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**NISBET & AULD, TORONTO.**

**The Free Press,**  
LONDON, ONT.

Thursday, January 1, 1903.

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

All parties are pleased that what promised to be a sharp contest for the mayoralty has turned in favor of a second year for Mr. Adam Beck. The candidates nominated for the position did a graceful act in standing aside for the gentleman whose year's record is not only beyond reproach, but has brought him in the credit as a municipal administrator.

It is often said that to qualify for the highest civic office, a man should serve for a period as an Alderman. This is in part true. But Mr. Beck, without this initial experience, took hold with the ability and readiness of one well trained in it, and he has made no mistakes. Civic business, in fact, like any other business, calling for the exercise of correct principles, of common sense, and common honesty of purpose. These conditions have been fulfilled by Mr. Beck to the satisfaction of the Council of the past year and of the citizens. There is no hostile criticism of his course as Mayor, but there would have been a general sense of disappointment had Mr. Beck adhered to his resolve, so often and persistently expressed to leave the field at the expiry of his year. There can be no better proof of the appreciation in which an officer is held than the unanimity of desire that he should remain in the helm, the unquestioning confidence that he is the right man for the place, and will do right by and for the people. Mr. Beck has well earned the tribute thus paid him by the citizens of London.

The great bone of contention has been, and will be in this election, the control of the City Hospital. The citizens can rest assured that at the hands of Mayor Beck and his co-trustees, Messrs. Waterman and McDonald, the welfare of the institution will be perfectly safe-guarded. The cause of dispute is, the wish of the medical school faculty to have charge of the wards for their students during the college term, instead of the charge being divided between the hospital, and not in a private room, would pass from the control and advice of his own medical man, and be under the care of the School professors, lecturing upon his case for the benefit of their students.

The objections are made to this, considered that a patient who has a share of hospital support in the hospital, and not in a private room, would pass from the control and advice of his own medical man, and be under the care of the School professors, lecturing upon his case for the benefit of their students.

The "outside" doctor objects because he cannot be sure that his treatment will not be derided and changed in his absence, and his patient and friend weaned from him permanently; and the patient, in many cases objects, because of the publicity, exposure and possible indignity to which he may be subjected by so many persons being given liberty over his weakness.

To settle matters, the Hospital Trust has passed a set of by-laws, which in part provide that the Faculty shall have the privilege of the wards for their clinics, not for six months only, but all the year round, and that certain chosen "outside" medical men, or physicians not of the Faculty, shall have the same, or concurrent privilege to attend on patients, according to the patients' desires. If the patient who pays a small fee does not wish to go under the Faculty, preferring his own medical attendant, his wishes are respected. As a result outside doctors send a large number of their patients to the hospital, but they would do so if the patients were to be

treated by some one else, or to be used as college material.

With this arrangement, however, the school men are not content. They demand the full run of the hospital during their school term, and say that without this privilege the school will suffer for lack of clinical material, or, in common words, sick people to experiment with and lecture on to their classes.

Against this it is argued that the Medical School is not a philanthropic institution, but a source of personal profit to the Faculty and shareholders. It is to be supported and encouraged as an educational institution, but its members have no special or paramount claim over other medical men in regard to the hospital which is supported by all taxpayers alike. Why it is asked, should they be given full control for any specific period, when, as some of the Faculty declare, they have no use for the hospital, apart from its clinics in the school term, and do not care to attend it in the summer months?

On these points the whole matter depends. Mayor Beck and the other two Trustees named above are in favor of giving the Faculty concurrent rights, for the whole year, rather than full rights for half the year, then stepping out and leaving the staff unorganized. They are in favor of retaining for every paying patient the privilege of being treated by his own physician, if he so wishes, and not to be handed over to the college professors, whether he likes it or not, the moment he enters as a patient.

On these lines the election for Hospital Trustee will be fought.

It may be expected that the school men will put up a bitter contest, since it is their own business profits they are fighting for. On the other hand, the citizens at large, if they feel that the preservation of the hospital in the control of the trustees they elect is of more importance to them than the visitations of the school staff, will vote to let the arrangements stand, at least until the by-laws that have been prepared shall have a workable chance.

## SIR WILFRID'S REASONS.

It is given out in Montreal as a reason why Sir Wilfrid Laurier left Hot Springs, for Florida, that he fled from the horde of importunate politicians that infested his Virginia pathway, soliciting favors. He went a thousand miles further south to get out of their way.

Another version of Sir Wilfrid's flight to the Southward is that he found the Virginia winter weather too severe.

If the former version is correct Sir Wilfrid can appreciate the situation of his old chieftain, Mr. Alex. MacKenzie, who wrote complaining that he felt like a sentry leaning on his arms day and night protecting the treasury from persons seeking office without any qualification, advances on contracts which they had not earned, and other forms of favor.

If the Premier is in good health, as some of his friends state, why is he not at the post of duty, protecting the treasury, instead of running away from importunate seekers after favors?

The continued absence of Sir Wilfrid at the South, it is to be feared, has an altogether different significance from that above stated.

## THE ALGOMA CENTRAL BONUS.

The Dominion Government having refused to subsidize the Temiscamingue Railway, which the Ross Government has ordered to be built into the northern wilds, now finds itself in a quandary over the subsidy promised to the Algoma Central Railway, bonused by the Ross Government, but owned by the Clergue Syndicate. It is stated that Foley Bros., of St. Paul, who built one hundred miles of the road, have a claim for \$770,000 against the company, and they have applied to the department of railways to hand over to them as much of the subsidy as would meet their claim, in order to enable them to pay off sub-contractors, storekeepers, etc. At one time it looked as if the Government would accept this view, and then Robert Jaffrey, of Crow's Nest fame, came to Ottawa and applied a veto on behalf of a financial institution in Toronto in which he is interested and which, it is said, has made large advances to

Clergue, Parliament, however, will not likely condone the diversion of a railway subsidy to other purposes, and all that Jaffrey has been able to accomplish for the present is to tie the subject up until Sir Wilfrid's return.

Regarding this Algoma Central Railway matter there are ominous rumors abroad as to connection of two prominent Liberal members of the Ontario Legislature with the company. It is reported that these two members have collected a toll of ten per cent. on the cost of construction of the entire 171 miles for their influence in getting double subsidy.

## CONGRATULATIONS.

Perhaps no one in London has received more sincere good wishes and congratulations from all sorts of people at this New Year's season, than that fine old citizen, Judge William Elliott. Though of somewhat advanced years, the Judge walks with firm step to the Court Room and performs his regular duties with an elasticity and vigor that every one is pleased to see. And all the more so because during the past two or three months Judge Elliott has performed double duty, acting as Senior Judge of the County of Middlesex and also as Junior Judge on account of the severe illness of Judge Edward Elliott, incapacitating him for attendance at court. The manner in which the Senior Judge has discharged these double duties would, it is remarked, do credit to one in the prime of life.

## TROUBLE AMONG MACHINISTS.

An Ottawa correspondent states that recent advances to the department of the interior emphasize the importance of speedy action being taken to secure harmony between W. T. R. Preston and the high commissioner's office on the one hand, and Preston and the emigration agents in Great Britain on the other. Not long ago, without consulting Lord Strathcona, word went from Ottawa to London that all checks hereafter were to be drawn by Preston instead of by the colonial secretary to the high commissioner, a duty which the latter had discharged for years. Naturally Lord Strathcona was very much annoyed at this action, without anything being said to him about it.

The principal trouble, however, is between Mr. Preston and Alf. Jury, the agent at Liverpool. Preston has vowed that Jury must go back to Toronto, and Jury, who has a pretty good political pull, go also. At one of the recent meetings in Liverpool, Jury, it is said, rehearsed, to Preston's great mortification, certain selections from evidence taken in a recent libel suit.

Matters have here reached such a pass that Mr. Sifton has been compelled to intervene. The minister would like a trip across the Atlantic, but parliament will be meeting in a few weeks. After Sifton concludes his pleasure jaunt through the Western States, he must buckle down to work at Ottawa. Accordingly, he has detailed Mr. Smart, his deputy, to proceed to England and endeavor to restore harmony between Preston and Jury.

## NOT ENTITLED.

The prohibitions are to demand from Premier Ross a law for the abolition of retail liquor licenses.

Was not this question settled by the voting on the 4th of December? The terms of the referendum, accepted by the prohibitions, were that it should require 23,000 votes polled in favor of abolishing licenses to put the law into effect.

The votes polled fell very far short of that number. Not only so, but the votes unpollled were 347 common agreement of a prohibitory party to be counted as if they were cast against the Liquor Act of 1901, on the principle that "those not for us are against us."

Judged thus, the Liquor Act of 1901 was buried out of sight by the referendum.

## Aesculapius's Sound Practice.

Athens, Dec. 10.—The German Institute here celebrated, yesterday evening, the anniversary of the birth, in 1717, of Johann Joachim Kinkelmus, the famous archaeologist. Herr Herzog, who has just discovered the Temple of Aesculapius on the Island of Kos, delivered, on the occasion, a lecture describing his researches, in the course of which he stated that the inscriptions proved that the treatment of the sick was conducted on strict scientific principles, and that the cures were free from either "miracles" or quackery. His discoveries had demonstrated the literal truth of the statements regarding the Temple of Aesculapius contained in the writings of the ancient geographer Strabo.—London Standard.

## Talked in His Sleep to Good Purpose.

If there's a member of your family who talks in his sleep, don't discourage him. A South Boston householder recently saved a large amount of jewelry neatly gathered together by burglars, who fled in panic merely because of the unconscious talk of a sleeper in an adjoining room.—Boston Transcript.

"Pure soap!" You've heard the words. In Sunlight Soap you have the fact.

**SUNLIGHT SOAP** REDUCES EXPENSE  
Ask for the Octagon Bar.

## LEMON JUICE KILLS TYPHOID.

Value of the English Discovery Confirmed.

Chicago Health Department Finds That the Juice Kills Bacilli of the Disease.

That lemon juice will destroy the typhoid germs in water is announced authoritatively by the Chicago Health Department after careful experiments extending over three days. One teaspoonful of the juice to a half glass of water is known to be a good combination, and repeated trials have invariably produced the same result. Every germ was killed.

Further tests will be made at once to ascertain how small an amount of lemon juice will destroy the bacilli. Dr. Reynolds is also investigating the properties of manufactured citric acid. If the acid will take the place of the lemon a great saving will be accomplished, for it is inexpensive as compared with lemons.

The action of the lemon juice is to cause the bacilli to shrivel up and die. Their power to produce the poison which causes typhoid is thus destroyed, and water which in its original state was highly dangerous to drink becomes as innocuous as if it had been distilled.

The investigations and announcement of the Chicago health authorities are the result of an announcement made on Christmas Day by Dr. Asa Ferguson, a London physician. Dr. Ferguson announced that the lemon juice was a deadly foe to typhoid. It had long been known that certain acids would kill the bacilli, but their effect was also to kill human beings. The harmless acid in lemons was entirely overlooked until Dr. Ferguson chanced to drop a little lemon juice into a culture tube containing typhoid germs. To his amazement he discovered that they died almost immediately, and he at once began further experiments, which resulted in the announcement of the discovery.

When the news reached Chicago on Christmas Day experiments were at once begun by the laboratory experts. At the close of office hours on Saturday they found that Dr. Ferguson's claims were completely sustained by their results. The report of Dr. Jaques, the medical director of the laboratory, tells the story in technical language: "The following experiment was made in the laboratory to test the value of lemon juice in destroying the typhoid fever bacilli. One hundred and twenty cubic centimeters of inoculated with bacillus typhoid. The flask was placed in the incubator at 90 degrees for twelve hours. At the end of this period the end of four hours plates were inoculated from this flask. The plates at the end of twenty-four hours showed no growth."

Commenting on the lemon juice test in London, Dr. Ferguson said: "Typhoid germs must be taken into the stomach in order to cause typhoid fever. If, therefore, the juice is put a drop or two of lemon juice in the water they drink they will be safe."

For the present the recommendation of Chicago's health officials is to use more of the lemon than Dr. Ferguson suggested. Tests will be made during the coming week which will show just how small an amount is necessary to destroy the germ life in a glass of water. Future health office bulletins may read, instead of the familiar "Boil the water," "Drink lemonade to-day," and "Keep your eyes on oysters when eaten raw." Numerous outbreaks of typhoid have been traced to raw oysters, the most recent following a merry banquet in England. Among the victims of this outbreak was the Dean of Winchester.

## Woman's Fierce Fight With a Savage Bull.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Puller, who live with their five children on a farm on the mountain about five miles north of Chester, N. J., had a terrible experience. About 10 o'clock Mrs. Puller heard the bellowing of a vicious, horned bull owned by them, and running to the field where it had been grazing, saw the animal standing over her prostrate husband, and trying to drive the stump of its horns into his chest.

Sending the screaming and weeping children, who were too small to be of assistance, to fetch the nearest neighbors, she seized a pitchfork and attacked the bull in the rear. Again and again she drove the prongs into the animal's back, but it continued to butt his victim with its broken horns. Changing her tactics, Mrs. Puller bravely assailed the bull in front, and succeeded in driving him from her husband's body. Then she stood beside the prostrate man and checked the rushes of the infuriated bull with her pitchfork.

For half an hour she stood by, keeping off the animal, which circled about her and charged repeatedly, and then a number of men arrived to the rescue, and Mr. Puller, who was unconscious, was carried to the hospital. The physician summoned found that his head and shoulders were badly bruised, and that a number of ribs were broken.

## A New Violin.

The Scientific American of December 20 gives an account and a picture of a new kind of violin invented by Augustus Stroh, a well-known London scientist. On looking at the instrument, the first thing that strikes one is the fact that there is no sounding box, and that instead of this feature of the violin, hitherto considered indispensable, there is a metal trumpet or resonator and a diaphragm also composed of a metal substance. Mr. Stroh's object was to turn out a violin which should equal in quality of tone the fine old instruments made by the classic makers and should be in every respect as beautiful an instrument, so far as sound was concerned, as the fiddles of Amati or Stradivari. The vibrations of the strings are conducted by means of an ordinary violin bridge, which rests upon a rocking lever, to a diaphragm and resonator. The lever supporting the bridge oscillates laterally upon the body of the instrument, each being attached to a diaphragm of aluminum by a small connecting link. The diaphragm is held in position between two india rubber cushions by means of a specially designed holder fixed upon the body of the violin by two brackets.

Attached to this holder is the

trumpet or resonator. The body or mass of support of the instrument is in no way employed for sound purposes, it simply holds the various parts of the violin together and sustains the enormous tension of the strings when tuned. The disk or diaphragm which represents the belly of an ordinary violin, is perfectly free to vibrate, the result being that when the strings are set in motion by the bow, the bridge and rocking lever vibrate accordingly, and thus every vibration is transmitted to the diaphragm. The diaphragm sets in motion the air contained in the resonator, the resonator augments and distributing the sound to the surrounding atmosphere.

## Turkey's Ramazan.

Ramazan has now begun, and everything is sack. No business can be done with Turks, whose one idea is to get through the day as quickly as possible. They may not eat, drink or smoke from sunrise to sunset. The consequence is that night is turned into day and day into night. Two hours before sunrise guns are fired and drums are beaten through the streets to wake people up, so that they may have a good feed before sunrise. They then try and sleep as long as possible. About 12 o'clock or later they appear in their offices, very grumpy, and each holds a string of beads to while away the time. This goes on till about 3, when they seem anxious to get home. When they arrive they wash and sit down round the tables, on which the servants are laying out crowds of little plates, with appetizing morsels of all sorts of foods. With their eyes fixed on this they wait, anxiously consulting their watches, till the guns proclaim that 12 o'clock, Turkish sunset, has come. Before the sound of the gun has passed away their mouths are full. After dinner all sorts of amusements are indulged in, and more food is partaken of late at night. During Ramazan the Turkish theatres are open all night, and the streets of Stambul are alive with people, while at other times of the year not a soul appears after dark in the streets. Ramazan continues till the next new moon.—London Telegraph.

## Irish Match Making.

Judge Adams the County Court Judge of Limerick, in presiding at a lecture on Irish humor at the Irish Social Club, on Friday night, spoke of the humors of Irish matchmaking. According to the well-known proverb, marriages were made in heaven, but anybody who knew rural Ireland knew that very often marriages were made in public houses. They were generally made on Shrove Monday, and the talk between the parties concerned was not love or constancy or of blue eyes and golden hair, but mostly about cows and sheep, pigs and feather beds. It often happened that a bride and bridegroom met for the first time at the altar. A young girl once rushed into the house of a girl friend of hers and said:—"Mary Mary, I'm to be married in the morning!"—"Verrah, to whom?" inquired her friend.—"To one of the boys of the Donovans."—"To which of them?" asked her friend.—"To the one," said the bride, "twas rather dark near the fireplace, and I didn't rightly know which." The Judge mentioned another where a woman called out to her daughter an hour earlier than usual of a morning:—"Mollie, get up at once."—"Verrah, for what mother?"—"You're to be married to-day, Mollie."—"Indeed, and to whom?" inquired Mollie.—"Now what's that a you?" replied the mother.—London Chronicle.

## Grafting Pig Skin.

A young girl having been so badly burned on the back that the skin refused to heal, the surgeon conceived the idea of using the cuticle of a young pig. A small black pig was obtained, chloroformed into insensibility, and brought into the operating room swathed in sterilized towels. The skin was laid on in small pieces until it covered the bare space. It was then secured by bands. This is the first operation of the kind undertaken. It is not expected, however, that the pig-skin will grow permanently to the child, but that natural cuticle will finally push it out of the way and cover the entire wound.

## A New Clerical Order.

An Oxford correspondent writes:—"A friend of mine, a rector in this neighborhood, told me the other day the following:—He was preparing some boys for confirmation, and asked one of them what were the three orders in the Church of England, to which he received the reply, 'Bishops, Priests and Demons,' and on my friend making him repeat his answer, to see if he had mistaken him, the same reply was made."—Westminster Gazette.

## The Deadly Trail.

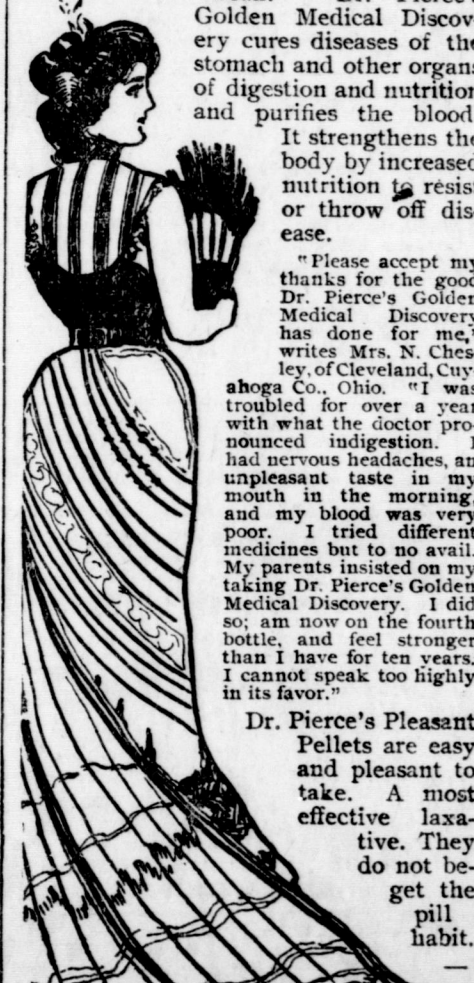
Of disease is often the trail marked by a woman's gown. A recent investigation showed a horde of microbes, including those of influenza, consumption and a dozen other varieties, gathered in the trail of a woman's dress.

The microbe is everywhere, but its prey are the weak and feeble people whose blood is "poor" and digestion "weak." Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition and purifies the blood.

It strengthens the body by increased nutrition to resist or throw off disease.

"Please accept my thanks for the good Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has done for me," writes Mrs. N. Chesley of Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio. "I was troubled for over a year with what the doctor pronounced indigestion. I had nervous headaches, an unpleasant taste in my mouth in the morning, and my blood was very poor. I tried different medicines but to no avail. My parents insisted on my taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I did so, and am now on the fourth bottle, and feel stronger than I have for ten years. I cannot speak too highly in its favor."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are easy and pleasant to take. A most effective laxative. They do not get the pill habit.



1903

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**Give Us Your Assistance to Reduce the Stock**  
---Values Exceptional---Nothing Like It  
Has Ever Been Offered---Your Visits  
Made Very Interesting  
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Military Sheeting, English make, wear exceptional. This quality is only imported by T. F. Kingsmill. Worth 50c, to-day,

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The latest novelty, well made, 46-in. wide, received so late manufacturer has made an allowance. Goods are worth 75c; we are instructed to sell them at

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Such materials as can only be had at Kingsmill's. Do you want an overcoat? See what you can get; only high-grade goods. Under present conditions prices are very low. Do you want a fine suit of clothes? A grand lot of West of England goods in navy and black to select from. The prices are ridiculous, quality considered, but the circumstances are exceptional—KINGSMILL'S.

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See those Russian Fur Linings. Select your fabric and have it properly made at

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