EVENING EDITION

London Advertiser.

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DEATH OF MR. FREEMAN, M.P.P.

By special dispatch from Simcoe, this Saturday) afternoon, the ADVERTISER was apprised of the death of Mr. John B. Freeman, the respected member of the Legislature for North Norfolk. The news was not altogether unexpected, because several days ago the melancholy intelligence was published that the medical men had but slight hopes of his recovery. On Thursday, however, the honorable gentleman rallied somewhat, and it was thought that a turn for the better had been reached, and that the natural stamina of the man was such as would enable him to overcome the complications arising from the malarial affection which struck him down. It was willed otherwise, and this morning, surrounded by the members of his family, one of whom came from the Pacific coast to be with him in his last illness, he passed peacefully away.

Mr. Freeman was largely a self-made man. He was reared in London township, where his parents resided for many years. His grandfather on his mother's side was Rev. Mr. Baillie, a pioneer Methodist preacher. Old settlers will remember the family very well. His father was a joiner by trade, but farmed for some time. Deceased was born on the 5th con., near the Nissouri line, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Scatcherd. He married old Thomas Scatcherd's daughter, and on the death of his father moved to Norfolk county, where, near the town of Simcoe, he has for many years been a successful agriculturist. His ability, integrity and genial good nature early marked him out for honor at the hands of his fellow-men. He was elected to various municipal offices, and so commended himself to the people that he was selected as Liberal candidate to fill the seat in the Legislature formerly occupied by Dr. Clarke—that for North Norfolk.

In the Legislature he soon made his mark as a careful legislator and a good manager of men, and when Hon. Oliver Mowat selected him as Liberal whip it was universally acknowledged by the members that the choice was most wise. Thus he has lived, and thus he died, possessing the confidence and esteem not only of his constituents, but of the members of the Legislature on both sides of the House. This was shown in a marked degree at the gathering of the members of the Liberal party to do him honor at the close of the last session of the last Legislature. Then Mr. Freeman was presented with a magnificent testimonial for himself and his wife, and his ability and popularity were borne testimony to not only by the Premier and members of the Government, but by the leaders of the Opposition as well. And he deserved it all. A more honest, straightforward, kindly man never graced the legislative chamber. His death will be a distinct loss to the Province, and his untimely removal from the public service will be generally regretted.

The funeral takes place from the late residence of deceased to Oakwood Cemetery, Simcoe, on Tuesday next, at 2 p.m.

BIG BLAZE IN BRUSSELS.

Several Large Business Houses Burned Loss About $22,000.

BRUSSELS, Ont., Nov. 22.—About 5 o'clock this morning fire started in the rear of the American hotel, a three-story frame building. A. R. Smith's general store was next burned; loss $16,000, insurance $4,000. A two-story frame, and the largest store in Brussels came next. It was occupied by A. Strachan, general store; loss on building, $3,500; stock partially saved. A two-story frame, owned and occupied by J. G. Skene as a general store, burned; loss on building, $1,500; stock partially saved; insurance $2,600. W. J. Fairfield, photographer, loss $600; insurance $300. Mrs. Waller, dressmaker, total loss; no insurance.

This fire completes the burning of the whole business portion of the town in fifteen years, which has been rebuilt with substantial brick stores, only three frame buildings now remaining in the business portion of the town.

THE WORLD OF WORK.

Striking Seamen and Fremen Sentenced to a Month's Imprisonment.

Two thousand five hundred of Lord Londoneery's colliers in Durham have struck for higher wages. It is expected the struggle will be prolonged.

Fifty seamen and firemen on the Cork Packet Company's Glanmire and Cormorant have been sentenced to imprisonment at Cork for one month for breaking the articles of agreement by joining in a strike.

The session of Knights of Labor at Denver Friday night was prolonged until nearly daylight this morning. There was a prolonged struggle first over the report of the committee on political action, than over the place of holding the next meeting. The committee reported three cities — New York, Toledo and Milwaukee. The assembly finally decied to indicate the place by mailed vote 30 days before the next meeting. The assembly then adjoured sine die.

Steamship Arrivals.

Nov. 21. At		From
Noordland	New York	Antwerp
Parisian	Liverpool	Quebec
Helvetia	Queenstown	New York
State of Indiana	New York	Glasgow
Rugia	New York	Hamburg
Nederland	New York	Antwerp
Wyoming	Queenstown	New York
Nov. 22.		
California	New York	Hamburg
Gellert	New York	Hamburg
City of Chester	New York	Liverpool

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—The Allan steamship Carthaginian, from Baltimore, at Liverpool, landed her 700 oxen without loss.

MONTREAL, Nov. 21.—The Allan steamship Grecian, from Montreal, which arrived at London on Thursday afternoon, lost two sheep out of her live stock shipment of 156 oxen and 326 sheep.

I suffered for a long time from a severe, hacking cough, which was pronounced by a skillful physician to be dangerous, and liable to terminate in consumption. I was completely cured by using WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. HENRY A. BEAN, Lawrence Mass.

A PIQUED PRINCE.

The Marquis of Lorne Displeases His Royal Brother-in-Law.

Prof. Koch's Curative Lymph in Great Demand.

The Prime Minister of Madagascar Uses Threats Towards France.

A Parnell Meeting Prohibited.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—The Government has prohibited the holding of a meeting which was to have taken place at Newboss to-morrow for the purpose of expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell.

A Kick by Madagascar.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Siecle has advices from Madagascar that the Prime Minister in a speech referring to the French protectorate used threatening language toward France, and that the French Resident-General at the capital protested to the Queen against the language used by the Premier.

Lord Lorne Displeases the Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Prince of Wales is said to be seriously annoyed by the purpose of his brother in-law, the Marquis of Lorne, to stand for Parliament in Staffordshire, the Prince holding that members of the royal family should abstain from active interference on either side of party politics. The Marquis has declared himself opposed to Irish home rule.

Baden-Powell on Canadian Affairs.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—At a meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, Sir Geo. Baden-Powell, M.P., said that the new United States tariff law had given a great impetus to Canadian industries. He thought Canada wise in developing her over-sea trade. In speaking of her valuable natural resources, he said that Canada offered many opportunities for the investment of British capital, because he believed there would not be the same financial vagaries there that characterized the United States Government and legislation.

The Great Demand for "Lymph."

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—While the treatment of poor patients in the hospitals is only half completed, owing to the supply of Koch's lymph being exhausted, a few favored physicians are treating from 100 to 150 patients daily, charging from £1 to £5 each patient. Hospital patients are only half treated and then neglected often in a dangerous condition. Some have been rendered comatose by the treatment, and have been revived only by use of powerful restoratives. One patient is reported to have lain unconscious and within an inch of death for 36 hours. Prof. Koch, it is said, knows nothing of the scandal, and is not responsible for it. The preparation of lymph is proceeding rapidly, but the quantity required for hospitals and medical associations cannot be made ready before the end of January.

The Liberal Federation.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—At a conference of the National Liberal Federation a platform was adopted in favor of free education, reform in the land laws, the disestablishment and the disendowment of the Church of Scotland, local option, the formation of district and parish councils and the mending or ending of the House of Lords. Sir Wilfrid Lawson advocated the immediate abolition of the State Church of England, the House of Lords and the liquor laws, which he characterized as a three-fold cord with which the aristocrats for generations had enslaved the democracy.

The Federation adopted a resolution in favor of the payment of salaries to members of the House of Commons. Sir William Vernon Harcourt addressed the meeting.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The closing session of the National Liberal faction conference was held to-day. Mr. Schandhorst, the well-known Liberal caucus chief, presided. In a speech he referred to the Parnell scandal and said recent events had caused great pain to Mr. Gladstone, but that the cause of reparation and justice to Ireland, to which the Liberal leader had dedicated the closing days of his life, would not suffer through the unworthiness of any man.

Ritualistic Practices Condemned.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has delivered judgment against Rev. Dr. Edward King, bishop of Lincoln, charged with ritualistic practices. Regarding the jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Court, and his obligation to obey the rubrical directions in the prayer book, the Archbishop suspended judgment. In regard to the Bishop's rubrical irregularities, the mixing of water with the wine used in the act of consecration, the Archbishop holds infringes on the law of the church, but the use of a mixed chalice prepared beforehand did not offend the ecclesiastical law. The charge against the Bishop regarding absolution was dismissed. Dr. King's action in turning his face to the east during communion and thus making his manual acts invisible, was ruled illegal. The acts must be visible to the congregation. The singing of the hymn "Agnus Dei" during communion was not illegal. The Archbishop holds that the placing of lighted candles upon the altar for ceremony during the services, when they are not wanted for light, is not illegal, although such act is distasteful to many communicants. The Bishop, he says, is quite unjustified in making the sign of the cross in pronouncing absolution and the benediction. Each side was adjudged to pay its own costs.

Effect of the Anti-Lottery Law.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It is stated at the Postoffice Department that since the passage of the anti-lottery law there has been a reduction in the revenues of the New Orleans post office of about one-third, and in consequence the clerical force of the office has been reduced by nine men, representing $6,300 in salaries.

Gazetted.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—The Ontario Government has made these appointments: Jas. Fleming, Brampton, to be local master of the Supreme Court, Peel, pro tem., in the absence of Judge A. F. Scott; John Franklin Palmer, Stratford, to be a notary public; Peter J. Anderson, Gore Bay, to be bailiff of the Fifth Division Court, Manitoulin; S. B. Trash, Drayton, to be bailiff of the Seventh Division Court, Wellington.

A Point or Two to Fasten Your Attention.

Christmas presents free at Empire's profit-sharing tea store; $20,000 stock to select from free with any price tea, coffee, etc. Fifteen granulated eighteen bright sugar for $1, or same proportion in less quantities. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 249 Dundas street, London. 91u

RED MEN RESTLESS.

The Situation in the Indian Country Critical.

The Massiah Craze Continues—Dispatch from Gen. Miles.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 22.—Lieut. Hale, of Fort Bennet, reports threatenings on the part of the Indians carrying on their ghost-dance to resist any interruption by force of arms. Indian police sent to insist on their stopping the dance were disarmed and obliged to return to the fort. The settlers of Emmons and Campbell counties are flocking into Eureka on account of a rumor that the Sioux will take the warpath. It was reported yesterday that two men had been shot and scalped in Campbell county, but this is not credited. The sheriff of Campbell county writes that there is a large body of Sioux on the east side of the Missouri. The people are greatly excited.

Gen. Brooks, commanding the forces at Pine Ridge, says his scheme for inducing disloyal Sioux to abandon their tribe and join the loyals, is working very successfully, and he soon hopes to have the hostile crowd entirely broken up.

Lieut. Smith, in charge of the forces of the Rosebud agency, telegraphed that when the forces under his command moved near the Indian camp yesterday they retreated about fifteen miles. They are holding their ghost dances, and are working up such a frenzy that some outbreak may occur at any time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—Information from the Sioux Agency is to the effect that Agent McLaughlin sent Indian police to arrest refractory Indians, and instead of obeying orders they threw off their clothes and joined the dance. Agent McLaughlin was afraid to punish them, and condoned their offense. Governor Millar says there is nothing between the white settlers south of Mandan and massacre but the goodwill of the Indians.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Acting Indian Commissioner Belt has received a telegram from Special Agent Cooper at Pine Ridge Agency stating that 600 or 700 Indians are en route from Rosebud to Pine Ridge. The dispatch says: "We hope to settle this Indian craze without bloodshed." The situation of affairs among the Sioux Indians is believed at the Indian Office to be greatly exaggerated. Mr. Belt does not believe the Indians entertain hostile designs against the whites. The following telegram has been received at the War Department:

CHICAGO, Nov. 20.—To Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington: Reliable information has been received that the Yonktons and Gros Ventres, on the Upper Missouri, also those near Old Fort Belknap, have unanimously adopted the Messiah craze; that the latter are quite ugly; that Sitting Bull has sent emissaries to these tribes and the 48 lodges of Sioux north of the British line, inciting them to get arms and ammunition and join other warriors near the Black Hills in the spring. Every effort is being made to allay and restrain the turbulent, but the violent overt act of any small party of the desperate ones may cause a general uprising. The latest reports from the northern Cheyennes is that they have abandoned the delusion. There should be no delay, however, in putting other troops than those in these two departments in proper equipment for the field. (Signed) MILES,
Major-General Commanding.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.—A special from Hot Springs, S. D., says great excitement exists there over a body of Indians claiming that the Messiah who had promised to restore Hot Springs to the Sioux nation had sent them there to await delivery. The citizens are arming themselves.

Word has been received at Springfield that the Indians are banding together on Parma Creek for the purpose of raiding the settlements along the reservation line.

Freighters from the West report that numerous squads of Indians from various locations seem to be collecting on the Belle Fouche. All are armed to the teeth and have a large supply of provisions and ammunition. They are mostly Ogallala Sioux from the Pine Ridge agency. Bad Billy and two other Crows from the Crow reservation say they are on their way to see the new Christ.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 22.—Gen. Miles last night, in an interview, said: "I have regarded the situation as critical all the while. It is not a new subject, for this religious craze has been going on for over one year, and I have not considered it a trifling matter, but upon the other hand quite a serious subject. The news from Rosebud agency is that the Indians are a great deal excited and very much alarmed because they do not know what is going to happen. It will require the utmost care and prudence to prevent an outbreak and then we may not succeed. The trouble exists at a good many places separated from 50 to 150 miles and the understanding is that the first hostile shot shall be the signal for assembling and concentration of all that are disposed to be hostile to join in. That is the understanding which the warriors have in the different camps. The Messiah craze now exists among the wild tribes in the western part of the Indian Territory and in all the different Sioux camps in Dakota and a portion of Montana, upon the north part of the Missouri at Poplar Creek agency, and they have sent messengers up north of the British line to Indian camps."

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—According to a special from Pine Ridge agency, S. D., Red Cloud says: "I don't want to fight, and I don't want to see my people fight. We have lots of old women and old men, and we have no guns, and we can't fight, for we have nothing to eat, and are too poor to do anything. On this reservation I am the head man and they all look to me. I haven't been to see the dancing. My eyes are sore and I can't see very well, but when they get well I will go to see it. I will try to stop it. Those Indians are fools. The winter weather will stop it. I don't think there will be any trouble. They say that I have been in the dance; that is not right. I have never seen it. When we made our treaty it was promised there should be no troops on the reservation unless it was at the order of the Great Father. They are here now, though, I suppose, it is all right. My name is Red Cloud. That is all I have to say about this question."

In viewing the situation Gen. Brooks said: "There can be no doubt that these Indians are badly excited, and before we came the white people were alarmed lest they should all be massacred. Our coming has had the effect of quieting their fears somewhat and furthermore it has as you might say, 'stiffened up' the peaceful Indians wonderfully. Torn Belly, one of the minor chiefs, declared he did not know what the troops were on the reservation for, but insisted that the dancing must not be stopped. 'We do not want to fight,' said he, 'but this is our church; it is just the same as white man's church, except that we don't pass around the hat.'"

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT.

He Rather Doubts Whether Sir John Is Any More Loyal Than Other Folks.

Reciprocity Coming Sure.

[From Sir Richard Cartwright's speech at Otterville.]

There is no ground for supposing that if we approached them in a proper spirit, telling them that we desired no one-sided bargain, but that we should give as great benefits as we received, and that we proposed that a reciprocity treaty with the United States would be of as much benefit to Americans as Canadians, I have not the slightest hesitation in telling you that I believe a treaty could be negotiated insuring full, free and unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. (Applause.) One word more. Some of these impudent robbers dare to prate to me of their loyalty and to impugn ours. These men who, when in 1878 Mr. Mackenzie and myself pointed out with truth that this same shallow fraud of a National Policy was neither more nor less than a wretched parasite and parody of the American tariff, and that in adopting it we were deliberately turning our backs on the policy of the British Empire and adopting the policy of the United States, and in so doing were doing everything that could be done to increase annexation sentiment—these men, I say, who then replied that if their policy was bad for British connexion so much the worse for British connexion; these men who, as I told their leader in his own case, never once struck one blow—nor shed one drop of blood—nor lost one foot of land for the sake of the empire, now dare to

PRATE TO ME OF THEIR LOYALTY.

Sir, I know these men. I know who signed the annexation manifests of 1849. I know who burned the Parliament buildings in Montreal. I know who rotten-egged the Queen's representative—aye, sir, and I know who stood behind the scenes and instigated others to commit these outrages. Such men's loyalty I rate at its true value. It is exactly on a par with the 35 per cent. over proof loyalty of that ring of protected manufacturers whose loyalty has resulted in a tariff which in sixteen years has cut down our importations from Great Britain from $68,000,000 on a population of 3,750,000 souls to $42,000,000 on an alleged population of 5,000,000, and whose loyalty is yet so fervent that it will not permit—or, rather, will not let them permit you—to trade with the United States, but you should discriminate against British goods. Let us have done with this sordid hypocrisy. I have studied for many a year the relations which ought and might be made to subsist between the great English-speaking nations throughout the world, and I tell you what I have stated many a time on the floor of Parliament and many a time to English Ministers of State that there is one service, and only one service, of any importance which

CANADA HAS IT IN HER POWER

to tender to the British Empire, and that is to set herself by all and every honorable means in her power to cultivate kindly relations with our kinsmen in the United States. That, if you will, is an object worth a statesman's striving for. There have been barriers and obstacles not a few to achieving this end. I cannot say that the conduct of a part of the English people during the American civil war was altogether calculated to inspire the people of the United States with friendly feelings.

I cannot say that the action of the English Government towards Ireland in the past has been altogether such as to inspire the ten or twelve millions of Americans of Irish descent with the very warmest regard for the people of Great Britain. But the first of these causes has well nigh faded away altogether, and there is good hope that the second will soon be removed also. In any event, we in Canada can best serve the British Empire and the English race by doing all that in us lies to obliterate all cause of difference between England and ourselves and the United States, and in no possible way can that be done so effectually as by obtaining full, free and unrestricted reciprocity between ourselves and the United States.

Yet another thing in conclusion—I notice that certain timorous brethren are, or profess to be, wonderfully alarmed lest Sir John A. Macdonald should steal our clothes and himself adopt our policy. Let him do it if he likes. It would be no surprise to me. He has done very little else all his life (except mischief) but gain or retain power by doing one day what he had denounced as treasonable (literally) a few hours before. It would cost him very little to

EAT HIS OWN WORDS AGAIN.

for the hundreth time and after pledging himself by his gods to the manufacturers to consent to no terms which did not fully protect their interests to throw them over as remorselessly as he threw over far better men than they are.

Mark me, gentlemen, I tell you you will have reciprocity, and you will have it soon. It is in the air. The force of nature is on our side, and you will have it. But I do not say that you will necessarily obtain it from Mr. Laurier or myself. You may get it at the hands of the men who have reviled it and blasphemed it. But what of that. What we want to see our policy prevail and not our individual selves. I do not say we are indifferent on that point, nor indeed ought we to be. But it is the proud tradition of the Liberal party that they have always desired (if the choice had to be made) to see their principles prevail in preference to seeing this or that particular set of men put in power, and so I say that if our policy succeeds I do not greatly care by whom it is carried into effect, knowing that, even if accomplished by most reluctant hands, it is a policy which means, from the very nature of the case, the speedy downfall of this most corrupt system as well as great material benefit to the entire people of Canada. And so, on my own behalf, I again repeat Mr. Laurier's pledge that we will aid Sir John Macdonald to carry any genuine scheme of reciprocity into effect first, and hold him to stern account for his misdeeds afterwards; nor do I doubt that, once deprived of the aid and comfort of the manufacturers' heavy purses, we will be able to do so, it may be as effectually as we did in the case of his very dear friend and follower, lately described. (Applause.)

Your Attention, Please.

Fifteen granulated or eighteen bright sugar for $1. Same proportion for your money in 25 and 50 cent purchases. Unequaled array of Christmas, wedding and New Year gifts with our any-price tea, coffee, baking powder, cocoa or cocoanut. EMPIRE TEA COMPANY, 249 Dundas street, London. 91-u

UNDER THE SEMAPHORE.

A Chapter of "Don'ts" for Locomotive Engineers' Perusal.

Smuggling on the Mexican Frontier Railways—The Present Crisis in Wall Street—The C., M. and St. P. and the Pullman Company.

The Lower Laurentian Railway will be completed in a few days.

The Erie is introducing the system of carrying train numbers in the clere-story of the cabooses.

The Lake Shore has had 400 men at work at Toledo during the past eight months cutting down the grades at that point.

The Erie has given notice that it will meet the rates made by the Pennsylvania lines, on both the Erie and Chicago and Erie.

Mr. W. R. Hunisuckle, the Pullman porter who lost his leg in the Erie wreck at Oswego last January, is suing the Erie Company for $30,000 damages.

It is now admitted that Jay Gould has gained control of the Union Pacific. He is also credited with the organization of a great combine in which all the transcontinental lines will join.

Mr. W. E. Davis, general passenger agent of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, has requested all lines between Chicago and St. Paul to join in meeting the Soo Line competition to Canadian points.

An old scheme for building a railroad from Naples, Ontario county, N. Y., to connect with the Central Hudson at Stanley, has been revived, and the work will be pushed to completion within three years.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway commenced to operate their own sleeping and parlor cars on Monday. What is the difficulty between the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Pullmans? A strike for less mileage is no doubt the cause of the trouble. Mr. W. G. Chase has been appointed superintendent of the sleeping car department.

The crisis in Wall street last week brought us close to the days of twenty years ago, but the late crisis was, if anything, more unnatural. The existing condition of the railway market does not justify such a panic, and it wholly is chargeable to the stock jobbers. In fact nothing has occurred to precipitate such a catastrophe. The Northwestern Railroader puts the matter about right when it says: "If the railroads can bring themselves to abandon the miserable methods of the last few years and adopt a plan of rate-making which will place it beyond the power of the individual road or the individual official to demoralize the business of half a continent, then all railroad values will find a firm footing which cannot be shaken by any clique in Wall street. So long as there is no morality and no business stability in the methods of the railroads themselves in their dealings with one another, so long will the market remain uncertain and feverish and subject at any time to ruinous crises."

Apparently some of the labor organizations are not on the best of terms with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Perhaps the refusal of the brotherhood to co-operate with the Federation of Railway Employes may have something to do with the trouble. The organ of the labor party in Minnesota, the Great West, speaks out quite hotly on this question, as follows: "That it has served a certain purpose is patent to all; but in claiming to be a labor organization it is a delusion and a snare. It is led by a man who has no sympathy with labor in general, and who always acts with a view to the interests of capital. It holds a joint meeting with the railroad officials once a year, and they form a mutual admiration society, but its policy of exclusiveness keeps it away from all other workers. It is misnamed 'the brotherhood,' for in its teachings it denies the brotherhood of labor."

The following dispatch from El Paso, Texas, goes to prove that the Canadian border is not the only border of the United States where trouble exists re smuggling: "The Mexican Central pay car arrived in the Juarez yard on Saturday morning and paid off the employes there and was about to start on the return trip in the evening, when it was seized by the Juarez custom officials and searched. The officers found 100 flat irons, some silks and other dutiable goods aboard, and the officers and men in charge were arrested and the car was taken in charge by custom authorities. The pay car is always accompanied by an officer and about fifteen men as guards, and they bought the goods in Juarez for the purpose of smuggling them to the City of Mexico. They were taken to the City of Mexico. There was about $500 worth of goods seized. The car was released, and it being found that the paymaster and his clerks had nothing to do with the smuggled goods, they were furnished with a body-guard and left for the City of Mexico."

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake Company have recently issued a chapter of "don'ts" for the especial benefit of locomotive drivers. A few verses from the chapter which may be of some benefit to some of the express drivers hereabouts are copied:

1. Don't apply the emergency brake except when it is absolutely necessary. The effort in so doing is especially disagreeable to passengers, when you are creeping up to a water crane or coal chute, and they talk about you, while your passenger department promised them a smoother ride than by the other route. You can make smoother stops if you try.

2. Don't make more than one application of the brakes at stopping at a station, or two at the very outside. Your passengers also notice this, and make observations on your skill. The traveling public are very knowing and critical these days.

3. Don't exhaust train pipe pressure to zero in applying. It don't do any good. They are on as hard as they can be applied long before this, and you waste the difference in air. If you have been addicted to this practice in the past, now is a good time to reform. Somebody who knows better will find out your practice and tell it as a joke on you at the roundhouse or lodge room.

4. Don't leave a terminal station until your brakes have been thoroughly tested and you are sure they are operating throughout the entire train. Instances have occurred when somebody neglected his duty and didn't open a stop cock, which you found out only when you attempted to make your first stop. It's better to stop a minute in testing brakes before departure than to muss up things and block the road for several hours, longer perhaps, as the wreck crew may be engaged elsewhere.

5. Don't attempt to stop a train in a few feet when you have several hundred in which to do it and no danger impending.

6. Don't think in reading this chapter of "don'ts" we are finding fault with you. It's the other fellow who don't know as much about brakes as you do; and then there's some good advice for him, which, if heeded, may save him a lot of wordment sometimes.

Hon. Frederick L. Ames states that Charles Francis Adams will resign at once as president of the Union Pacific Railway Company. He will also resign from the directory, leaving two vacancies, which will be filled by the election of Jay Gould and Russell Sage. The Gould interest is not strong enough to force a reorganization.

T. T. T.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Affections of the Throat and Lungs

Tolu, Tar & Tamarack

Is the Peer of all Remedies for a Chronic Cough or Cold.

Price, 25 cents, at all Druggists.

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

Chronicled and Summarized for Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

Rich finds of rock phosphate are said to have been made in North Peterborough.

Edward Irvine, a Toronto man, was killed by the fall of a scaffold at Creemore yesterday.

Arthur Cuttle's barn in Huntingdon township, was burned Thursday, with all the season's crops.

Nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain have been lightered at the Port Colborne elevator during the season.

Mr. Saunders, who has been in England inquiring into the prospects of a British market for Canadian eggs, is satisfied with the outlook.

The Waterworks Committee of the Hamilton City Council has decided to make a reduction in the water rates, amounting to about 20 per cent.

Arrangements have been made by the Reformers to have Sir Richard Cartwright deliver an address in the Guelph City Hall at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 6.

FOREIGN.

Lymph for Prof. Koch's cure is being rapidly manufactured, but not nearly fast enough to supply the demand.

Prof. Pasteur has sent congratulations to Prof. Koch, who in return has sent a specimen of his lymph to Pasteur.

The National Liberal Federation at a conference in London yesterday adopted a platform looking to social reform.

In the O'Brien, Dalton and Gill case at Tipperary yesterday, the Crown finished its evidence and the defendants reserved their defense.

Robert W. Buchanan, the author, secured a verdict for £150 against Mrs. Langtry for breach of contract in failing to produce Buchanan's play, "Lady Gladys."

The Government has issued a proclamation forbidding demonstrations in any part of Ireland on the anniversary of the execution of the "Manchester Martyrs."

Emperor William, in an address to a number of recruits just sworn in as members of the Guards, said no one could be a good soldier who was not a good Christian.

A collision occurred in the Thames yesterday between the steamer Indian Prince and the steamer T. E. Forester. The Forester was sunk and the Indian Prince lost her cut-water

Herr Voigtherr, a Socialist member of the Municipal Council of Berlin, has been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for using abusive language towards the Evangelical Church.

Premier Greenway, during his visit to London for the purpose of appointing a Manitoban agent, was interviewed a good deal. The only notable point is his advocacy of a merely revenue tariff for Canada.

The London Chronicle announces that the Aborigines' Protection Society is considering the question whether Troup, Ward and Bonny were guilty of manslaughter in ordering the execution of the Soudanese Burgark.

A London correspondent states that the feeling in stock circles in London is improving, and Canadian securities are likely to appreciate with the rest of the list if no other panic-breeding events occur. The firm of Barings has been converted into a joint stock company, Thos. C. Baring, M.P., rejoining the concern.

UNITED STATES.

Senator Cullom says the McKinley Bill will have to be modified materially before it is acceptable to the people.

Canadian musicians going over to entertain United States audiences will in future have to pay duty on their instruments. Nothing is said as to the wind.

The Treasury Department at Washington yesterday ruled that grain could not be taken from the States into Canada to be ground and the flour returned to the States free of duty.

Fail not to read the advertisement of Harry Lenox. b

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