

HOT SHOT IN THE EAST END

Candidates for Aldermen
Grow Wrathful at
Meeting.

MAYOR AND OTHERS SPEAK

Mr. Joseph Lawrence Made All
Sorts of Charges Against
the City Daddies.

A small but lively meeting of the electors was held last evening in the east end hall. By actual count when Chairman George Budick called the meeting to order there were fifty-one persons present, including the janitor. Mayor Stevely spoke first, and said it was time East London was getting a new hall for meeting in. He complained that he was unable to read his notes. Just here someone produced half a candle and handed it up.

His worship then spoke of the large amount of business put through by the council last year. New fire halls have been built, a more satisfactory arrangement had been made in regard to hospital patients. The surplus this year will be one of the largest ever turned over. Next year many important matters are coming up. The Grand Trunk track elevation work probably be completed—at any rate negotiations will be entered into. In regard to the Grand Trunk taking old cars from here to other shops to be repaired Mayor Stevely said he had taken the matter up with Superintendent Nixon, and had every hope that in future the work will be done here. The Niagara power question will also assume a much more definite shape, and many questions in connection with it will have to be settled. Natural gas propositions will also have to be dealt with, and by spring or summer the late a substantial reduction in the price of gas should be effected. In regard to the water question the mayor said there is no doubt the people want spring water if they can get it. He thought a good supply might be obtained at Kilworth.

"No one in London is more opposed to river water than I," said the mayor. (Cheers.)

"London has no better advertisement than her spring water. London people do not want filtration at any price."

Mr. J. M. Parsons.

"I want to draw your attention to the unfortunate position London will be in if she adopts the commissioners' bylaw," said Mr. J. M. Parsons, who spoke next.

"The water commissioners' report shows that last year there were pumped at Springbank 1,389,520,295 gallons of water. The commissioners received for this water \$94,092.66. If it had been sold at 10 cents per thousand gallons the sum of \$138,852 would have been received. Taking London's population at 50,000, and giving every baby, girl, boy, man and woman in the place fifty gallons of water a day, or a big barrel full, would place the consumption at 2,500,000 gallons. The pumps are pumping 1,000,000 gallons a day, according to their own figures. There must obviously be a tremendous waste of water some place. Two and a half million gallons of water sold at 10 cents a thousand gallons, would net the city \$250 a day. In a year this would be \$91,250. Commissioner Darch says it costs \$10 to pump a million gallons of water. Using 2,500,000 gallons, and knowing where it all went to, would mean a saving of 1,500,000 gallons per day on the present supply. It would cost, at Commissioner Darch's figures, \$15 to pump this water. There is \$15 a day saved. In a year that is \$5,475 saved. This added to the \$91,250, makes a total of \$96,725, or \$2,622 more than the commissioners are receiving at the present time. That would be a surplus to turn over to the council every year, and everybody in the city would have fifty gallons of water, which I maintain is more than anyone now uses. I want everybody in the city to get the cheapest possible water, but you will never get it as long as the present awful waste is maintained. Then the commission ask you to vote for an expensive system that in the end means river water. What is worse, they are taking your money and my money to pay for boosting this preposterous scheme.

"If the commissioners would take the fire underwriters' advice, and as Inspector Howe told me in Toronto recently, put in a high pressure system, and meter Springbank, London's water problem would be solved, and we would have one of the best and most up-to-date fire-fighting systems in America, and still have all kinds of pure spring water for domestic purposes. Meters are the only cure for the present waste. You would not get a single thing out of the proposed commissioners' scheme except increased taxes. Our commissioners won't let you have a meter now, except on a flat rate. It costs them about \$12 to buy and install it, and they charge you \$4 a year for it. If any money-lender made interest of this kind he would be hunted out of town as a usurer. I am out to give everyone water far cheaper than they have ever had it."

A Query.

Before the next speaker was called, a letter was handed to Mayor Stevely, in which he was asked if he were re-elected would he make Chief Williams wear his uniform, and also if he would make the Grand Trunk maintain a watchman at the Egerton street crossing.

BEST WISHES FOR 1909

W. T. STRONG

"In answering the first question," said the mayor, "I would say that if Chief Williams does not wear his uniform I will see that the grant of \$90 a year for it is cut off. In regard to the second question, I have no power at all in the matter."

The Aldermen.

Ald. Parsons, the first aldermanic candidate to speak, said he had done his best, and thought he should be re-elected. Businessmen were needed and he thought he could fill the bill.

Ald. Saunders said it was for the people to judge whether he had done right or not. He took exception to Mr. Lawrence's statements Wednesday night, and said if he had said the things that were credited to him (Lawrence), they were "confounded lies." Ald. Saunders denied all statements that he had received any money from the city improperly.

Ald. Rose said it was decidedly necessary, he thought, to have the East End Hall repaired. He had tried to get the matter fixed up last year, but the estimates were pruned and it was cut out. Ald. Rose thanked the members of No. 2 committee for the speech they had worked together. He thought in the coming year the Grand Trunk elevation problem would be the one of greatest interest to east end citizens, particularly as the company wished to close many streets, and they needed persons who would stand up for their rights.

Niagara Power.

Ald. Ferguson thought he had given good, honest service. All his acts had been conscientious and done in the spirit of doing the most good for the city. On his record he asked for re-election. He had been represented as an opponent of cheap power. What he was an opponent of was not cheap power, but an illegal bylaw. The bylaw had not been placed before the people in a legal manner. He had opposed it on these grounds and on no other. If properly placed before the people he would support it. As the contract is now, the electors in the future could say, if it turned out badly, that it was the representatives' fault. The bylaw has to go to the people now, and he felt justified. Ald. Ferguson said he still took the same stand until the contract is legal.

Ald. Moorhead asked re-election on his record, as he had always tried to conduct affairs in an intelligent, businesslike way.

Ald. Stewart said he had tried to do the work that came up in a manner that was entirely above board. On this ground he thought he should be re-elected.

A. J. Morgan thought the city funds were not equally distributed. If elected he promised to see that as much as possible was done. The aldermen of last year had wasted too much time on hiring help except in the case of the last party, who got the job, and that went through so quick that no one knew anything about it.

Ald. Saunders Criticized.

Mr. Joseph Lawrence said he objected to Ald. Saunders' son being taken out of the postoffice at \$100 a year and given a job in the city hall at \$800 a year. Then Mr. Lawrence promised the reporters a new hat each if they reported him correctly. Every dollar expenditure in the council should be given account of. In regard to the Isolation Hospital, Mr. Lawrence said there had not been on an average more than two patients a year in it, and the expenditure was increasing very rapidly. Victoria Hospital and the Isolation Hospital were not built, nor are they maintained in the city's interests. In supplying lumber for the Isolation Hospital, Mr. Lawrence said Ald. Ferguson had violated his oath of office.

"I can not explain the aldermen's sins in ten minutes," said Mr. Lawrence, as he sat down.

Question for the Mayor.

"I intended asking the mayor who put the furnaces in Victoria Hospital," said Mr. Lawrence.

"Noble & Rich," said Mr. Ben. Noble, rising.

"Did you get them from Mayor Stevely?" asked Mr. Lawrence.

"No," said Mr. Noble, and Mr. Lawrence then subsided.

"I think I should have a moment to refute Mr. Lawrence's statements," said Ald. Ferguson. "If Mr. Lawrence wants to take court proceedings against me, I want to go out and canvass for me. I think I made no mistake in refusing to allow such an erratic individual to do so."

The Old War Horse.

"Just a minute," said ex-Ald. Neil Cooper, "and I won't keep you five minutes. I think my past record should be enough to elect me."

Ex-Ald. Scarlett said he was out for re-election, and hoped to get there on his previous record. He wanted to bring cheap gas to London, and had every hope of doing so.

Mr. T. James opined there were those in the council who never had an opinion of their own. There were a number of public works necessary, and he wished to try and get some of them done.

DEATH OF MRS. ENGLEHART.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—Mrs. Englehart, the wife of Mr. J. L. Englehart, of Petrolia, chairman of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission died at the general hospital here this morning. She had been in a poor state of health for two or three years. Recently it was thought that there were signs of improvement, but these proved unreliable.

Old Year Has Crept Silently to Rest

"Full, knee-deep lies the winter snow, And the winter winds are wearily sighing: Toll ye the church-bell sad and slow, And tread softly and speak low, For the old year lies a-dying."

"His face is growing sharp and thin, Alack! our friend is gone, Close up his eyes, tie up his chin; Step from the corpse, and let him in That standeth there alone, And waiteth at the door."

"There's a new foot on the floor, my friend, And a new face at the door, my friend, A new face at the door."

Over the city the hush has fallen. The lights go out in the quiet homes and the stars glimmer brightly in the frosty sky. Here in the stillness the old year is passing. It has been a long and weary road, and the days of gladness and days of

grief. The white milestone of 1908 seems far, far behind, and now another milestone is glimmering wanly in the distance. The feet are weary and the steps are slow, and there are many scenes behind to ponder o'er. There have been black places in the road, when the traveller has walked hand-in-hand with grief, and there have been days of gladness when the world warms with joy. Many turnings from the road, many stumblings. Friends have proved foes, and foes proved friends. He has faltered many times; but he has gone forward again, surely it has been worth while. Over the city the silence of the night has stolen. The weary traveller rests—from the church spire the bells begin to peal "Twelve!" Another day has dawned. It is time to take up the journey again. Straight, the plain lies before. It is his to make the road—to make it a little straighter, a little steadier; to be a little kinder to his road-mates, a little truer to himself, 1910 is a year away! What of the road between?

NEW YEAR IN THE CHURCHES

Watch Night Services in St. Paul's Cathedral and Other Edifices.

At St. Paul's Cathedral the annual watch-night was held last night at 11 o'clock. The service was in charge of the rector and curate. The choir rendered some very beautiful selections, and the hymns for the close of the year were sung. A very good congregation listened to the rector, Rev. Canon Dann, as he spoke from the text, Revelations ii, 10, "Behold I stand at the door and knock." There were three reasons, said the speaker, why a man should stand at the door. First, to obtain information, and this Christ stood always ready to give; second, to give a message; third, to obtain admission. In concluding the canon spoke very feelingly of God's providence to us down through all the years. And looking back in the past with all its mercies, we could not doubt that whether life or death lay before us in the coming year, that God had us always in his guardian care.

Memorial Church.

The watch-night service at the Memorial Church was very well attended, and the singing of the beautiful watch-night hymns, added much to the impressiveness of the occasion. The canon spoke very feelingly of God's providence to us down through all the years. And looking back in the past with all its mercies, we could not doubt that whether life or death lay before us in the coming year, that God had us always in his guardian care.

St. Matthew's Church.

Watch-night services were conducted in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church last evening, a large crowd attending. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Wm. Lowe, from 11 to 12 o'clock. Mr. Lowe delivered a short address, taking as his text, "This is the way, walk ye in it." He stated that all roads have dangers and difficulties, and that all persons should commence the year by avoiding all temptations. He explained that before starting on a journey people always equip themselves with clothing suitable for the country to which they are going. "Put on the robe of righteousness," he said.

Services were also held in All Saints' Episcopal Church by Rev. T. B. Clark, the pastor. They were well attended.

First Methodist Church.

The body of the First Methodist Church was well filled at the annual watch-night service. The pastor, Rev. W. L. Rutledge, presided, and Rev. J. G. Inkster spoke on the subject, "The things behind and the things before."

Among the things behind that we would do well to fight are, our denominationalism that tends to vitiate our usefulness. The pride in our nationality that crowds out the appreciation of other nations and peoples. Our pride in our family traditions which interfere with our religion and make us poorer Christians than we are men and women. These things we can well afford to leave behind.

Then there are the things that we would do well to know more about. The Christ and all that he has meant to us and to the world as a person. That we may know more of the power of his resurrection. The speaker told of the light that flashed over the mind of Dr. Dale, of Brighton, and made him cry out, "I know that Christ is alive," and how this belief in the living Christ had changed his whole life and ministry. Then we would do well to hold close to a fellowship in his suffering that we might know more of the meaning and influence of the atonement. These three things—the thought of the person of Christ, of his resurrection, and his great atonement—these are the thoughts that we should bear as a living presence with us during the coming year.

Two Shocks Wednesday.

The latest reports received at Rome state that there have been many intermittent shocks following the first to which the earthquake was attributed. The British warship Minerva reported by wireless to Malta, that two severe shocks occurred at Messina last night.

Professor Riccio, director of the observatory at Mount Aetna, states that his instruments have recorded 42 distinct shocks after the first, but that during the last thirteen hours they

ANOTHER DISASTER IS RUMORED

(Continued from Page One.)

Some Slight Shocks.

A dispatch received here from the observatory at Riposto says the centre of the earthquake probably was in the south of the southern part of the Strait of Messina.

The seismograph at Milton continues to record slight shocks. Signor Stanciel, a distinguished scientist, attached to the Florence observatory, is of the opinion that the earthquake was geologic, rather than volcanic. According to Signor Stanciel, the trouble was caused by a subsidence of the lower strata. As a result of this depression huge cracks appeared in the form of a semi-circle, the centre of which was the focal point of the disturbance.

"Peace to the Dying."

Monteleone, Dec. 31.—Each tale would seem to surpass the other in horror and misery, but the experiences of a band of refugees from Messina landed on the island of Malta, where they were met by haggard, dishevelled, and distressed beyond words. Messina refugees succeeded in getting away from the Sicilian coast in sailboats. After a frightful experience in crossing the strait, they landed on the Calabrian coast. Here they were met by haggard, dishevelled, and distressed beyond words. Messina refugees succeeded in getting away from the Sicilian coast in sailboats. After a frightful experience in crossing the strait, they landed on the Calabrian coast. Here they were met by haggard, dishevelled, and distressed beyond words.

An Awful Journey.

The band then took up its broken and toilsome march to Malta, where the refugees arrived ten hours later in a torrent of rain. Two thousand had set out in the beginning, but only 200 remained. The rest had perished on the journey. The survivors were found in a state of extreme exhaustion and suffering. They had been subjected to a long and arduous journey, and many of them had fallen powerless by the wayside.

The Work of Rescue.

Rome, Dec. 31.—Estimates of the death toll of the earthquake now cease to concern the Italian people. It is enough to know that the catastrophe is overwhelming—figures would add nothing to the grief of the stricken nation, nor move to greater efforts to rescue those who are still in peril. Every channel open to the Government has been utilized to this end. Other nations have been quick to come to its assistance, even before the cry for aid went up. Shiploads of fugitives have been carried off to the stricken zone to Naples, Palermo, Catania and other ports, and according to the minister of marine, rescue vessels to the number of 36, are centred in the Strait of Messina, and 5,000 soldiers are being landed on the two coasts.

Most important of all is the question of the living. Thousands of those who escaped the falling walls and the sweep of the tide, are starving, and without clothes or shelter. They can't find food to survive their sufferings. The first thought has been to carry food and covering for these helpless people, and it has now been decided by the Government to send a fleet of emigrant steamers to transport them to other places.

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Londoners Should Not Run the Risk of Having River Water Forced On Them in the Near Future

Spring Water May Be Had in Plenty by Means of Artesian Wells

The hand of the river water advocate is plainly seen in the scheme which the water commissioners have submitted to the ratepayers for their approval on Monday next. Of that there can be no doubt. Were this not so, why would they make provision in their scheme for a 9,000,000-GALLON PUMPING PLANT in the north end, when, according to the estimate of their own engineer, there is ONLY 800,000 GALLONS OF SPRING WATER AVAILABLE in that district—that which the Cronyn and White springs produce?

Londoners do not want, and have no need to use in their homes water from the river, particularly as there is ANOTHER AND BETTER SOURCE OF SUPPLY—namely, ARTESIAN WELLS.

Of late years many cities in different parts of the world have resorted to artesian wells for their water supply, and in every case where proper methods of drilling and pumping have been followed, the results have been eminently satisfactory.

In the United States alone there are some 150 municipalities which have adopted artesian wells. Memphis, Tenn., a city of probably three times the population of London, has a system of artesian wells, furnishing a supply of ten million gallons per day. It has a pumping capacity of 15,000,000 gallons. There are in all 50 wells, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, and 350 feet in depth. The total cost of this system was \$250,000—only a little more than half what the London water commissioners ask the ratepayers to spend on a scheme which its promoters admit will not produce more than 1,300,000 gallons of spring water per day.

Utica, N. Y., has nine wells, six inches in diameter, with an average depth of 230 to 300 feet, and worked on the air-lift principle, which produce 1,800,000 gallons per day.

Baltimore is another large United States city which has found artesian wells most satisfactory.

The city of Winnipeg has solved its water problem by this means, although they have to pump from a depth of 60 to 100 feet in that city, and must spend nearly \$32,000 annually for softening their water—an expenditure which would be obviated in this city, as analysis shows the water from artesian wells here to be quite soft as well as purer than that from Springbank.

Birkenhead, England, furnishes another example of the economy of artesian wells. In that city consumers pay but five cents per thousand gallons.

In our own city a number of artesian wells have been in use for some years, and prove eminently satisfactory, the water, besides being soft, pure and palatable, maintaining a temperature, winter and summer, of 48 degrees Fahrenheit. The London Electric Company have two wells on their premises which test 400,000 gallons per 24 hours—just half the estimated production of the Cronyn-White springs, and four-fifths that of the much-praised Kilworth springs.

At the present time a test well is being put down by Hon. Adam Beck, which there is every reason to believe will compare favorably, both as regards the quantity and the quality of the water, with any of the wells now in use here.

From a series of tests taken in a plant pumping three million gallons per 24 hours, with an air-lift system, such as could be installed here, the cost, including fuel, oil, attendance, interest, insurance, maintenance, etc., was shown to be 3½ cents per thousand gallons. In this instance the water had to be lifted against a head of 50 feet, while here the maximum head would be 25 feet, which would, of course, proportionately reduce the cost of pumping.

The statement is made on the best authority that the town of Berlin, Ont., which has a two and a half million-gallon, artesian-well system, secures its water delivered free to its pumps for high-pressure work at 2.25 cents per thousand gallons, including interest, sinking fund, maintenance, oil, fuel, depreciation, etc.

IN LONDON THE COST IS 20 CENTS PER THOUSAND GALLONS. This is on the authority of the secretary of the waterworks department.

A comparison of the cost of the London commissioners' scheme and of an artesian well system is most striking.

The commissioners ask the ratepayers to authorize AN EXPENDITURE OF \$441,000 on a plan which they estimate will produce 1,300,000 GALLONS PER DAY.

An artesian well system, with a million and a half-gallon plant, comprising air compressor, electrically-driven pumps, etc., with a capacity of three million gallons, would cost at the outside NOT MORE THAN \$65,000.

The ratepayers will readily see how much they will gain by VOTING DOWN THE BYLAW on Monday, and by that means guard against the possibility of river water being mixed with this city's supply, and open the way for the introduction of a system that will insure an ample supply of the purest water at far less cost, namely: THE ARTESIAN WELL SYSTEM.

VOTE AGAINST THE BYLAW AND RIVER WATER.

T. F. KINGSMILL,
T. H. SMALLMAN,
C. B. HUNT,
J. W. LITTLE,
W. M. GARTSHORE,
F. E. LEONARD,
A. M. SMITH,
GEO. G. MCCORMICK,
J. H. CHAPMAN,
R. J. YOUNG,
W. W. THOMSON,
ADAM BECK,
JOHN LABATT,
F. G. RUMBALL,
THOMAS BAKER,
C. R. SOMERVILLE.

THE ENJOYMENT OF A PROSPEROUS
NEW YEAR

Will depend upon the circumstances that you can control. One of these is your standard of health. Your health can't be the best if teeth are not doing effective, thorough work. The quick changes that teeth, good or bad, often make, is really surprising. Little decays grow into the larger kind and increase the risk of total loss.

One evidence of satisfaction that my patients enjoy—they have a greater interest in their teeth that have been restored than the fee it has taken to make them so.

Let us have a pleasant chat about your teeth.

214 DUNDAS STREET. TELEPHONE 1372.

DR. HUTCHISON

have been almost motionless. Aetna and Stromboli are now quiet, and he is certain that the earthquake was not of volcanic but geologic origin, similar to the one of 1785.

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Makers of everything in High-Grade Confections.

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ICES

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Tea Room at Dundas Street Shop.

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Phone 241 and 133.

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ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
BRONCHITIS
DIABETES
GRAVEL
RHEUMATISM
SCURF
URIC ACID
WIND
AND ALL OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM