MRNING Condon Advertiser. 2 CENTS

VOL. XXVIII., NO. 346.

WHOLE NO. 9111.

against a Liberal majority of 697 in 1885, when Glynn was elected. The Liberals say that registration has of late been entirely neglected in East Dorset, and that there have been many complaints by Liberal workingmen who have been unable to get their names on the voting list. Nevertheless, some of the best Liberal speeches of the campaign and some excellent work have triumphed over the determined ruffianism in public and intimidation in private, which have made this little borough a

close Tory preserve in past years. There has been a general recovery, so far s political opinion on the Irish question is serned, of the position held before 1886. The loss on registration and by general neglect has neutralized this to some extent, and the raising of the temperance question by Mr. Glyn brought a powertheir only chance of a victory was that the rowdy element would get too drunk to

performance from first to last. The discussion in regard to the Irish Local Self Government Bill, which the Government is pledged to introduce, was a beautifully gotten up performance. The delegates clamored that the English demands were most pressing; that the position of the agricultural laborer demanded redress, and other English grievances called for adjustment; therefore, Ireland should wait. The Tories have no seats to lose in Ireland; they performance from first to last. The dis-Tories have no seats to lose in Ireland; they

have plenty to lose in England. The same tactics were pursued with the ist idea. Although Salisbury had spoken injustice of new tariff regulations which told so hardly upon British commercial interests and upon the working classes might, from the very weight of outside some steps. It was an effort to eatch the yotes of those manufacturers and work people who are hurt by the McKinley tariff and who are sore enough to eatch at the manufacturers and work people who are hurt by the McKinley tariff and who are sore enough to eatch at the manufacturers and work people who are hurt by the McKinley tariff and who are sore enough to eatch at the mission of the are the two catch the two in the handwriting apiece. A curious one frem George Pealmannagar, the extremely clever imposter

cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.

Then Chamberlain let himself loose, referring to the Grand Old Man as a veiled a prophet, and speaking of the policy of his jormer colleagues as a vile conspiracy with all the zeal of a renegade; but to those who in the old days admired Chamberlain's sterling qualities before his lust for a peerage was known it war a saddening spectacle. There was a note of pathos in his intimation that the Conservatives and dissentients had that the Conservatives and dissentients had that the suffered reverses which carried the suggestion that he felt the reverses were

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, contrasted with what he said at

The late ammoasacor's friends consider it would see such bubbles blown into the bad taste on the part of the Pall Mall Gazette to recall the quarrel at this time, particularly as it was afterwards made up country.

Speaking later, Mr. Gladstone dealt at just died were on terms of the warmest length with the labor question. He said in the particularly said to the politics of the said in the particular said in t friendship.

RUSSIA'S WAR PREPARATIONS. The German view of M. de Giers' visit to France and Germany is to-day expressed

by the Strassburger Post, which is an inspired Government organ. Naturally the erticle is attracting much attention. It is

"M. de Giers is a sharp old gentleman and has learned from Prince Bismarck. He takes advantage of his journey to kill several birds with one stone. His first object is to keep France on the line, his second to conciliate feeling in central Europe to Russia. It has been said that the financial crisis in Russia has compelled the Government to meet its owner. and the raising of the temperance question by Mr. Glyn brought a powerful factor against him. The town was full of drunken people, and the Liberals said their only chance of a victory was that the rowdy element would get too drunk to vote.

A RUM CAUCUS.

The Tory caucus at Birmingham has been a most humorous piece of theatrical humbug. There was no genuine ring about the performance from first to last. The dispersion of the control of the care to the Berlin Imperial Court, form a chain of hostile facts.

THE AUTOGRAPH MARKET.

The autograph market has been a trifle weak. The prices recently realized at the resolution which embodied the protection- great sale in the rooms of Sotheby, Wilkinist idea. Although Salisbury had spoken atrongly for free trade the previous night, the protection resolution was carried. Then Salisbury, speaking again, hinted that the injustice of new tariff regulations which the same poet tetched £7. Three pages of the same pages

people who are hurt by the McKinley tariff and who are sore enough to catch at anything which promises redress.

The most interesting event at the Tory gathering, however, was the appearance of Lord Salisbury and Joseph Chamberlain on the same platform. Chamberlain on the same platform. Chamberlain was apparently carried away by his surroundings. The gulf has widened and deepened. He said: "Now I neither look for nor desire cusion." Thereupon there was great cheering and waving of handkerchiefs.

Then Chamberlain let himself loose, respectively. was a friend of Dr. Johnson, sold for the comparatively low price of 31 shillings, although it included a seal containing a specimen of the language which he had invented. A long document by Samuel Richardson fetched £19 5s, one by Sterne £9, one by Spinola £10 10s, one by Lord Nelson £5, one by Sheiley the same figure, and a poem which was never published, for the inauguration of the Cornnil Magazine, with pencil emandations in Thackeray's handwriting, £1 10s, while a letter from the novelist himself went for £2 2s. Several autographs of members of the royal family were also sold, one from her Majesty written at Windsor Castle, in 1854, bringing £4 4s. A short letter from Von Moltke was sold at what was generally considered the low figure of a guinea.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech, contrasted with what he said at a meeting in Wiltshire, in October, 1885, is very curious Ralisbury's challenge. He talks forsooth of alisbury's challenge. He talks forsooth of any that never in the history of his county was the tree a more flagrant instance of conversion of the great bulk of the Tory to purchase a few months of place without On the following day Lord Salisbury, at "I will divide Mr. Chamberlain's charges those that are not true. The scomprises those that are founded on the monstrous appromises of our predecessors as soon as we get into office."

Mr. Gladstone was on Saturday a participant in the exercises attending the licipant in the exercises attending to manulate the licipant in the exercises attending the lic say that the Liberals had no reason to get into office." predecessors as soon as we get into office." Predecing soon as we get into office. The fact that Lord Lytton was reading a stream of the fight. Referring to Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladastone said, while a feeting sympathetic consideration of the Swamp the "one man one vote" question in the larger question of women's suffrage. He was his sympathetic consideration of the Lytton and the poet laureate, and the Pall republishing Tennyson's bitter lines, which Tennyson was placed on the pension list in certain literary circles, and among the who, in "The New Timon, a Romance of and "lingling medley of purloined concerts out of the pension was Bulwer Lytton, London," spoke of "School Miss Alfred" outtabying Wordsworth and outgittering Tennyson retaliated in some scenaful Verrees, entitled "The New Timon and the Poets," which were published in Panch, in

LATEST FROM ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

Gladstone's Vigorous Rejoinder to Salisbury and Chamberlain.

Shocking Details of the Massacre of Missionaries in China.

Shocking Details of the Massacre of Missionaries in China.

The Great Insurrection Spreading—Lord Lytton Dies While Reading Tennyson—Russia's War Movements—Terrible Results from the Famine—Sad Accident to a Boat's Crew—A Crusade

Against School Planos.

Against School Planos.

Against School Planos.

Against John Mission as "the padded from the Fremire or a spolless shirt was allevared, more labeled of coming massacres and curvely in Ireland. Did such predicting proceed from the Sast Dorset election Saturday, in spite of the fact than who wears the stays," and sake:

What profits now to anderstand. The Hon. Mr. Sturt, the son of Lord Alling-too, won by a majority of 847 votes over the Liberal candidate, while in 1886 the Rory majority over Hume was 665, as Rory majority of 667, in 1885, when Glyon was selected. The Liberals say when Glyon was selected. The Liberals and was afterwards made and the responsible was afterwards made and the responsible was afterwards made and the responsible was fined to select the sail to a trained to the restored in the politics of the country.

The late ambassdor's friends consider it is and the restored in the politics of the country.

The late ambassdor's friends consider it is and the restored in the politics of the country.

air, and the reign of justice and good sense would be restored in the politics of the country.

Speaking later, Mr. Gladstone dealt at length with the labor question. He said idle wealth was far worse than heavy labor. The laborer had a legitimate place in God's creation, but no place had been appointed for the idle wealthy man. To his (Mr. Gladstone's) mind there was no case for alarm as to the future of workingmen. He did not believe that there would be a permanent fight between capital and labor, because he believed in the good sense and good feeling of both parties. The problem could be solved not by magic or mathematics but by a sound, civil, secular and Christian feeling and respect for mutual rights. Only within a few years had the labor party become strong. The system of profit-sharing was most attractive as an adjustment, but then came the question of how it was to be adopted in those years in which there was a loss instead of profit. In any case it was most important to give the any case it was most instead of proble. In any case it was most important to give the laborer the same interest in production as the capitalist. To this end he looked with confidence in view of the good disposition displayed on each side. Doubtless strikes helped the workers' cause, but he thought all would agree that they were only adapted to what he might call a rude state of industry. It was to be hoped that the workmen were now in a better position than to become companyed. come compelled to have recourse to such

wasteful methods. In an eloquent peroration Mr. Gladstone appealed to employers to give the workers, besides an increase of wages and a decrease of bours. of hours, a sense of common feeling with their employers, to establish a brotherhood of man and man, to look to heart and con science as well as appetite and ambition for a sclution of these difficulties—above all to look to the Providence that shapes our end, and recollected the sacred words, "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for the brethren to dwell together in unity."

CANADIAN ECCLESIASTICS ABROAD. The Archbishop of Montreal and the vice-rector of the university have arrived in Rome. The object of their visit is to obtain the consent of the Propaganda to the establishment of an independent civil corestablishment of an independent civil cor-poration for the university, instead of being dependent on the Quebec University. The rector of the Quebec University and Car-dinal Taschereau oppose the project. It is generally believed, however, at the Vatican that the mission of the archbishop and vice-rector will be successful.

He therefore procured seven nails, each three inches long, and yesterday hammered them into his skull. When taken to the hospital the blood was pouring from his head and he presented a most dreadful appearance. Everything possible was done to relieve the terrible agony from which he suffered and to make his death easy.

RAVAGES OF FAMINE. A St. Petersburg dispatch says: The imperial family have started from the Crimea on their journey to this city. Crowds of ragged and starving peasants wait on the stations along the route to present petitions to the Czar imploring heip. The gendarmes are unable to prevent the people from assembling. Reports from some of the famine-stricken sidered the low figure of a guinea.

GLADSTONE ON BRITAIN'S FUTURE

Mr. Gladstone was on Saturday a participant in the exercises attending the formal opening of a recreation hall at Port Sunlight, near Birkenhead. He was one of the speechmakers appointed for the occasion. He said the newspapers were teeming with reports of political addresses, but, however, much as he desired not to speak, it was impossible that he should remain altographes silver heaves such silence.

Reports from some of the famine-stricken provinces say that the peasants are burning the hay and straw of their landlords. Stories of the distress caused by the wide-spread famine in Russia continue to be received with painful monotony. Death and pestilence caused by the character of the food to which the people have been compelled to resort in their efforts to prolong life are doing their work and daily the mortality increases. Many of the inhabitants of the various famine-stricken incresses. Many of the inhabitants of the various famine-stricken Provinces are migrating from one part of the country to another, hoping by some stroke of fortune to improve their condition. As they are absolutely penniless, they find the task of procuring bread equally hard everywhere. The distress among the Tartars is increasing in severity. Many of them who own homesteads have abandoned them and have adopted a roving nomadic life.

PATAL COLLISION.

London Election Trial.

An Evening Party Where Liquid Refreshments Were Served.

Leading Conservatives Join in the Tavern Drinks.

Today's Developments Regarding Outside Voters.

How the Franchise Act Enables Old-Time Residents to Take Part.

One Fortunate Fellow Offered a Free Ride by Friends on Both Sides of Politics

The Trial Likely to be Adjourned Till January 18.

Saturday Morning Justices Ferguson and Robertson took their seats at 9:55 a.m. The court-room,

usual, was crowded. The learned judges and Messrs. Osler, Blake and Gibbons retired almost immediately into the ante-room and emerged at

Mr. Osler said-I understand the shortest Mr. Osler said—I understand the shortest time in which the residue of this trial can be completed would be five or six days. I ask, with my learned friend your Lordships to fix a time when a week can be given there being only two and a-half days after to-day at the disposal of your Lordships. I feel there should not be two adjournments, and I ask that after to-night, until it can be given that time, the trial be not continued. I understand that you cannot give that time to finish it until Jan. 18.

Justice Ferguson said it was to be regretted.

that the case could not be finished. Their engagements were such that they could not give this trial any time beyond the limit allotted to it. The best thing to do was to adjourn until Monday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Osler—Then your Lordships can give the whole week to it?

Justice Ferguson—Yes.

Mr. Osler—I purpose going on with witnesses now who do not reside in London, so that they will not have to be subputable.

don, so that they will not have done pointed again.

J. F. Walker, of Montreal, traffic auditor of the G. T. R., sworn—All tickets are sent out by me and received back after conductors and others are through with them. There was a requisition from Mr. Preston for tickets; I have not the tickets, as they were destroyed as all others were. We decannot for tickets; I have not the tickets, as they were destroyed as all others were. We destoy three bushel baskets per day. Cannot find the requisition either. Four return tickets were issued to Mr. Preston from Stratford to London. This was taken from the returns of Mr. Slatter, the Toronto agent. There were 44 return tickets from Toronto to London and the train was charged at the rate of I cant per mile.

you run? A.—Yes; one remunerative by tickets collected along the road and the other at a special rate.
Q.—Which arrangement was made as

A TERRIBLE DEED.

A man about 70 years old, living in Vienna, was recently attacked with religious mania and became impressed with the idea that he was called upon to make a sacrifice. He therefore procured seven nails, each three inches long, and yesterday ham-

nothing about the requisition for the special train. As far as he knew the company had not received cash for the 44 tickets. He had no recollection of destroying the requisition and although he had searched for this one approach that the last searched for the contract of the con quisition and although he had searened for this one among the others he could not find it. Did not know whether it existed or was inadvertently destroyed; he had no reason to destroy it.

Mr. Osler—What about these tickets?

A.—They were charged to Preston.

Mr. Biake objected that this evidence was not admissable.

A. J. Boyd, registrar of the North Perth Election Trial Court at Stratford, was called and produced some documents which he got there. He had four original papers filed as exhibits in the North Perth election trial and some papers from the registrar of the South Ontario election trials.

Three of these original papers were tickets, A. I. M.; and the other, H. I, was the requisition. he requisition.

the requisition.

P. J. Slatter, agent of the G. T. R. in Toronto, sworn—Saw Mr. Preston several times before election and accepted his orders for tickets.

Q.—What kind of tickets? A.—Return tickets in excursion form E X I, used ordinarily for excursion business.

Q.—Do you recognize this form of requisition (handling him one in which W. T. R. Preston ordered witness te give bearer eneticket)? A.—Yes.

Witness recognized a return ticket handed him as similar to those he issued on Mr. Preston's requisition. They were good to return until March 9.

Mr. Blake—They didn't need any tickets on the C. P. R.; they came free. (Laughter.)
Q.—What was your arrangement with Mr. Preston? A.—After receiving eight or ten requisitions from Preston, I telegraphed my superior officers and continued issuing them; I issued some 500 tickets; don't remember that any of them were for London.

Q.—What was your business arrangement

London.

Q.—What was your business arrangement with Mr. Preston? A.—I had no business arrangement with him. I expected at first the tickets would be paid for at the usual rate, but made no bargain beyond accepting

rate, but made no bargain beyond accepting the requisitions.

To Mr. Blake—I cannot say how many tickets were issued of the 500 requisitions. No bargain was made at all between Mr. Preston and myself. Do not remember whether any were issued to London or not could not say how many parsons when whether any were issued to London or not. Could not say how many persons whe traveled upon them paid for their tickets.

To Mr. Osler—Have not been paid yet for the tickets.

To Mr. Blake—Do not know whether

To Mr. Blake—Do not know whether

To Mr. Blake—Do not know whether

anyone got a rebate on these tickets or not. CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

THOMAS REID.

Thomas Reid, barrister, Toronto—I received from my brother, George M. Reid, of London, a list of London voters in Toronto. I destroyed the list, the letters and the telegrams. I located quite a number—

the telegrams. I located quite a number—probably 35 or 40.
Q.—How did you arrange for their transportation? A.—I gave each of them a ticket in the form exhibit A Perth, produced; I got them from a G. T. R. ticket office near the Walker House; I got the tickets on an order, which I knew I could get honored at the G. T. R. office, but which I did not read; the first order was for 35 tickets, and I got another batch of from 5 to 10.

from 5 to 10.

Q.—Where did you get that order? A.

—In a room in the Reform Club. Mr.
Preston's office is in that brilding. I heard orders were being issued for tickets, and went there and get them.

Q.—How did you get them to the station? A.—I told shem to go to the station and get on a train leaving between 7 and 8 b.m.

Q.—How did you get them to the station? A.—I told them to go to the station and get on a train leaving between 7 and 8 p.m.
Q.—Had you saything to de with a special train? A.—I asked Mr. Taylor if it would be possible for voters to ride in the Globe train. Afterwards I found there were too many going, and the Globe train left too soos. I told Mr. Taylor this, and the second day before the election he told me this other train was going. I told the voters.
Q.—How many got on board? A.—I didn't count them.
To Mr. Gibbons, Q.C.—My idea was to let the voters who could not afford it ride on the Globe train. There was not the slightest arrangement between me and anybody in London whereby money was to be provided to buy tickets for Toronto people. I understood the tickets were issued by the Grank Trunk free. I explained to every voter that they were tickets supplied by the Grand Trunk.

Trunc Committers.

Both counsel them went over a list of names, and respondents agreed to admit the following as committeemen:

Ward 1—Thomas Connors, J. W. Little, D. H. Tennant, Walter Stevens
Ward 2—John Cowan, Walter Simpson, J. W. Hyman, J. R. Mine, James Bonthorn, A. MePherson.

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Ward 4—Walton Hyman, Ed. Shea, J.

B. Vining, J. B. McKillop, George T. Hiscon, James Mager, Gibbons, R. C. Maefie, F. W. Lilley, F. L. Evans, W. Saunders, F. W. Lilley, F. L. Evans, W. J. McHarg, Thomas Stevens, D. Reid, R. Bennett and John Marpherson, Thomas A. Browne, James Mager, Gibbons, R. C. Maefie, F. F. W. Lilley, F. L. Evans, W. Saunders, F. W. Lilley, F. L. Evans, W. Sau explained to every voter that they were tickets supplied by the Grand Trunk. There were a number of clergymen and

people of standing who came.
Q.—From whom did you get the order?
A.—James Haverston, a Toronto barrister.
Q.—In the letters from your brother was there anything about corrupt acts or that you would be afraid to produce to the court? A.—Not in the least.

Henry H. Job sworn, examined by Mr. Osler—I am a Toronto resident, and voted

Q.-How did you come to London ? A. On the special train, and returned two days atter.
Q.—From whom did you get your ticket?
A.—Mr. Reid. (A form was here produced, and witness thought it was the same as

and witness thought it was the same as his.)

Q.—What was your arrangement with Mr. Reid? A.—He came to see me; I told him I didn't feel like spending the money; Mr. Reid told me to go to the station and of there would be a special train on which I could go up; I went to the train, got my ticket there and incurred no expense for my fare. That was an inducement to come to London.

Q.—Had you any other expenses paid you? A.—No, sir.

To Mr. Gibbons—The Conservatives also came to me and offered me a similar ride on the C. P. R. if I would go up to London. It was merely a choice of trains with me. I did not say to Mr. Reid that I would not come if my expenses were not paid.

agent. There were 44 return tickets from Toronto to London and the train was charged at the rate of 1 cent per mile.

Q.—Have you a memorandum of the special train from Toronto to London on March 5? A.—Yes.

Q.—Are there two kinds of special trains you run? A.—Yes; one remunerative by of ticket.)

not say to Mr. Reid that I would not come if my expenses were not paid.

JOHN E. CHESTER.

JOHN E. CHESTER.

JOHN E. Chester, sworn, examined by Mr. Osler—I live in? Toronto and voted in the special train. A bout 8 o'clock. There were only two or three there so I went up to Gray Street Methodist Church, where a social was gotten agent. of ticket.

Q.—Was there any other tickets in the envelope? A.—Yes; there were two. The other I suppose was for my man, Keast. I

Q.—Which arrangement was made as regards this train?

Mr. Blake objected. Mr. Walker lived in Montreal, and he would not know how the train was run except by hearsay. Mr. Wilson, who once or twice to see me about my ote. Mr. Wilson, who used to be a stationer here, came to see me, but nothing was said about the tickets. I was coming of the people also came over to the school again and some of the people also came over to the school again and some of the people also came over to the school of the people also came over to the school again and some of the people also came over to the school again and some of the people also came over to the school of the people also came over to the school again and some of the people also came over to the school of tioner here, came to see me, but nothing was said about the tickets. I was coming up to London anyway, and I stayed here two or three days to do some business. Keast stayed here a week.

Q.—How many were on that train? A.— There might be 50 or 60 on it.

To Mr. Gibbons—There were passengers for other places than London. Some got off at Hamilton. I would have come whether there had been free tickets or not.

suggested you might get? A.—Nothing.

BARTELLO MAIRORANA.

Bartello Mairorana to Mr. Osler—I live in Toronto and voted in this city; have a brother and a vote in London; somebody told me there was a train going to London, and I boarded it; the same man passed through the train and gave tickets; he did not know whether he would have come or not if the free ticket had not been given him.

him.
Mr. Osler, to the bench—I did not bring the whole train load, as these will serve as Mr. Blake—You could have brought them up on the C. P. R. (Laughter.)

John Ross. John Ross. John Ross. John Ross. of Brantford, to Mr. Osler—I came here to vote and paid my own expenses. Someone told me the C. P. R. were issuing free tickets and the G. T. R. might do the same. I saw Mr. A. D. Hardy about it and he told me he knew nothing about it.
Q.—You never were paid anything? A.—No. sir.
Q.—Never expected anything? A.—No.

-No, sir.
Q.—Never expected anything? A.—No.
Mr. Osler—I gress we will give you a
certificate of good character.
P. A. Hutchinson was called upon, but

was not present. .

Gavin Parke to Mr. Osler—I lived in Windsor for a while and then in Detroit. I voted here on March 5. Mr. W. Hyman asked me about my vote. I drove him around Detroit looking up Canadian voters who were there.

Q.—Did you get any excursion ticket?

A.—No.

A.—No.
Q.—Anything for driving him around?
A.—No; it was my own rig.
Q.—You didn't get any money you didn't sarr?
A.—No.
Q.—Nothing promised you? A.—No.
Q.—Any tickets reach Detroit? A.—Nothing the sarry of the sa

CHEMISTS.

ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR DELICATE AND FRAGRANT PERFUMES,

TOOTH BRUSHES

---AND---

HAIR BRUSHES.

the Windser voters? A .- No. Mr. Gibbons was an active supporter of Mr. Hyman when I lived here. I would not swear whether Mr. Hyman saw Anderson or not.

Both counsel then went over a list of

FRED F. HARPER.
Frederick F. Halper, barrister, to Mr.
Osler-My special mission was polling
division 18.

division 18.

Q.—Is that the division in which the Waterloo school house is? A.—I do not know; it is in that ward.

Q.—Where were No. 3 ward committee meetings held? A.—My division meetings were held twice at the central rooms and the rest of the time at Mr. Needham's house.

Q.—Who were your division committeemen? A.—A. Talbot, Ignatius Durkin, Fred McBean, R. Geldert, —. Sanborn, Thomas Browne, sen., and others who attended an odd meeting.

Q.—Did Frank Halpin attend? A.—

Once that I remember

Once that I remember.

Q.—Was he a good worker? A.—I hadn't much to do with him.

Q.—Do you remember the meeting at the school house the night before the election? A.—Yes; I was first chairman. I resigned. (Laughter.)

Q.—What time did you resign? A.—About 11 p.m. I took the chair at 10 p.m. The meeting was called to order then.

Q.—What class of meeting was that intended for? A.—It was intended as a colored committee meeting.

tended for? A.—It was intended as a colored committee meeting.
Q.—Why did you go down there? A.—It was rumored around town that the Conservatives were going to try and take away the meeting.
Q.—Who went with you? A.—George Davis and George Browne.

attend? A.—No. (Laughter.)
Q.—What took you up to see your colored brothers and sisters? A.—Curios-

of the people also came over to the school after the church social was over.

Q.—Was it votes you were after? A.—I Keast stayed here a week.

Q.—Was anything else in the envelope?

A.—No.

Q.—How many were on that train? A.—

There might be 50 or 60 on it.

To Mr. Gibbons. The game we could not, and the gang outside made it a regular pandemonium.

Q.—The colored men had a committee of their own? A.—Yes.
Q.—Name some of them? A.—John Stevenson, Charles Pope, Wm. Brown (not certain), and others whom I cannot recoles.

whether there had been free tickets or not.

HARRY G. COOK,
sworn, replying to Mr. Osler, said—I live in Toronto, and voted here on March 5;
Mr. Reid gave me my ticket on March 4,
and I came on a special train.
Q.—Was anything else provided besides the ticket? A.—No.
Q.—What else was promised you or suggested you might get? A.—Nothing.

BABTELLO MAIROBANA.

Stevenson, Charles Pope, Wm. Brown (not certain), and others whom I cannot recolete.
Q.—What went on? A.—Speeches were made by myself, Wm. Brown, Thomas Browne, sen., and Mr. Berry and the dark in the intervals. (Laughter.)
Q.—What time did Mr. Hyman speak?
A.—About[11:30.
Q.—Who sterved the beer? A.—I do not know. They got no beer until 12:15.

A.—About 11:30.
Q.—Who served the beer? A.—I do not know. They got no beer until 12:15.
Q.—Who tapped the beer? A.—I do not know; I left the place at 12:15, and I had seen no beer up to that time; pickled pigs' feet were passed around about 14 o'clock. (Laughter.)

(Continued on page 6.) Safe, Sure, and Painless.

What a world of meaning this statement behaviors. Just what you are looking for, is it not? Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor—the great sure-pop corn cure—acts in this way. It makes no sore spots; safe, acts speedily and with certainty; sure and mildly, without inflaming the parts; painlessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

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