and with the certainty that the battle will not be fruitless, because the Liberals would be bound to please two different sections of supporters. It is quite true that a reform of the House of Lords is worthy of discussion, but any scheme modifying the structure of the House of Lords would certainly diminish the power of the Commons. It will not occur yet.

"Mr. Gladstone," said Lord Salisbury, "cannot menace the House of Lords without a revolution, and he cannot have his revolution on limited liability. If he imagines that the people of this country will allow him to set up a revolution to deliver the streets into the hands of a mob, and to expose to all the hazards of a revolution the vast commercial and industrial interests built up by a long period of peace, he mistakes, as he has often done before, the real feeling of his countrymen. If we failed in the House of Lords we should still fight to persuade the electors of the mistake they had committed." Turning to Ireland, Lord Salisbury said that in that country two great influences were prominent—blackthorns and priests. Nothing in modern history equaled the influence of Archbishop Croke and Archbishop Walsh in the recent history of Ireland. Ecclesiastical domination in secular affairs, he said, is not peculiar to any religious belief. It is a parasite which eats the vitality of all. But the established churches, being under considerable control, are less liable to it than any other; and that is one great argument in favor of church establishment.

"Mr. Gladstone had demanded that if we would not recognize the justice of his claim we at least should recognize that it was inevitable. With greatest respect I fling the adjective back into his face. The inevitable is on our side, not on his. The course of the world's destiny is with us, not with him. We are moving along with the stream; he is battering hopelessly against it. Do you imagine, by spreading subtle lures to hoodwink the agricultural laborer, that the steady course of the earth, designed by Providence, shall turn back? We are certain that it is not so. We are certain that the coming elections will decide in our favor, and we shall pursue what we believe to be the path of the Empire and justice, prosperity and peace."

BURNED OUT.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The fire in Court street last night was gotten under control at a late hour. The fire boats did effective work. The fire destroyed the block between Butler and Howard streets on Court and extended in the rear of Tompkins Place and partially destroyed Nos. 11, 13, 15 and 17. The families were driven into the streets. The Grand Union Hall was completely gutted. The damage is heavy.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Nov. 24.—The summer hotel The Queen was burned early this morning, and a cottage opposite, owned by John E. Rogers, was gutted.

Pale, weak and emaciated women and girls would soon disappear from the land if all would use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a specific for their peculiar troubles. Try them and be convinced. 7u xt

A floating island in Sadanga Pond, which is about a mile in length, near Jacksonville, Vt., covers about one-third of the surface and is about two feet in thickness. It bears cranberries.

"Life seemed a burden, the simplest food disagreed with me, and I was in misery from Dyspepsia, but two bottles of B. B. B. entirely freed me from it," says Miss L. A. Kuhn, Hamilton, Ont.

W. T. STRONG, druggist, 184 Dundas street, keeps a full line of toilet articles.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

A Little Girl Hanged With a Towel.

Wreck on Anticosti Island—Suicide of a Prominent Liverpool Merchant.

CANADIAN.

Mrs. Rachel Cruse died in Yarmouth township, Elgin county, aged 97 years.

A Norwegian bark is ashore about twenty miles above Southwest Point, Anticosti. Crew safe.

Five cases of smallpox have been reported from Sherbrooke, Que., one of which has proved fatal.

A Quebec dispatch says: The Royal Commission report cannot be ready before the beginning of next week.

Guelph City Council has been presented with an ambulance, built as a result of Miss Annie Keating's efforts.

Georgian Bay lumbermen complain of the number of pine logs which are sent to be sawn at Michigan mills from that region.

The Niagara Synod's special committee on the formation of a Dominion Diocese has decided to report in favor of the idea.

The total bank clearings in Canada for the week ending Nov. 19 were $24,362,215, against $18,600,187 for the week ending Nov. 12.

At Kinkora, near Stratford, Bridget Kelly, aged 7 years, was accidentally hanged while amusing herself swinging from a towel.

The house of John Smith, Inverhuron, Bruce county, was undermined by a swollen stream yesterday. Smith's two daughters were drowned.

William Connolly, while assisting at a thrashing machine at Newmarket, Ont., fell from the top of the mow to the barn floor on his head. It is supposed his injuries will prove fatal.

In the Superior Court, Quebec, yesterday in the case of Whalen vs. Pacaud for libel, in which plaintiff sues defendant for $50,000, the motion of defendant for particulars was granted, together with fifteen days' delay.

There has been a second collapse in the Rodier building, a large four-story structure being erected on the corner of Notre Dame and Inspector streets, Montreal. Yesterday the wall on Notre Dame street side fell. The damage will amount to at least $10,000.

UNITED STATES.

The Detroit River was two feet higher yesterday than it had been during the past week.

Lieutenant-Governor Ira J. Chase, of Danville, succeeds Governor Hovey as chief executive at Indiana.

The Pacific mail steamer China, which has arrived at San Francisco from the Orient, was struck on her outward trip and nearly swamped by an immense tidal wave.

An attempt was made on Monday night to blow up a tenement house at Paterson, N. J., occupied by Italians. The front door, floor and walls near it were almost completely demolished. Some of the inmates were stunned, but none was killed.

The United States medical inspectors at Detroit and Port Huron have been instructed to board and inspect trains coming from Canada, with a view to preventing the introduction of smallpox, said to be prevalent in Canada.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Prince George of Wales passed a good night and is progressing most favorably.

G. B. Taylor, a noted merchant of Liverpool, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver. Business reverses was the cause.

Two Englishmen — John Cooper and Walter Rundell—have been arrested at St. Etienne, France, for offering a bribe to the foreman of a small arms factory to procure a specimen of the new Russian rifle.

Herr Krapf von Liverhof, secretary of the Austrian Legation at Washington, who has been staying at Vienna on leave, attempted suicide yesterday by shooting himself with a revolver. He is dying.

IRON HIGHWAYS.

Traveling Ten Thousand Miles in Search of a Car.

The Grand Trunk Railway has put a handsome parlor coach on the Hamilton and Toronto branch.

Western roads have advised their agents and connecting lines that they can receive no more freight this season for shipment by lake lines.

The Nova Scotia Central Railway has been sold by the sheriff to Messrs. Eisenhauer and Wade, of Lunenberg, N. S., for $515,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company have offered to give the Montreal City Council an excursion to Chicago, and the offer will likely be accepted for an early date in December.

One of the best jobs in car tracing ever done in this country, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, was completed about three weeks ago by a car tracer of the New York Central. That road had lost a car, and sent out the tracer to look it up. He followed it west to Pittsburg, then to Cincinnati, then to Chicago and from there to St. Louis. Here he lost track of it, but after some search found it had been in an accident and had been repainted. By some oversight the number had been changed, but taking the new number, he chased the car to Kansas City, where he found it had been loaded and sent on to Galveston. To Galveston he went, and there found that, after taking a fresh load, the car had gone to San Francisco. He went after it, but on reaching San Francisco found the car had gone back to Galveston. By this time his blood was up and he made up his mind to find that car if it took the balance of his natural life. So he went back to Galveston, and, to make a long story short, followed that car to New Orleans, to Mobile, to Atlanta, to half a dozen places in Florida, then back to New Orleans, to Galveston again, and thence to Kansas City, and from there to Chicago. He had now been on the hunt for over three months, but had got so close to the runaway that just as he came into Chicago by one road the car left it over another on its way to Buffalo. Its load was consigned to that point, and when he ascertained the fact he telegraphed on to have the car held, and took the next train for the east. At Buffalo he came up with the car and caught his first sight of it. He had traveled almost constantly for over thirteen weeks, traversing a distance of 10,000 or 12,000 miles.

LORD BULWER LYTTON.

Death of the British Ambassador to France.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Lord Lytton, British Ambassador to France, died here yesterday. He had long been suffering from inflammation of the bladder. A few moments before his death he was suddenly seized with an attack of heart weakness and called to his valet for some medicine. While preparing the medicine the valet heard a cough, and, turning round, saw his master suddenly expire.

Edward Robert Bulwer, Earl of Lytton, was born on Nov. 13, 1831, and was educated first at Harrow and afterwards at Bonne, where he devoted himself especially to the study of modern languages. He was appointed attache at Washington when under 18 years of age. Three years afterwards he was transferred to Florence, and in 1854 was removed to Paris. After the peace of 1856 he was for two years attached at The Hague. He afterwards served in the same diplomatic capacity in St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Vienna. He was secretary of the legation at Copenhagen and at Athens; secretary of the embassy at Vienna and Paris, and held several other diplomatic positions. On the death of his father, Sir Henry Bulwer, in 1873 he succeeded to the title as the second Baron Lytton, and in 1874 he was appointed Viceroy of India by Mr. Disraeli. During his viceroyalty occurred the Afghan war. His resignation was tendered and accepted at the same time that the Earl of Beaconsfield resigned the Premiership. In 1880 he was created Earl of Lytton and Viscount Knebworth. In 1887 he was appointed Ambassador to Paris in succession of the late Lord Lyons. The Earl of Lytton was married in 1864 to Edith, the second daughter of the Hon. Edward Villiers and niece of the Earl of Clarendon.

Under the assumed name of "Owen Meredith" he has published several volumes of prose and verse, the chief of which are "Clytemnestra and Other Poems," "Lucile," "Tannhauser, or the Battle of the Bards," "The King of Amasis," "Fables in Song," and "Glenaveril." He also published, with prefatory memoir, the speeches and political writings of his father, Edward Lord Lytton, and "The Life, Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton."

Serious Illness of Lieut.-Gov. Campbell.

TORONTO, Nov. 24.—Sir Alexander Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who has been ill for some weeks past, grew worse on Saturday and Sunday, when previously-observed symptoms of paralysis assumed a serious character. His Honor's lower limbs are now affected. He is 69 years of age.

McKinley's Plurality in Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 24.—The election returns of Hancock county, the last to report to the Secretary of State, are now in and enabled that official to announce the official vote of the recent election for Governor: McKinley, 386,739; Campbell, 365,228; Ashenhurst, Prohibition, 20,190; People's party, 23,477; McKinley's plurality, 21,511.

Charged with Killing a Boy.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., Nov. 25.—Daniel Mountenay, an old man residing in Trenton, was arrested there Monday night charged with killing a boy named Thos. Courtney. It was stated that on the night of Nov. 8 Mountenay was walking on the street carrying a bag containing dishes, when the boy kicked the bag and broke some of the crockery. Mountenay knocked the boy down and kicked him three times in the stomach. The boy took to his bed on the following day and died Monday night.

Printers in Peril.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Standard has advices from China to the effect that the Government has decreed that the printing and publishing of anti-foreign placards is a capital offense, and has ordered those already convicted of this offense to be beheaded forthwith, and without waiting for the formal imperial authority. It is hoped that these stern measures will have a deterrent effect and convince the powers that the Government is in earnest, as under ordinary circumstances a period of two months would elapse before the executions.

An "Offertory" Incident.

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 24.—There was another unpleasant incident at the morning service of the Church of Ascension, as an outcome of the recent vestry meeting. After the collection had been taken up by the appointed sidesmen and given to the people's warden, Mr. W. F. Walker, Q.C., the rector's warden, rose in his seat, took a collection plate, placed his offertory upon it, and, as those who supported the rector stood, walked with the solitary offertory to Rev. Mr. Crawford, who blessed it in due form. The movement disconcerted the memorialists, and no collection was taken up in the evening.

Rain-Making Experiments in India.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A Calcutta dispatch says: Rain-making experiments have been made at Bezwada, in the Madras Presidency, where a scarcity of water is having very serious effects upon the crops. The result, however, was not encouraging. Twenty bags, each containing ten pounds of roburite, a high explosive, were exploded on the hills of Bezwada at an altitude of 600 feet. The concussions caused by the explosions were terrific, but not a drop of rain fell, and the experimenters gave up their task as an utter failure. Private experiments to produce rain have been made in the Presidency before. A short time ago a quantity of dynamite was exploded on the hills about Madras, with the result that smart showers were produced over an area of four or five miles square.

Imagines That He is a Stork.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The insanity of the present monarch of Bavaria, the mad King Otto, appears to have taken the form of an illusion that he is a stork. In one of the magnificent apartments devoted to his use at the Palace of Furstenried he has laboriously constructed a gigantic nest, every stick and straw of which he has conveyed to the spot in his mouth. In that nest he squats almost the entire day with feathers stuck in his long, thick hair and beard while he chatters in imitation of the "clappering" of a stork whenever anyone approaches. Occasionally, too, he stands on one leg, gazing vacantly straight before him, while at other times he stalks gravely about just in the same manner that he has seen the long-beaked, long-legged birds do.

What It Does.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
1. Purifies the blood.
2. Creates an appetite.
3. Strengthens the nerves.
4. Makes the weak strong.
5. Overcomes that tired feeling.
6. Cures scrofula, salt rheum, etc.
7. Invigorates the kidneys and liver.
8. Relieves headache, indigestion, dyspepsia.

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THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE

Awful Scenes Witnessed in Japan.

Six Thousand Six Hundred Shocks in Seven Days.

Whole Towns Wiped Out—Earthquake Supplemented by Fire—5,000 Victims.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 24.—Details of the earthquake that occurred Oct. 29 show that it was the most severe experienced since the terrible catastrophe of 1855, and must be ranked as a national calamity. The greatest damage to buildings and loss of life occurred in the prefectures and Achy and Gifu, in which nearly 4,000 people were killed outright and 4,000 seriously wounded. In these two prefectures 42,000 houses were totally destroyed. The number of provinces throughout which the disturbances were strongly felt numbers 31. The destruction of 40,000 houses means 200,000 people rendered homeless. Up to Nov. 5 the earthquakes still continued to be felt, but with intervals between them, and gradually the intensity of the shocks diminished. From the commencement of the disturbance up to that date it is estimated that 6,600 shocks, or more than one every two minutes, were felt.

TOWNS WIPED OUT.

The town of Gifu, on the Tokaido Railway, with a population of 15,000, was almost entirely destroyed. Thirty-five hundred out of a total of 4,400 houses in the town were overthrown or burned. Seven hundred and forty-seven people were killed. In the town of Kano 600 houses were overthrown. One hundred people were killed. In the town of Ogaki 3,500 houses were overthrown, 2,000 houses burned and 700 people crushed to death. Thirteen hundred were injured in the town of Toko Gahama and nearly 600 houses overthrown and a like number burned, and over 100 people killed. In the town of Kitagatinachi 84 people were killed. The entire village of Entakatomi was destroyed and 80 people killed. These towns are all in the three Provinces of Esosi, Mino and Owari, and represent a total of 3,400 killed and nearly 43,000 houses totally destroyed.

FIVE THOUSAND DEATHS.

Communication has not yet been opened up to all the outlying points, but it is now known that the total number of deaths will exceed 5,000.

The inhabitants of the ruined towns described the shock as conveying an impression that the houses were first raised and then suddenly lowered through a space of from two to three feet.

FIRE ADDS NEW TERRORS TO THE SCENE.

Shortly after the shock had leveled thousands of houses in the town and hundreds of people were lying burned in the debris, flames burst from the ruins of the silk factory in Gifu, and in a short time spread to such an extent that the citizens were compelled to desist in their work of digging out the wounded and dying. Three other fires immediately broke out and joining into one swept from street to street, being fanned by a strong wind which began to blow at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By 8 o'clock in the evening almost every part of the town of Gifu was wrapped in fire, and the inhabitants abandoning all hope of staying the conflagration saved what few articles they were able, fled to the woods and the hillsides. The fire was not subdued until the forenoon of Oct. 28, when it had been burning for 28 hours, and almost the whole town had been burned over. Potteries in the prefectures of Owario and Mino, great centers of the porcelain manufacture in Japan, at Seto and other towns, were almost entirely destroyed, and there is reported to be no prospect of resuming the industry during the present year.

THE SACRED MOUNTAIN RENT ASUNDER.

The top of the sacred mountain of Fusiyuma has been rent asunder for a distance of 1,200 feet in width and 600 feet in depth. Up and down trains on the Tokaido Railway were just meeting at the Gifu station the center of the seismic disturbance, when the first shock occurred. The shock was accompanied by a rumbling and the movement was so violent that passengers slipped from the seats. They were thrown into a state of great alarm, believing that a collision had taken place. From the windows, however, they beheld the station in ruins and the water in a neighboring pond being dashed violently from side to side. The rumbling movement continued, and large cracks from two to three feet wide were observed opening and closing in all directions, volcanic mud and ashes being thrown from some of them. So numerous were these fissures that to step in any direction threatened destruction and the passengers feared to leave the train. Proceeding from Gifu to Kano the latter place was found wholly in ruins. Not a house remained upright. The town of Kasamatsu fared like Kano, many dwellings being a mass of debris. The shock experienced at Ogaki was so severe that scarcely a sound house was left standing, with the exception of the castle, which, despite its 400 years, stood the shock remarkably well.

WORSHIPERS OVERWHELMED.

Gobo Temple, belonging to the Shin sect of Buddhists, was crowded with worshipers, it being the anniversary of the death of Shinran, founder of the sect. The temple fell, burying at least 50 people. The ruins took fire and the shrieking victims were consumed by the flames before the eyes of the horrified onlookers. The town of Nagerio escaped lightly, in comparison with the region west of those, embracing Gifu, Ogaki and Kicto. Slight shocks were felt at Nagerio on the night of Sunday, Oct. 25. On Wednesday morning 40 Christians were assembled in one of the buildings of the Methodist Protestant school. When the sound of distant rumbling arose and the building began to totter, the worshipers fled to the doors. One Christian and his wife were killed by falling bricks and tiles, and two other Japanese were so badly injured that they have since died. Of eight foreigners in the building, Mr. and Mrs. Van Dyke, missionaries conducting the meeting, together with one other person, were dangerous hurt.

A large number of the inhabitants have left these prefectures to obtain work elsewhere. One hundred and fifty-eight thousand persons in Gifu prefecture alone have applied for assistance.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

CHEMISTS,

ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUMES,

TOOTH BRUSHES

—AND—

HAIR BRUSHES.

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT.

Napanee the Scene—A Detroiter's Intended Bride Skips With Another Man.

KINGSTON, Nov. 25.—Invitations were out for a wedding to take place in Detroit on Tuesday of this week. Mr. Gould, of that city, and Miss Edna Percy, of Napanee, were the contracting parties. Miss Percy has been in Napanee for the last month visiting friends and was to have left for Detroit on Saturday evening. Monday afternoon a closed cab was seen driving through town, in which were seated Adam Fullerton, of Detler & Fullerton, druggists, and Miss Percy. Towards evening a rumor was afloat that the two went to Deseronto, were married there and left on the evening train on a wedding tour. The rumor has since been confirmed. The friends of Miss Percy feel badly over the affair. Miss Percy had been in Detroit for the past two years, and it was there she met Mr. Gould.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Lieutenant-Governor Campbell's Condition Improved—Market Extension.

TORONTO, Nov. 25. — From inquiries made at Government House last evening regarding Sir Alexander Campbell's condition, it was learned that the Lieutenant-Governor had passed a quiet day and was much improved. The ill effects of the partial stroke of paralysis, which came somewhat suddenly upon Sir Alexander on Wednesday, seems to be disappearing, and he will probably be quite well again in a few days. The reports in connection with his sickness have been very much exaggerated.

The Minister of Agriculture told a delegation yesterday that an extension to the Toronto cattle market had been decided on.

A meeting of the creditors of the estate of Jas. E. Brown, the Yonge street jeweler, was held yesterday. The statement presented showed liabilities of $11,874, assets the same, of which $10,626 are represented by the stock. An offer of 40 cents on the dollar was not accepted and the stock will be sold. The Vermilyea Corset Company has assigned to Mr. E. R. C. Clarkson. Liabilities, $3,200.

The Soul of Wit.

A Lady once wrote to Tallyrand and greatly bemoaned the loss of her husband. The great man's letter of sympathy was brief: "Helas! madam" was all that he said.

A little time afterward she wrote again to Talleyrand, asking him to use his influence on behalf of a man to whom she was engaged. All he answered was: "Ho—ho madam!"

Lord Berkeley once wrote to the Duke of Dorset that he was married:

"Dear Dorset—I have just been married, and am the happiest dog alive.—Berkeley"

The answer of the Duke of Dorset was as follows:

"Dear Berkeley—Every dog has his day.—Dorset."

Samuel Rogers once wrote to Lady Dufferin, asking her to breakfast. All he said was:

"Will you breakfast with me to-morrow?—S. R.

"Lady Dufferin answered briefly:

"Won't I!—H. D."

I cheer, I help, I strengthen, I aid,
I gladen the heart of man and maid,
I set constipation's captive free,
And all are better for taking me.

Thus spoke one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. (They are pills that speak for themselves.) Very small, very nice to take, produce no nausea or griping, yet are most effectual in all cases of constipation, bilious or sick headache, or deranged liver. Only 25 cents a vial, at druggists. A perfect vest-pocket medicine.

K. D. C. ✓ he Dyspeptic's Life. Why? Because it makes life worth living. Free sample package mailed to any address. K. D. C. Company, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. 83-tf-zxt

Mr. S. Lachance.—Sir, for several years I have suffered from violent attacks of headache arising from imperfect digestion. To-day, after having used a few bottles of Dr. Sey's Remedy, I am entirely cured of these attacks, and my stomach digests well. I have also used the same remedy in my family for indigestion, colics and flatulency, and that always with success. Dr. Sey's Remedy is also an excellent purgative, which acts without causing pain, and which does not prevent one from going about their ordinary occupations.

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