

FIRST RADIUM TO REACH AMERICA

Rarest of Elements Imported by Former Chatham Man.

IS VALUED AT \$32,000 A GRAM

One Kilogram of Mysterious Mineral Could Destroy Population of Paris.

Detroit, Nov. 14.—Radium, rarest of elements, and worth three thousand times its weight in gold, has reached Detroit, the first bit to be secured in this part of the world being now in the possession of Dr. Rollin H. Stevens, formerly of Chatham, Ont., who received it three days ago directly from the discoverers, Madame Curie and her husband, Prof. Pierre Curie, of the Ecole Polytechnique, of Paris, France. Dr. Stevens has in the form of a bromide the quarter of a gram of the strange and valuable stuff, a kilogram of which it has been stated by scientists, would be sufficient to destroy the population of Paris.

Dr. Stevens endeavored to secure some radium for his practice in skin diseases, and wrote to M. Curie last June. Inasmuch as there is estimated to be but a tablespoonful of the purified radium in the world, and all the radium reduced had been purchased, it was a difficult matter to secure any. By dint of constant importation he had a case of lupus, the curing of which depended on the wonderful powers of the new element. Dr. Stevens at last persuaded M. Curie to forward him a quarter of a gram.

The stuff, the strange phosphorescent rays of which are said to have wonderful curative powers in the case of cancer, lupus and kindred diseases, was sent to Dr. Stevens in a little glass vial about three inches long and much thinner than a pencil. The bromide looks like ordinary table salt in the light, but when the room is completely darkened it glows much like a bit of phosphorus. The penetrating power of the rays, a power that has already caused many serious burns and the blindness of animals on which experiments were performed, was evident in the specimen in Dr. Stevens' possession to pierce a good-sized hole in the dark room.

Since the arrival of the new element the friends of Dr. Stevens, especially those of the medical profession, have called to examine the stuff whose properties are yet but imperfectly known. In consequence, Dr. Stevens has been handling the glass vial filled with the bromide to a considerable extent. Some of his friends warned him to be more careful, fearing ulceration of his fingers. That such a fear is not unfounded is apparent to those who remembered the experience of M. Becquerel, who carried a bottle of the stuff for a short time in his vest pocket, and a few days afterwards began to suffer from severe burns on his body, which it took fifty-three days to heal.

"The value of radium," said Dr. Stevens, "has been estimated at about \$32,000 a gram at its greatest intensity, which the Curies claim to be 1,800,000. The intensity of my quarter of a gram is 7,000. If anything, it is more intense, for the little radium that is now in the country is usually used at 240 intensity."

In regard to a recent purchase will illustrate. Edward D. Adams, of New York, for the American Museum of Natural History, paid \$900 for 100 milligrams of radium of an activity of 1,800,000, at the rate of \$198,000 an ounce. The sample used represented an ounce of pitch blende. The entire quantity could be put in the end of a thimble and not occupy more than four of the space remaining between that and the finger.

Experiments with radium show that it can by its mere presence annihilate animal or plant life.

CHICAGO'S BIG STRIKE

Expected That It Will Be Settled by Arbitration.

Chicago, Nov. 14.—Chicago's street railway strike may be ended today by arbitration. Eleven o'clock today was the time set by the company to make reply to the employees' arbitration proposal, and General Manager McCulloch said he would be glad at that time to meet accredited representatives of the men.

President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, has signified the desire of the men for a peaceful termination of the strike, either through the state board of arbitration or otherwise. E. R. Elise, the company's attorney, has informed the state board of arbitration that today he would have something definite to announce, and his statement further strengthened the feeling that the strike will be ended.

A REBUFF FOR FREE TRADERS

By Desertion of Hicks-Beach to Balfour's Policy.

CHAMBERLAINITES AGGRESSIVE

They Have Purchased Two of the Most Prominent Free Trade Organs in England.

London, Nov. 14.—The acceptance by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, of Premier Balfour's policy is regarded as a distinct rebuff to the free trade party. The Chamberlainites point out the weakness of the position under which the former chancellor of exchequer, who organized the free trade league, supports Mr. Balfour, this support, being accorded on the strength of which the Duke of Devonshire to leave the cabinet and become president of the Chamberlainites. The Chamberlainites, as of little practical consequence since it is well known that the Premier is in sympathy with the Chamberlain cause. Meanwhile the Chamberlain party is working most actively to propagate the new policy of their leaders.

Having acquired one of the most prominent free trade organs in the north of England, they have now purchased the London Evening Sun, one of the few free trade organs in the metropolis. The tariff reform league has constituted a committee to support and establish branches in all the colonies. An influential committee, including Sir Charles Tupper, has been formed.

Henry Norman, M. P., the well-known free trade advocate, writes to the Daily News, urging the Government, as an experiment in retaliation against United States and the Cuban reciprocity to do this. He has no doubt that the experiment will have an important educational influence.

CANADA'S SURPLUS OVER \$14,500,000

On Financial Operations During Last Four Months.

TWO MILLION OVER LAST YEAR

An Increase in Every Branch of Revenue the Customs Department Leading.

Ottawa, Nov. 13.—A surplus of fourteen and a half million dollars on the operations of the last four months is a very handsome result. That is what appears from the statement of Canada's revenue and expenditure for the last four months. The large surplus is, however, perhaps more apparent than real. It is true there is a surplus, and a good one, too, but the excess of the expenditure is probably unduly swollen by the fact that certain items of expenditure do not appear in the present statement, although they will be credited in future statements. However, the total revenue as now given is \$23,735,715, which is \$14,507,796 in excess of the expenditure, and \$2,700,000 more than the receipts for the same period of last year. The ordinary expenditure amounted to \$9,227,919, showing a reduction of \$2,228,940, as compared with the same four months of 1902. There was also a reduction of \$1,735,514 in the capital expenditure. An increase is to be noted in every branch of the revenue, the largest gain being that of \$2,111,357 in customs. A statement of the receipts in detail is appended:

Revenue.	October, 1902.	October, 1903.
Customs	\$12,206,306	\$14,418,172
Excise	3,947,359	4,206,284
Postoffice	1,190,909	1,359,049
Public	2,561,500	2,768,515
Miscellaneous	258,955	324,741
Totals	\$20,164,730	\$23,735,715
Expenditure	\$14,507,796	\$22,037,919

The postoffice department has lately been advised of the adhesion of the colonial administration of British North Borneo to the management of the imperial rate on newspapers. Under this arrangement Canadian newspapers are allowed to pass through offices of publication to the United Kingdom and the several colonies mentioned hereunder at the same rates and under the same conditions as apply to Canadian newspapers addressed to places in Canada. The complete group that have already signified adhesion to the arrangement are as follows: United Kingdom, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Leeward Islands (including Antigua, etc.), New Zealand, Sarawak, Sierra Leone, Transvaal, Turk's Islands and Zanzibar.

The Old Court House Is One of the Most Interesting Buildings in London



One of the most interesting of the many interesting buildings of London is the court house and jail, the old castle, which has stood for three quarters of a century on the corner of Dundas and Ridout streets. The court house records of a century on the corner of Dundas and Ridout streets. The records of what was known as the London district were burned when the court house at Victoria was destroyed by fire many years ago—away back in the '20's. It is known, however, that 1782 to 1825 the courts for London district were held in Detroit, which was at the time in British territory; in the Township of Charlotteville, at Turkey Point, and at the village of Victoria, respectively.

By an act of 1788 it had been laid down that the London district should comprise the counties of Norfolk, Oxford and Middlesex, with the tract westward of the Home District, and District of Niagara, to the southward limit of Oxford intersects the River Thames) until it arrives at Lake Huron.

A brick court house had been erected for the London district in 1825. Between this period and 1827, two or three district courts were held at a private house, in Victoria, when the court was removed to St. Thomas, for a couple of sessions, until a temporary court house could be erected in London.

The court house as it stands today was built in several sections, but the first of it was constructed, under an act of the Legislature, 7 George IV., cap. 14, passed in 1826. St. Thomas made a bitter fight to have the court house built in that place.

Sometime between 1830 and 1842, the jail at the rear, or a major portion of it, was built by the district council, at a cost of about \$210,000, though the estimates stated that it could be built for \$62,241. Mr. Hew-son, of Toronto, was the contractor; Mr. Thos. Parke, of St. Catharines, the architect, and Mr. Wm. Hale, of London Township, made the bricks.

In the seventies the entire front of the present building was erected, so that this portion of the court house is quite modern. The old frame building which had been used for a court house was afterward turned into a grammar school, in which many Londoners living today received their early education. At the present time it is still situated on King street, west of Ridout, and is used as a store building by the board of works.

Before the jail at the rear was erected, the cells for prisoners were in the basement of the court house, and the time of the MacKenzie-Papineau rebellion, as many as 100 alleged rebels were incarcerated in the building. One time, it is also recorded that seven of the men were Hiram B. Lynd, an American, Daniel Davis Bedford, a man named Cunfer with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, especially in relation to the small island of Algiers, and it is just possible that another arbitration treaty, similar to the Anglo-French treaty, may result from the influence of the visit.

If any influence at all is likely to be exerted on European relations, it is said that it will be adverse to Russia, as it is understood here that King Victor Emmanuel is very bitter against the Czar for canceling his visit to Rome. Queen Helena, however, has always been a keen friend of Russia.

WILL U. S. HEAD OFF COLOMBIA? FEVER VICTIMS TO BE POISONED A CLOSE SHAVE FOR SARAFFOV

Authorities of Protera Adopt Sure Means to Check Dread Disease. Throws Coat On Dead Man to Mislead Turks and Escapes.

Washington, Nov. 14.—The state department has no knowledge of marching of any army from Colombia upon the isthmus, and the officials state that were any such movement in progress, it would certainly be informed by its agents in the south, the cables being still open. These officials also state that any such movement in progress, as the president of Colombia is reported to have called to the president of Ecuador, it is assumed here that the "army" said to be marching on Panama was nothing more than the few men, perhaps 500 all told, who were about embark at Panama Ventura a few days ago, when they were turned back from the isthmus by notice of the determination of the United States naval commanders to allow no armed forces to pass the isthmus. These troops cannot reach the isthmus by water, and the officials here are positive that they cannot do so by land. The fact that there is no subsistence for an army on the route.

But there are more than physical obstacles in the way of the approach of an army upon Panama. The officials do not care to express publicly their plans, but enough has been gleaned from the instructions given to the U. S. naval commanders to make it evident that never again will the isthmus become the seat of warfare so long as the United States Government can prevent it.

PISTOL DUEL IN PARIS

Two Shots Exchanged But Duellists Are Not Satisfied.

Paris, Nov. 14.—The two members of the chamber of deputies, Henry Maurice Berthelette radical socialist, and Georges Berthelette, independent republican, who engaged in a violent altercation during the discussion of the war budget in the chamber on Thursday, compelling the president of the house to suspend the sitting for a few minutes, fought a duel with pistols in the suburbs of Paris this morning. Two shots were exchanged without any result, and the encounter ended with the principals still unconciliated.

SIX VESSELS ASHORE

Big Gale in Alga Bay Does Great Damage.

Elizabeth, Cape Colony, Nov. 14.—The British ship Arranmore, the Italian bark Santa Antonio, the Norwegian bark Two Brothers and the Norwegian bark Wayfarer have been driven ashore and wrecked in a gale at Alga Bay. Another vessel, Liffa, was dismasted at the same time.

MONSTER FINANCIAL COUP

Rockefellers Trying to Get Penn. R. R. and U. S. Steel.

New York, Nov. 14.—The Rockefeller are apparently trying to get control of both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the United States Steel Corporation. At least that is the way a large section of Wall street explains the recent mysterious slumps in the stocks of those corporations. That the Rockefeller are engaged in large financial operations is proved by the fact that the National City Bank, which they control, have been assembling sums of gold into the country. It is said that it had arranged to bring in a total of over \$10,000,000. Over \$8,000,000 par value of the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been sold in the open market since Monday, and the Rockefeller have been the largest purchasers. The total capital stock outstanding is \$28,864,400, in half shares.

KING VICTOR TO VISIT ENGLAND

Italy's Sovereigns Will Be Received With Big Ceremony.

AND ENTERTAINED AT WINDSOR

Likely That an Arbitration Treaty Between the Two Nations Will Be Promulgated.

London, Nov. 14.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy, who are to arrive in England, Nov. 17, will be received with great ceremony. At Portsmouth the home fleet will be assembled for a great naval demonstration. The Prince and Princess of Wales will meet them on board the royal yacht and will accompany the Italian King and Queen to Windsor, where King Edward and Queen Alexandra will greet them at the railroad station. At Windsor Castle special apartments, last occupied by Emperor William in 1890, have been prepared for the use of the royal visitors. State banquets and shooting in Windsor forest will compose the daily programme, except Nov. 19, when they will visit the streets of the Gullhall, where the Lord of the manor will give a luncheon to their British hosts. The King and Queen of Italy, in their progress through the metropolis, will be accompanied by a State of honor of Garibaldian veterans resident in London.

Signor Tittoni, the Italian foreign minister, who accompanies his sovereign to England, will, while here, confer with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, especially in relation to the small island of Algiers, and it is just possible that another arbitration treaty, similar to the Anglo-French treaty, may result from the influence of the visit.

THEY ARE KEEN FOR RECIPROCITY

Big Conference of Reciprocity League Begins at Chicago.

WANT HIGH COMMISSION AGAIN

And it is Likely That the Present Congress Will Be Urged to Take Action.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 14.—The work which will be entered into by the reciprocity conference to be held today in Chicago by the National Reciprocity League, will be the first direct move on the part of the lake cities, to urge upon Congress the necessity for reconsidering of the joint high commission. The commission has been called at the suggestion of the Minnesota, Illinois Association and will be participated in by business men of national prominence.

A committee from the Detroit Board of Commerce, consisting of M. J. Murphy, M. J. O'Brien, and A. L. Shaw, will attend. Fred B. Smith, Michigan, the vice-president of the league, will be unable to attend. Mr. Smith is advocating the formation of an auxiliary league, to boost Canadian reciprocity alone. He said he believed it not impossible that the present Congress may be urged to act.

TO ELECTROCUTE RATS

Plan Invents Scheme Whereby Rodents Commit Suicide.

Springfield, Ohio, Nov. 12.—Michael Hornar, night watchman at a Findlay table factory, is the inventor of a unique mouse-trap. The factory has been overrun with the rodents and Mr. Hornar resolved to use electricity to get rid of them. A round piece of tin is connected with an electrode and a low candle, through which runs the other wire of the electric machine. When a rat standing on the tin touches the wire in the tallow he completes the circuit and is instantly killed.

Fire at Ruscomb

Ruscomb, Ont., Nov. 14.—Fire broke out in the elevator owned by H. B. Knicker about 7:30 last evening. Building and contents were totally destroyed. Cause of the fire is unknown. A small insurance was carried.

REV. DR. JUDKINS IS IN THE TOILS

Must Go to Iowa to Answer Charge of Fraud.

WAS PREACHING IN ORILLIA

At Time of Arrest—Brilliant and Checkered Career of the Evangelist.

Orillia, Ont., Nov. 13.—Sheriff J. G. Shoemaker, of Marshalltown, Iowa, came to town last night and took away the Rev. A. J. Wheeler, alias Dr. A. Judkins, against whom an indictment is held at that place for obtaining money under false pretenses, and whose arrest here a week ago while conducting evangelistic services in the Methodist Church caused such a sensation. Sheriff Shoemaker reached town at 3 a.m. and left at 4 with his prisoner. His long delay in reaching here was explained by the fact that he paid a visit to Washington to secure extradition papers. The state department there interviewed him and issued a request to the local magistrate through United States Consul Wakefield, to hold the prisoner as long as might be necessary. Wheeler, however, offered no opposition, either to his detention here or to his returning with the sheriff.

About 1882 Wheeler accepted a call to the Center Street Second Advent Church, of Concord, He at once became very popular, and began the publication of a religious magazine, entitled the Christian Reporter, weekly. His Concord pastorate, begun with such brilliant promise, ended after three and one-half years, because of charges of improper conduct. The church conducted a hearing and dismissed him.

Wheeler's short career in Orillia will not soon be forgotten. Ever since his arrest it has been the principal topic of discussion, both in the town and for many miles round. At first Wheeler averred that his arrest was due to misreading identity, alleging that if there had been any wrongdoing it had been on the part of his nephew (probably a mythical individual) whose name was Wheeler, while his was really the Strand. But before leaving he admitted to Chief of Police Dwyer, to whom much credit is due for his conduct of the case, that he was the man that was wanted, though he stuck to his assertion that he would be able to clear himself.

RUSSIAN PLOT FOILED

Bulgaria Was to Have Surrendered Two of Her Ports.

London, Nov. 14.—The Sofia correspondent of the Times, says, that according to the strange revelations of the Journal Ottavio, the late Zankovist ministry made a secret agreement with Russia to surrender the ports of Varna and Urgan on lease as Russian naval stations to the Black Sea. The agreement was made in 1902. The Russian plans were all arranged, but the scheme was upset by Prince Ferdinand calling the Russian ambassador to Stambuloff to power and by the recent elections which appear to have destroyed the influence of the Zankovist party for some years.

YELLOW FEVER RAVAGES

Total Deaths Up to Date in Texas Are About 100.

Laredo, Texas, Nov. 14.—The yellow fever situation shows no improvement. The official bulletin issued reports: New cases 31, deaths 3, total cases to date 811, total deaths 100. Yesterday's reports 15 cases and 7 deaths on Wednesday; Nuevo Laredo, which had had no new cases of yellow fever for four days, reported yesterday one death and two new cases. San Antonio, Tex., Nov. 14.—One new case of yellow fever, only two deaths from the disease have been reported to the health authorities. These make a total of 10 deaths and 21 cases here to this date.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

Story of the Five-Million Deposit Not Corroborated.

Montreal, Nov. 13.—When an effort was made today to verify at the head offices of the Grand Trunk Railway a report that the company would on Monday next deposit \$5,000,000 with the Montreal Trust Co. for the construction of the eastern section of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, neither Mr. C. M. Hays, the general manager, nor those in touch with the matter were willing to say anything at all in connection therewith.

Digging His Own Grave

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 14.—William Windell, a prominent farmer of Washington township, Ind., twenty-five miles northwest of New Albany, is engaged in the gruesome task of digging his own grave in Wesley Chapel Cemetery, near New Amsterdam. It is to be called with brick and overlaid with a granite slab. Windell is not more than sixty years old, and is in excellent health. He expects to live many years, but he says he wants his last resting place arranged to suit him.