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THE LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO

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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY (Limited).

LONDON, ONTARIO.

London, Monday, Jan. 14.

A Food Cost of Five Cents Per Day.

The following is the scale of dietary employed in the Middlesex jail:

Breakfast-One pint of gruel made from oatmeal or Indian cornmeal, and eight ounces of bread, with syrup.

Dinner-Five ounces of cooked meat, without bone; eight ounces of bread and eight ounces of potatoes on three days in the week; eight ounces of bread, one pound of potatoes and one pint of gruel, on two days in the week; a pint of soup and eight ounces of bread on two days in the week.

Supper-One pint of gruel, and eight ounces of bread. with syrup.

In the case of those who are sick, or insane, there is a little addition made, namely, milk, sugar and tea, There is also a little additional strength of food given in the case of those who are subjected to hard labor.

The total cost of each person is 512 cents a head per day; omitting the allowances for the sick, the total cost would be 5 cents each per day. It is evident that Governor Boston has expenses down to a pretty fine point, and we would be glad to hear from our contemporaries, of any other jail which can do as well or better.

The foregoing looks like a meager diet, but Governor Boston says the ordinary prisoner goes out into the world after a few months of this regimen, practically made over, as much so as if he had been at a sanitarium.

What light does this throw on a greater simplicity and less expensiveness of ordinary life? It is generally recognized that people eat a great deal more than the exigencies of good health demand. A greater simplicity as regards both quality and quantity of diet, and we would have fewer dyspeptics.

Suggestions For Consideration by the Ontario Government.

11. The passing of an act making the law relating to loan corporations similar to the act passed by the Dominion Parliament.

lace's article of eight columns cannot very well be summarized, as it is an historical sketch and summary of re-sults. But we may note its spirit and sults. But we may note its spirit and its characteristic features. This statement with which he begins shows the view that is taken of the evolution theory by the great body of scientists: "Among the great and fertile conceptions which have either augmented or become firmly established during the nineteenth century, the theory of evolution, if not the greatest of them all, will certainly take its place in the front rank. As a partial explanation (for no complete explanation is possible to finite intelligence) of the phenomena of nature, it illuminates every department of science, from the study

of the most remote cosmic phenomena accessible to us to that of the minutest organisms revealed by the most powerful microscopes; while upon the great problem of the mode of the origin of the various forms of lifelong considered insoluble-it throws so clear a light, that to many biologists it seems to afford as complete a solution in principle as we can expect to

reach." Dr. Wallace then goes on to point out "the nature and limits of evolution." It does not deal with the infinite past or the remote future, but explains the existing conditions of things by showing that it has been derived from some pre-existing conditions through the action of known forces and laws, so we can never make any approach to the absolute beginning of things. "Yet the explanations that the theory of evolution gives are none the less real and none the less important, especially when we compare its teachings with the wild guesses of the total ignorance of the thinkers of earlier ages." The essayist then goes back to the early philosophers to trace the rise and progress of the idea of evolution, and shows that in the poetry of Lucretius there was a strange mixture of philosophic insight and baseless speculation. Indeed, it is one good thing in this comprehensive article, that the distinguished naturallist recognized that the long previous wrestling of thoughtful men prepared the way for the nineteenth century statement and solution of the great problem. After the long space of what we popularly called

"the dark ages," Dr. Wallace finds the first real steps towards evolution in the works of the great astronomers, Kepler, Newton and Laplace.

The next point considered is the evolution of the earth's crust. Although Pythagoras (500 B. C.) believed that sea and land must often have changed places, and a few other observers at different epochs came to the same conclusion, yet till quite recent times the earth was generally supposed to have been always very much what it is now; people spoke of the "eternal hills," and the great mountain ranges. The mighty ravines and precipices, as The principal difference between the well as the deep seas and oceans, were believed to be the direct work of the Creator. One of the most earnest students in the latter half of the eighteenth century was Dr. Hutton, of Edinburgh, who published a great work on "The Theory of the Earth," which and stumbled over the chairs in the was not sufficiently appreciated at the time. After this came the work of the eminent naturalists and geologists, Cuvier, Lyell and Buffon. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Lamarck propounded a general system of evolution for the whole animal world. Those who read the scientific literature of that period may learn with regard to Lamarck-how wide was his knowledge, how ingenious his explanations, and in his many important points he interpreted the views both of Lyell and Danwin. But he was half a century in advance of his age. and his alleged causes of modification, changed conditions, use and disuse, habit and effort, were wholly insufficient to account for the vast phenomena presented by the innumerable minute adaptations of living organisms to their conditions of life." Dr. Wallace at this point shows that Darwin's work was more special. It consisted of the observation of a great variety of facts and the setting forth of a theory to explain those facts, and remembering how small was the effect which had been produced by Buffon, Goethe, Lamarck, the author of "The Vestiges of Creation" and the earlier writings of Herbert Spencer, we can realize the marvelous work that he accomplished." The general principles of evolution were accepted by many scientific men before Darwin, and in 1852 Herbert Spencer had published a masterly essay on the "Development of Hypothesis," but the exact method of evolution was left untouched. So that the publication of Darwin's theory of The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection," marks a definite epoch in the history of this great idea. "The struggle for existence" and "The survival of the fittest" have since that time not only been technical phrases of science, but have passed into popular literature and common speech. This writer thinks that the investigations and experiments made since Darwin's death have tended to confirm the development hypothesis as to its main and essential features. Natural selection has thus supplied that motive power of change and adaptation that was wanting in all earlier attempts at explanation and this has led to its very general acceptance, both by naturalists and the great majority if thinkers and men of science." He then closes this able review with the following clear statement. The brief fire.

till the actual facts had been ascertain-ed by the whole body of workers who, during the last five centuries, have penetrated ever more and more deeply into nature's mys-teries and laws. By their labors we became possessed of such a body of carefully observed facts that, to-ward the end of the last century such thinkers as Laplace and Hutton were enabled to give us the first rudiments enabled to give us the first rudiments of theories of evolution as applied to the solar system and the earth's crust, both of which have been greatly de-veloped and rendered more secure during the century now passing away." "In like manner Buffon and Goethe

may be said to have started the idea of organic evolution, more systematically treated a little later by Lamarck, but still without any discovery of laws adequate to produce the results we see everywhere in nature. The subject then languished till, after twenty years of observation and research, Charles Darwin produced a work which at once satisfied many thinkers that the long desired clue had been discovered. Its ac-ceptance by almost the whole scientific world soon followed; it threw new light on almost every branch of re-search, and it will probably take its place, in the opinion in future generations, as the crowning achievement of the nineteenth century."

NUMBERS CRUSHED TO DEATH

Cry of "Fire" Causes a Fatal Panic

Among 800 People Who Were Attending a Hebrew Play in Chicago.

Chicago, Jan. 14 .- Seven people were crushed to death and as many more seriously injured in a panic which followed a man's cry of "Fire" Saturday afternoon in West Twelfth street Turner Hall. About 800 people were in the place, gathered to witness the performance of a play entitled "The Greenhorn." The following were killed and injured:

THE VICTIMS. 7), Regina Millenbach (aged 4), Annie Salomon (aged 37), George Shaffer (aged 9). Birdie Xidmann.

Missing-Samuel Mendelsohn and two children.

The play was in Yeddish. The audithe building.

hall is frequently used for dances. and when a theatrical performance is given chairs are set for the spectators. As soon as thew ild rush towards the doors began, chairs were knocked down in every direction, the aisles disappeared, and the excited people ran, climbed way towards the doors.



10 per cent discount on all Wool and Cash-

10 per cent discount on all Ladies' Knit Un-

10 per cent discount on all Flannelette

10 per cent discount on all lines in Crockery

Pillow Shams Sideboard Covers **Five O'Clock Covers** Metallic Skirtings

Flangels.

THE

Rebecca Lidsley, Annie Goldber (aged Mrs. Samuel Mendelsohn,

ence, comprising for the most part wo-men and children, were all Hebrews. The hall stands in the center of a district densely populated by Jews. The play was nearly over, when the cry which caused the panic was raised, and within five seconds after it rang through the hall the entire audience was converted into a frantic mob, every member of which was fighting for the safety which lay beyond the doors of

A WILD RUSH.

10, 20 and 33 1-3 per cent discounts on all Dress Goods.

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10 and 50 per cent discounts on al Dress and Fancy Silks.

CARRIE

Dominion and Provincial acts is in the powers conferred on such corporations to make investments.

The powers conferred by the Dominion Parliament are set forth in section 20, chapter 41, of the Statutes for 1899. They may lend money on the security of or purchase, or invest in (a) mortgages or hypothecs upon freehold or leasehold real estate or other immovables. (b) the debentures, bonds, stocks and other securities of any government, or of any municipal corporation, or school corporation, or of any chartered bank or incorporated company if incorporated by Canada, or any province of Canada, now forming part of Canada, but not including bills of exchange and promissory notes. They may take personal security as collateral, but not lend on the stocks of other companies, and lend up to 10 per cent on their own.

The powers conferred by the Ontario Parliament are set forth in section 17. R. S. O., chapter 205. They may lend on the security of real estate, or of the public securities of Canada, or of any province, or terminating debentures of any municipality or school or building society, or terminating debentures or debenture stock of any company, in which trustees may by law invest.

The other sub-sections direct what powers may be exercised with reference to these securities, and they may hold real estate of the annual value of \$20 -000. It will be seen that the powers conferred by the Dominion act are wider than those conferred by the provincial act, and we think they should be similar. It is not wise to have two sets of laws for the same purpose. As the Dominion act relates to the whole of Canada, and their act is wider than the provincial, it would be better to adopt it.



If there has been one word more prominent than another during the nineteenth century it is the word "evolution." It has played a great part in all realms of thought, and has even been regarded by some as the supreme, unique and final word in the explanation of the world and the life of man. We cannot now attempt to sketch the various theories of evolution as applied to the world of nature and the life of man. We simply have to admit now that this word represents the idea which in the course of the nineteenth century has come to dominate varied spheres of thought. The New York Sun, dealing with" "The Passing Century and Its History in Great Subjects," naturally placed "evolution" the first in the series, and it did well in securing for this article Alfred Russel Wallace, who, in his own way, propounded the theory of the origin of species by the process of natural selection about the same time that Darwin brought his great discovery before the world. Mr. Wal-

sketch now given: "The brief sketch now given of the progress of human thought on the questions of the fact and the mode of the evolution of the material universe indicates how great has been the progress during the nineteenth as compar-ed with all preceding centuries. "Although the philosophical writers

TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

THE PRESBYTERIAN Around the upper part of the hall extends a balcony, which is open only at one end. Here were seated 150 women and children, and the women at the further end of the balcony, away from the stairway, seeing that the rush toward the exit was blocked, began at once to throw the little ones over the railing to the floor ten feet below. The children fell into the midst of the maddened throng and were at once trampled under foot. It is known that three of the dead were children who were thrown from the balcony and were trampled by the crowd, with not a chance for their lives. Following the children, many of the

women sprang from the balcony upon the crowd below, and others swinging over hung by their hands before they dropped. The railing of the balcony May 1. 1901. broken through in half a dozen was entrusted met a few days ago to places by the pressure brought to bear against it by the maddened crowd. consider reports regarding the work to the 31st of December, 1900. The On the main floor the crush was amount actually subscribed to this much worse than in the balcony. The date was \$1.130,000. The congregations main exits from the hall, and the only reporting estimated that over and ones known to a majority of those who above the subscriptions already frequent the place, are two doors in the south end of the main auditorium, that ceived, another \$100,000 would be got from them, making a total of \$1,230,open upon winding stairs, which, eight 000. In addition a large number of down, unite into one broader steps flight, leading to the main floor. congregations have still to report. For various reasons the work in these has FRANTIC MASS OF MEN AND WOnot yet been completed, and in some

MEN.

Around these two doors, a frantic however, before the close of the effort mass of screaming men, women and children was packed, all struggling fiercely to force their way down the stairs. At the landing where the two flights of stairs winding down from the main hall unite, a woman stumbled and fell. In an instant a score of people were down and before the rush was over, four lives had been crushed out in space four feet by six feet long

Within five minutes after the beginning of the panic it was all over, and the police and firemen who came hurrying to the scene of the disaster were called upon to do nothing beyond car rying away the dead and injured, and keeping back the thousands of people who tried to force their way into the building.

FOUGHT WITH THE POLICE. As soon as the news of the panic had spread through the district, which emed but a very few minutes, all the Hebrews from that part of the city rushed to the place, bent on learning the names of the dead and wounded. Men and women fought desperately with the officers in their efforts to enter the building and learn if any of their loved ones were among the dead. The crowd was so great, so excited, and so unmanageable, that several calls were sent for additional officers and firemer before it could be restrained. The alarm of fire was false, there having been no blaze at the time. The furnace in the building is somewhat defective, and at times allows sparks to pass up through the registers. It was the sight of these rising into the room that frightsparks ened the man who raised the cry of

The hall has several times been the scene of panics, and it is only a few months since that a number of children were hurt in a rush for the doors which occurred during a juvenile party that was given in the place.

THREE ARE MISSING. It was found a most difficult task to

secure the names of the dead and in-

jured. Many of the latter were taken it is able to report that very consider. to their homes before the police were aware of their names. Mrs. Mendelsohn ably in excess of the \$1,000,000 h/as already been obtained. It is hoped that and two children are still missing. the \$600,000 for the educational and

CENTURY FUND

The committee to which the matter

on May 1 next every congregation in

the church will have done its share of

the work. The present indications are

the scheme of the General Assembly

\$600,000 of the \$1,000.000 was to be for

that the total will reach \$1,350,000.

indebtedness.

RUNIANS.

re-

mere Hosiery.

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10, 20 and 33 1-3 per cent discoufits

10 and 20 per cent discounts on spe-

on special lines in the Clothing and Gents'

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derwear.

missionary work of the church may all be got within the next three months.

GRAY.

EASTERN DAIRYMEN

Amount Actually Subscribed, \$1,130,000-Express an Opinion in Favor of the Bab-More Needed to Make Up the \$600,000 cock Test-Quality of Milk To Be for General Church Work. Made a Basis of Value.

Smith's Falls, Jan. 12 .- The conclud-Toronto, Jan. 12 .- The General Asing sessions of the Eastern Ontario sembly of the Presbyterian Church in Dairymen's convention were given up Canada some time ago resolved to put mainly to the reception of reports from instructors and a discussion of the adforth an effort to raise a century fund visability of paying for milk supplied of one million dollars, the period namcheese factories according to quality -ed for the closing of the effort being equality to be determined by the Babcock test.

Instructor Publow reported finding 36 samples of doctored milk out of 5,275 examined, Instructor Bentley 21 out of 5,000, Inspector Zufelt reported \$780 in fines imposed in 65 factories in his district for adulteration, Inspector Lowerv found 38 skimmed or watered samples out of 8,211 examined. These were fair sample reports. At the same time there was general unanimity in reporting an improvement in conditions.

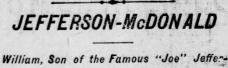
There was quite a general expression of opinion in favor of applying the Babcock test as the basis on which not yet been completed, and in some payment should be made for milk, cases not yet commenced. It is hoped, | A. A. Wright, M.P., went so far as to say legislative authority should secured to enforce the adoption of this system in all cases, and the applause that followed was the most vigorous heard during the convention.

In There was quite a general expres-sion of opinion that instructors should visit all factories and that a straight the missionary and educational work salary should be paid for this work. of the church, and \$400,000 for church At present instructors go only where they are asked to go by factory owners.

When the total will exceed the \$1,-000,000 by \$350,000, it will require vigorous effort during the next six month **ASTHMA CURED** to make up the \$600,000 for the general work of the church. To aid in this the **AFTER TEN YEARS' SUFFERING** committee took steps at their meeting a few days ago. They have sent Physicians Could Not Promise More out a statement to the session of every Than Temporary Relief. congregation throughout the whole Clarke's Kola Compound Cured church, urging that the canvass be untiringly prosecuted to a completion. and also asking congregations which Mr. S. Till, 142 Dorchester street, St. have largely devoted their subscrip-John, N. B., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from tions to the removal of debt, to consider the propriety of increasing the asthma for nearly ten years. Many months, night after night, I have been proportion given to the common fund, so bad that sleep was impossible, and which at the present time only amounts to about \$500,000. The General at times I thought I would choke. I Assembly aimed at 60 per cent of all that was raised being given to the John, but my trouble became worse common fund. In congregations' so each year. About a year ago I purlargely burdened with debt as to serichased three bottle of Clarke's Kola ously embarrass it was desirable that Compound; then I took three more, the greater proportion of their giving and since completing the ' treatment should be devoted to the reduction of with this remedy have not had a single their own debt. It is interesting to attack. I take great pleasure in reobserve the spirit manifested by a commending Dr. Clarke's Kola Comlarge number of congregations. Alpound, which I know has no equal for though themselves not free from debt, asthma. Since being cured I have fre-quently recommended this remedy to yet they generously concluded that as their debt did not embarrass them, others in our city, and they all speak and as they had not contemplated at very highly of it." Clarke's Kola Compound is the only this particular time putting forth an effort to reduce it, they would give their whole contribution to the century

fund to the missionary work of the church. These are congregations dedruggists sell it. Write for book tell-ing all about Clarke's Kola Compound to the Griffith & Macpherson Com-pany, Limited, 121 Church street. Toserving of special monor. The century fund committee is generally congratulated in that four months before the close of the effort ronto.

and the latter pay a fee for the service rendered. Some expressed the opinion that, in addition to the instructors, inspectors should be appointed by the government to look after those adulterate milk



son, to Wed an Actress.

Matoon, Ill., Jan. 14.-William Jefferson, son of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, who plays in the cast with his father, is to wed Miss Christie McDonald in June. Such is the admission of the groomelect's half-brother, Thomas Jefferson. The engagement is only known to a few intimate friends. William Jefferson, and his father are spending the winter at the latter's cottage at Palm Beach, Fla., where they will remain until April. Miss McDonald is starring with Pete Daly's "Hodge Podge." Thomas Jefferson says the story that there was parental objection to the match is untrue. "My knowledge of the engagement," he said, "came from Will's mother. He informed her of it and said he was arranging to have the wedding come off in June. Father is very favorably inclined to the young While I have never seen her, I lady understand that she is a very clever and gifted girl. Ever since they became acquainted, last summer a year ago. we felt that their attachment was a permanent one."

ROBERT MANTELL AND WIFE ILL. Toledo, Jan. 14 .- Robert Mantell and wife are both quite ill. Mrs. Mantell was taken to the Toledo hospital on Saturday, and Mr. Mantell is confined to his room at the Boody House. Their engagements for some time have been canceled. They were playing "The Free Lance.

Every Movement Hnrts

When you have rheumatism. Muscles feel stiff and sore and joints are painful. It does not pay to suffer long from this disease when it may be cured so promptly and perfectly by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine goes right to the spot, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, which causes rheumatism, and puts an end to the pain and stiffness.

Billousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents.

The biggest match factory in the world is the Vulcan match factory, at Tidahalm, Sweden. It employs used different asthina remedies, and 1,200 men, and manufactures daily doctored with the best doctors in St. 900,000 boxes of matches.

A Deep Mystery.

It is a mystery why women endure Backache, Headache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting and Dizzy Spells when thousands have proved that Electric Bitters will quick-ly cure such troubles. " I suffered for years with kidney trouble," writes Mrs. Phebe Cherley, of Peterson, Ia., "and a lame back pained me so I could not dress myself, but Electric Bitters wholly cured me, and, although 73 years old. I now am able to do all my permanent cure for asthma yet dis-covered. Over a thousand complete cures are recorded in Canada alone. All housework." It overcomes Constipation, improves appetite, gives perfect health. Only 50c at W. T. Strong & Co.'s drug store.

> Buffaloes are found at the height of 12,000 feet on the African mountain of Killima Niere.