

Advertiser

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God's in his heaven,

All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

don, Wednesday, Jan. 2.

COUNTRY WITH A WONDERFUL HISTORY.

One's speech denouncing the out-
 rage of the Armenian Christians by Turks
 thrill not only through Great
 Britain but through Christendom. The
 Grand Old Man no doubt
 shares the sentiments generally entertained
 on these stirring sentences: "Don't let
 me be told that one nation has no authority
 over another. Every nation, ay, every
 human being, has authority in behalf
 of humanity and justice." As this view is
 generally entertained, intervention to se-
 cure justice to the Armenian Christians is
 almost certain. Turkey has reluctantly
 consented to a foreign commission of
 inquiry, it is feared that the truth will
 be got at by it. Russia's delegate, M.
 Vorontsov, has been a dragoman, attached to
 the Russian embassy at Constantinople; M.
 Albert, the French delegate, is an inter-
 preter in the employ of the French
 consulate at the Turkish capital; and
 England's delegate, Mr. Shapley, is a
 consul at Turkey. The personnel of
 the commission thus described gives no
 cause for the speaker, that there will
 be any satisfactory inquiry, especially since
 the commission has been refused the American
 flag, and make an independent investiga-
 tion is little hope now," continues
 the speaker, "of getting at the truth, even if
 the commission should be allowed, as they
 are, to take an active part in the
 investigation. England ought to come to
 an agreement with Russia without de-
 laying the end of taking action together
 without the co-operation of the other
 powers. A word from England would lead
 to a revolution in Crete and Macedonia,
 and even in Constantinople."

There is a romantic history. The
 Armenians claim that their country was
 the place of the human race, and that
 the first to embrace
 Christianity was the first to embrace
 Christianity. The Garden of Eden is sup-
 posed to have been situated in Armenia,
 in the highlands, between the Euphrates
 and the Tigris Rivers, which have their
 source here. Here, too, Noah is believed
 to have landed after the flood in the
 mountains of Ararat, and the old mines,
 between Trebizond and Erzeroum,
 have been identified by some scholars as
 the mines of Ophir whence Solomon fetched the gold
 to decorate his temple. The people claim
 to be the oldest on the earth, and that
 Noah, the son of Omar, the son of
 Adam, was their first ruler. They claim
 to be the "House of Togarmah" that
 referred to so many times in the
 Bible.

Whether all this is correct
 or not there can be no doubt that from the
 landing of Noah to the birth of Christ the
 country was the battleground of all the
 powers who fought for the control of
 the East. For hundreds of years, Ar-
 menia was an independent nation. For
 centuries it was a province of one or other
 of the neighboring nations, but its people
 were rarely allowed to remain at peace. It
 was the time of Christ, and that shortly
 after the crucifixion of Christ sent to the
 East for his crucifixion. He came and cure
 the leprosy, and offering to give him
 asylum against the persecutions of the
 Jews, and to acknowledge and defend his
 faith as the Christ, the son of God, pro-
 vided him with a conviction that they
 would be founded. And the story goes
 that the Jews and Thaddaeus, one of
 the apostles, went straightway to Armenia
 to convert the people, where Abgar received
 the greatest respect and favor,
 and not only himself baptized, but used
 his influence so that a large portion of his
 subjects were converted to Christianity. It
 is upon these facts that the Armenians base
 their claims to be the oldest of Christian
 nations. The successor of Abgar endeavored
 to crush out the new religion and restore
 the practice of fire worship that had been
 taught the Persians by Zoroaster, and the
 idolatry of Magism. Jude and Thaddaeus
 were crucified, St. Bartholomew was
 stoned alive, and Christianity was sup-
 pressed, but not extinguished. Then came
 Gregory the Illuminator, and under
 his auspices the nation embraced Chris-
 tianity.

The Church has been in-
 dependent since the head of the
 town as the catholicoi, or
 patriarchs of the Province of Ervin,
 Armenia, which, since 1828,
 has been the territory and under
 the control of Russia. Under the
 auspices of the bishops, who reside at
 Constantinople, the Armenians proper recognizing
 their spiritual director. They

have bishops, priests, deacons, etc., as in
 the Roman Catholic Church. The 2,000,000
 of Armenians who are scattered over the
 world have carried their religion with
 them, and their churches are to be found
 in nearly all large cities. In India they
 are especially strong and have a bishop.
 They are very liberal in their communion
 and admit to the sacrament all Roman and
 Greek Catholics, and even Protestants who
 have made a confession of their sins and
 have been baptized. There are about
 50,000 Protestant communicants in
 Armenia, with many native preachers,
 schools and a college. Americans set it
 going in 1828.

Ever since the rise of Mohammedanism
 the Armenians, who have been regarded
 as the bulwark of Christianity in Asia,
 have been subjected to persecution, but
 recent massacres are probably the worst
 that have ever taken place. It would be
 much easier to compel Turkey to put a
 stop to these but for the jealousies of
 European nations.

—Mr. C. R. Smith, secretary of the To-
 ronto Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, is
 suing the management of that concern for
 several thousand dollars of back salary.
 The directors refuse to recognize the
 agreement made with Mr. Smith by one of
 the promoters, and the secretary may not
 be able to recover. His experience suggests
 the necessity for cash payments for salaries
 and everything else. "Pay as you go" is a
 good motto for railway speculators and for
 everybody else.

THE POSTAL REVOLUTION.
 On New Year's Day Cape Colony joined
 the universal postal union. Thus a 5-cent
 stamp carries a letter to any civilized
 country of any importance in the world.
 The only countries not now in the union
 are China, Morocco, the Orange Free State
 and the islands of Ascension, St. Helena
 and Pitcairn. What a revolution in less
 than 60 years. In 1837 many poor
 settlers in this country were unable to get
 their letters from the postoffice because
 they could not pay the postal charges on
 them! How closely the nations of the
 earth have been knitted together by the
 international postage stamp!

—The Delevan Hotel fire in Albany
 once again proves the tremendous impetus
 that is given to a fire when it gets in the
 neighborhood of an elevator shaft.

FOOLHARDINESS ON TRAINS.
 On New Year's Eve, Miss Belle Arm-
 strong, aged 25, was killed at the Almonte
 station of the C. P. R. The dispatches
 tell us that she had stepped on the train
 for Ottawa to see some friends off, when
 the train started, and had proceeded 200
 yards before she reached the door. She
 jumped off, striking her head against a
 switch, and was instantly killed. Her aged
 father was witness of his daughter's terrible
 end. But a week before, a young lady,
 journeying from Toronto to Bolton, dis-
 covered that she had failed to get out of
 the train at the last-named station, and
 rushing to the door, she jumped the wrong
 way from the train, and was fatally injured,
 dying a short time afterwards.

On Saturday last Beverly
 Ross, of the Niagara Falls and Queens-
 ton Electric Railway, who was in
 Port Hope spending his holidays,
 saw a lady off on the eastern G.
 T. R. express. He, too, remained
 on the train till it began to move, when
 he jumped off. It was dark, and as he walked
 forward he tripped over the bar of the
 switch and fell headlong. His left arm
 went on the rail and two wheels of the last
 Pullman went over it. The arm had to be
 amputated about two inches below the
 elbow. And so the slaughter and mutila-
 tion goes on from day to day and from year
 to year. Is it not about time that the pub-
 lic began to take better care of themselves?

The railway officials continually warn
 people against going on their trains unless
 they intend to travel by them, and they are
 pestered with non-travelers who insist on
 entering the cars and on refusing to say
 "Good-bye" to their friends till the cars
 are on the move. It is no fault of the rail-
 way companies that these casualties take
 place, for nothing short of arrest will make
 people stay off the cars. In the great
 cities it is possible to prevent "accidents"
 of this description by fencing in the
 stations and refusing admission to the
 platforms to everyone who cannot show
 a ticket good for the train about to
 start. But railway companies do not
 care to exercise that species of exclusion of
 the general public at minor railway
 stations. If the foolish conduct which has
 so often resulted in death or mutilation of
 the victims is continued, however, the rail-
 way companies may be compelled to adopt
 stringent measures towards the traveling
 public, though it would be too bad that
 thousands should be put to inconvenience
 because of the foolhardiness of a few. Two
 rules can meanwhile be observed with
 safety by the public: 1. Never get on a
 train which is about to move unless you
 mean to stay there. 2. Never try to get
 off a train after it is on the move, or before
 it has been brought to a full stop.

Utah's Wealth.
 SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 2.—Utah's
 yield of lead, copper, gold and silver for
 1894 is estimated at \$6,500,000.

Big Pay.
 MERIDEN, Mass., Jan. 2.—The cotton
 planters of Yazoo Delta have just con-
 cluded a convention, at which steps were
 taken to fix a scale of wages for cotton
 hands all over the cotton States. Resolu-
 tions were passed fixing the pay of best
 male labor at 50 cents per day, and the best
 class of female labor at 40 cents. Not more
 than \$7 per month (with rations) will be
 paid for the best labor.

Observe.
 For a delightfully refreshing beverage,
 and a quick cure for sick headache and dis-
 arrangement of the Stomach and Liver,
 "Dunn's Fruit Saline" is UNRIVALLED. It
 especially keeps the Throat clear and
 healthy. Doctors recommend it, because
 it is a PURE PRODUCT of Salts of Fruit,
 Soda and Potash. Through all chemists
 and stores. William G. Dunn & Co.,
 Works, Croydon, London.

Civic Elections.

Complete List of the Candidates.

Those Who Stay in the Field and
 Those Who Have Withdrawn.

Brilliant Outlook for Mr. Little as
 Mayor.

The Foolish Attack That Emanates
 From One Quarter Only.

The municipal election takes place on
 Monday next, and the friends of the various
 candidates for public office are busily en-
 gaged in promoting their respective candi-
 dates. It was known on nomination day
 that the only candidates for the mayoralty
 would be Mr. J. W. Little and Mr. Wm.
 Jones, but not till today, when several of
 the aldermanic nominees announced their
 withdrawal from the field, was the slate
 for the council struggle finally settled.
 There are, as will be seen, contests for
 aldermanic and school trustee seats in
 every ward but one, while the competition
 for chairs at the Board of Water Commis-
 sioners has been somewhat decreased.

Mr. Little, unlike his opponent, is not a
 self-nominated candidate for the mayoralty.
 Two thousand four hundred and sixty-three
 qualified electors of the city of London
 signed the requisition which was presented
 to him, and hundreds more have since
 stated that they would have signed it if it
 had not been presented to Mr. Little
 before they knew of its existence.

The Free Press is very much an-
 noyed because these citizens of London,
 composed of electors of every class, creed
 and political belief, requested Mr. Little
 to allow himself to be nominated as the
 People's Candidate. It cavils at the num-
 bers, and would have it believed
 that the requisition is of no account
 whatever. Then why does our city
 contemporary resort to it so fre-
 quently? The mayoralty vote last year
 was 4,788. Is not 2,463 more than one-
 half that vote, to say nothing of the
 hundreds additional who would have
 signed the requisition if it had been pre-
 sented to them?

The requisition, as we have said, was
 signed by citizens without regard to
 political predilections. They, like us, de-
 sired to have the best man available for
 the position nominated and elected, and
 not one of them raised a question as to the
 views of Mr. Little with regard to general
 politics. The requisition was circulated
 by a committee of citizens composed of men
 on both sides of politics, as the Free Press
 well knows. The Free Press has said that
 those citizens were ignorant men, that they
 were mercenary, that they were actuated by
 political motives, and that they misrep-
 resented the objects of the requisition. All
 these charges are without foundation, and
 are strongly denounced by the citizens tra-
 ded, Liberal and Conservative alike, who
 consider it against the best interests of the
 taxpayers to argue that the most suitable
 man offering for the position of Chief
 Magistrate should be voted against merely
 because his views in regard to general
 politics may not be the same as that of his
 neighbor.

Neither Mr. Jones nor anyone who has
 spoken on his behalf have adduced a valid
 reason why Mr. Little should not be
 elected Mayor at this time, and we
 are confident that the electors will re-
 ject, by an overwhelming majority,
 the suggestion of the Free Press that Mr.
 Little should be rejected because he is a
 Liberal. They say that Mr. Little's ex-
 perience in regard to civic management is
 not as great as that of Mr. Jones. This is
 a foolish objection, because it is not well-
 founded. Every citizen of London knows
 that Mr. Little, in one capacity or another,
 has worked for the city of London for
 many years. In many an important crisis
 he has given his services to the city un-
 grudgingly. He has served her at more
 than one public board. He has, far oftener
 than his modesty would allow him to have
 made public, spent both his time and
 money to promote the welfare of his
 fellow citizens. And there is not an
 intelligent elector in London who does not
 know that he has a reputation as a hard-
 headed man, as an enterprising citizen second
 to none. He is, nevertheless, a generous
 employer of labor, ever a friend of the poor
 and the needy, and an earnest advocate of
 fair play for the workers, no matter in
 what way they tell. He will not do, how-
 ever, for Mayor, says the Free Press, for
 he is a Liberal!

The nominees for other civic positions
 who did not intend to go to the polls with-
 drew today. The following was the result.
 We give those standing and those who
 declined nomination in each case:

NO. 1 WARD.
 For Aldermen—Charles Taylor, J. H.
 Pritchard, O. E. Brenner and John Heaman.
 Declined—B. W. Greer, S. H. Craig, C. F.
 Colwell, W. Trafford, John Ferguson, J.
 Flemming and Michael Colby.
 For School Trustees—U. A. Buchner and
 John Ingram.
 Declined—Richard Bayly and J. Flem-
 ming.

NO. 2 WARD.
 For Aldermen—H. M. Douglas, J. W.
 Jones, S. O. Mearns and A. B. Powell.
 Declined—J. Smith, A. Harvey, R.
 Pritchard, W. J. Mitchell, M. D., and H.
 Lovelace.
 For School Trustees—John D. Wilson,
 M. D., and J. Stephenson.

NO. 3 WARD.
 For Aldermen—Finlay McNeil, Wm.
 Heaman, Wm. Skinner and R. A. Carrothers.
 Declined—B. G. Clappitt and Alex. Par-
 don.
 For School Trustees—Geo. J. Griffin, J. E.
 Keenleyside.
 Declined—Edwin Gillett.

NO. 4 WARD.
 For Aldermen—Andrew Callahan, Geo.
 W. Armstrong, James Fitzgerald, Josh.
 Garratt and Neil Cooper.
 Declined—John Boyd and James Craw-
 ford.
 For School Trustees—W. H. Morgan, E.
 N. Hunt and John Boyd.
 Declined—James Lucas and Alexander
 Aikman.

NO. 5 WARD.
 For Aldermen—J. H. Cunningham,
 Henry Dreaney, Jonathan Ardiel, J. W.
 Bartlett, John Wilkie, John Nutkins,
 Thomas Sargeant.
 Declined—F. J. Fitzgerald, Jesse Wel-
 ford.
 For School Trustees—Joseph Sanders and
 George Bardick.

NO. 6 WARD.
 For Aldermen—Ed Farnell, jun., J. W.

Callum, M. J. Justin, Ed. Weld and Geo.
 Bayly.

Declined—J. Pritchett and William
 Smith.
 School Trustees—A. Wilkins (acclama-
 tion).
 Declined—W. H. Weston and A. W. White.
 For Water Commissioners—R. K. Cowan,
 Joseph J. Judd and W. G. Coe.
 Declined—W. H. Winnett.
 Hospital Trustees—C. F. Complin (acclama-
 tion).

Mr. J. W. Little's committee rooms are
 at 200 Dundas street, opposite W. J. Reid
 & Co.'s.
 Tonight there will be a meeting of South
 London electors in Trebilcock's Hall. To-
 morrow night a meeting will be held in
 Grand avenue school house, South London.
 Mr. Little is daily receiving profers of
 aid from every quarter of the city. His
 majority promises to be large if all his
 friends vote as they talk. And why should
 they not?

Names of persons volunteering teams for
 the use of Mr. Little's committee on elec-
 tion day should be left with Mr. Sam.
 Chadwick, secretary, as soon as possible.

CROWDED NEW YORK.

Some of the Health Board's Figures—
 3,532 Persons in a Block.

New York, Dec. 31.—Dr. Cyrus Edison,
 of the Board of Health, who is a member
 of the Tenement House Commission, has
 presented to the commission a report on
 the densely populated parts of the city.
 This work is to supplement the report of
 the inspectors on the worst tenements in
 the city. The following extract has been
 prepared by Dr. Nagler.

"There are seven city blocks that have
 each a population of more than 3,000 per-
 sons. The square that has the largest
 number of inhabitants is that bounded by
 Avenues B and C, Second and Third
 streets, which contains 3,532 persons; the
 square bounded by Tenth avenue, Eleventh
 avenue, and Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth
 streets follows with a population of 3,517,
 and following these squares in the order of
 population are: That bounded by Ninth
 and Tenth avenues, Forty-eighth and Forty-
 ninth streets, 3,365; that bounded by Tenth
 and Eleventh avenues and Forty-ninth and
 Fiftieth streets, 3,339; the square between
 Tenth and Eleventh avenues, Forty-fourth
 and Forty-fifth streets, 3,151; between
 Ninth and Tenth avenues, Fifty-second and
 Fifty-third streets, 3,041, and the square
 between Ninth and Tenth avenues, Thirty-
 ninth and Fortieth streets, 3,026.

"The total population of these seven
 squares reached the enormous number of
 22,970 people, and the entire number of
 deaths that occurred in the houses located
 on these seven squares was 757, which
 showed that there were 32.96 deaths to
 every 1,000 of the inhabitants, while the
 number of deaths to every 1,000 of the
 population of the entire city (at the time
 the figures were taken on which the report
 is based) was 24.26."

Dr. Nagler says that in the past ten years
 the death rate in the crowded parts of the
 city has decreased with the increase of
 open spaces and small parks. The statis-
 tics show that the city is less liable to
 epidemics of contagious diseases than it
 was previously, and that the death rate
 never was lower than at the present time.

JAN. 1 AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

President Cleveland at Home to All the
 World.
 WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The President
 was at home to all the world who chose to
 visit the White House today, where, with
 his official family, was given the annual
 object lesson in the simplicity and impres-
 siveness of American republican institu-
 tions. Representatives of foreign powers
 greeted the President in the names of their
 rulers, the army and navy paid their
 respects to their commander in chief, the
 members of Congress to their executive, the
 Federal officials to the head of the Govern-
 ment, and the public at large to the chief
 citizen of the nation.

The interior of the White House was
 decorated with masses of palms, ferns and
 other potted plants about the parlors,
 other flowers on the mantels and car-
 tains of smilax before the mirrors. The
 oval blue room, where the receiving party
 stood, was profusely adorned, and all the
 rooms were illuminated wholly by the
 electric lights. The weather was clear and
 bright. Promptly at 11 o'clock the
 Marine Band, stationed in the main corri-
 dor, burst forth with "Hail to the Chief"
 as the receiving party descended the broad
 stairway from the private apartments and
 took their places in the blue room.

Slaughtered the French.
 PARIS, Jan. 1.—M. Deliaume, Minister of
 the Colonies, has received a cablegram
 stating that the natives had attacked Col.
 Montell's French expedition in the Congo
 country, and killed eighteen members of
 the party. All of the slain were white
 men.

"THE
 LAST
 DOLLAR"
 -FOR-
 K.D.C. CO., LTD.,
 NEW
 Glasgow,
 N.S.
 Or 127 State St., Boston, Mass.
 79a xt bw

REV. CHARLES T. COCKING,
 Returned Missionary from Japan, states:
 "I consider K. D. C. worth its weight in
 gold. Anyone suffering from dyspepsia, if he
 has a dollar left, should try it and prove the
 truth of what I say. They who give it a trial
 will continue to use it. I am sure.
 Prove its merits. Free samples of K. D. C.
 and Pills sent to any address."

K.D.C. CO., LTD.,
 NEW
 Glasgow,
 N.S.
 Or 127 State St., Boston, Mass.
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LONDON
 Electric Motor Co.
 W. BARTON,
 Manager.
 A. GORMAN,
 Sec. Treas.
 —Manufacturers of—
 Motors, Dynamos for Incan-
 descent Lighting and Elec-
 tric Fans.

We are now placing a London Motor with
 the ADVERTISER Printing Company, which
 makes a total of 24 running machines, ap-
 ples, in the city. We also have them running
 in Montreal, Toronto, St. Thomas and the
 principal cities of Canada.
 Electrical and general repairing done and
 work guaranteed.

OFFICE AND FACTORY:
 90 York Street, - London, Ont.

CHAPMAN'S

Cordially thank the public for the liberal
 patronage they have given them during the
 past weeks. Christmas is past, but we
 have no idea of relaxing our efforts, or in
 the least degree being less particular in
 providing for the wants of our numerous
 patrons.

Make Your Friend

Whom you failed to remember at Xmas a
 New Year's gift. The oddments remaining
 of our holiday goods will be sold at about
 half price.

We Make No Apology

For selling Drygoods cheap. It has always
 been our policy to do so, and it has succeeded
 so well that we have no intention to depart
 from it.

Sheetings.

Unbleached Plain and Twill, 2 yards
 wide, at 19c, 20c, 22c, 25c.
 Bleached Sheetting, double fold, plain
 and twill, 22c, 25c, 30c, 35c.
 Unbleached Cotton at 4½c, 5c, 5½c, 6c,
 8c. Marvels of value.

Blankets.

All-Wool Blankets, very large sizes, at
 \$2 25, \$2 38, \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 25, \$4,
 \$4 50.
 Union Blankets, large size, at \$1 35,
 \$1 75, \$2 25, \$2 75, \$3 25. They are all
 worth much more money.

Tweeds.

To those who have seen these goods, they
 need no recommendation, but to those who
 have not, we say you have not yet seen the
 best value to be found. Showy, serviceable
 All-Wool Tweed at 30c, 35c, 38c, 40c, 45c,
 50c, 65c, 75c.
 Navy Serges at 25c, 35c, 45c and 50c.

Flannels.

Extra value in Gray Flannels, at 12½c,
 13½c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c.
 Navy Flannel, 15c, 20c, 30c, 35c, 38c.
 ASK FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE LINES.

When the advertising air is charged
 with exaggeration, it is well to remember
 who reliable advertisers are.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.