

IF AN AD.

Is discontinued by a business house if it is like removing and leaving no notice of the new location.

London Advertiser.

EVENING EDITION

VOL. XXVII., NO. 88.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1890.

WHOLE NO., 8387

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

North Oxford has gained 678 voters since 1886, and South Oxford has decreased 203.

Bellamy's "Looking Backward" has just appeared in German on the continent under the title of "Alles Verstaeltlich" (Everything Nationalized).

The municipal election of Salt Lake City, which is to take place on Feb. 10, will, it is hoped, result in the triumph of the Gentile, or Liberal ticket.

Mr. W. R. Wood, M. P., was again chosen by the Liberals of North Brant yesterday to contest that constituency at the election for the Legislature.

Miss Nellie Patterson, of Mount Carmel, Connecticut, has just completed a four years' apprenticeship in a machine shop, and is to-day working successfully with her lathe and vice in the factory of the Mount Carmel Belt Company. Her specialty is tool-making, to which she proposes to devote her skill.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Reform Club held in Toronto yesterday Sir Richard Cartwright was re-elected president; Hon. A. S. Hardy, vice-president; G. B. Smith, second vice-president; John Elliott, treasurer; and E. Dickie, secretary. The directors report that of the Treasurer were highly satisfactory.

It is pointed out as a curious fact that King Humbert of Italy is nearer to the throne of the United Kingdom, if the divine right of blood be recognized, than Queen Victoria. Her Majesty's title is derived from the beautiful daughter of James I., Elizabeth, of Bohemia, whose daughter became the mother of George I., while the Italian sovereign's comes from James' son, Charles I., whose daughter, Henrietta Maria, married into the House of Savoy. Thus he has one generation more of English blood in his veins than his royal cousin of England.

HON. A. MACKENZIE.

Sixty-Eighth Birthday of the Veteran Liberal.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—Yesterday was the 68th birthday of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. Many were the congratulations that he received at his rooms at the Grand Union Hotel, and while spending a couple of hours in the Chamberlain's afternoon. The career of Hon. Mr. Mackenzie in Canadian politics has been one to emulate and honor. There has not been a public life today and record would tend more encouragement to an aspiring young Canadian who had his own way to carve in the world, and there is none that the young man could follow with more safety as to character and reputation. He would never find himself hindered to sacrifice principle for the advantage of the moment, and yet he would find success in many places where success is clean-handed and honorable. Mr. Mackenzie is a standing rebuke to the charge that no honest man can win prizes in Dominion politics. There is no dispute as to the venerable statesman's birthplace. He first blinked in the sunlight that falls on the hills of Dunkeld, Perthshire, in the opening of the year 1822, and came to Canada in 1842. His career in Canada was straight up from the apron of a builder to the position of First Minister of the Crown and then straight on, taking the shadows that lay athwart his pathway rather than turning out into the sunshine of expediency. Canada will felicitate him upon his birthday and wish him earnestly "many happy returns."

BLOWN TO BITS.

Explosion of a Delayed Blast—Three Men Killed and a Number Fatally Mangled.

SUNBURY, Pa., Jan. 29.—A gang of Italian, Poles and Hungarians employed in widening the road bed of the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad from a single to a double track, were at work yesterday on a cut near Patinos, blasting rock, but before noon three blasts were set, and the gang retired to the village. Unknown to them only two blasts exploded. The men went back into the cut to work when the third blast exploded, and the men were hurled in all directions. Three dead bodies were taken from the debris. Antonio Pasquize was hurt internally, and will die. One Finnlander had his chin blown off, another was crushed, his legs broken, while a third had his eyes blown out and head crushed. All three will die. Joseph H. Gordon, pit boss, had his head crushed, and was internally injured. His recovery is doubtful. Guavine Borie and his arms and legs injured. He will probably recover. Nine other Italians and Finlanders were badly cut and bruised.

DISASTER IN A SCHOOL.

The Professor and Several Scholars Terribly Burned and Injured.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 29.—Yesterday afternoon a gas pipe report, in which oxygen for experiment was being made, exploded in the high school at Lexington. Prof. Jess was terribly burned, rendered sightless. Bert Merrill, aged 20, compound fracture of the leg and artery cut, will probably die; Cora Kemp, aged 16, compound fracture of the leg; Hattie Barnard, aged 16, was blown down by a blow in the chest from a piece of iron and severely hurt. About twenty more or less hurt. Pieces of iron were blown through brick walls. The greatest excitement prevailed for a time.

Western Ontario Wardens.

The following wardens were elected on Tuesday:

Brant—Robt. Hamilton.

Elgin—James Grant, reeve of Kincora.

Essex—John A. Auld, Amherstburg.

Grey—John A. Auld, Amherstburg.

Haldimand—E. Hoover, reeve of Rainham.

Huron—John Britton, reeve of Hullett.

Kent—D. Glen.

Lambton—Joseph Cairns, reeve of Plimp.

Lincoln—John McLean, reeve of Merriton.

North—Joseph Patterson.

Perth—John McMillan, reeve of North East.

Simcoe—John Ross.

Waterloo—John Philp, Hespeler.

Wellington—John McNeil, reeve of Kramora.

Windsor—G. L. Hobson, reeve of Wolland.

DENOUNCED.

The Government's Land Purchase Scheme Condemned.

A Russian Loan of \$70,000,000 Secured.

The Austrian Premier's View of the European Situation.

Accident to the Steamer Suevia—Her Passengers Transferred.

Mr. Spurgeon Recovering.

Three Lucky Lads.

Rome, Jan. 29.—It is stated that the Duke of Aosta bequeathed to his three sons \$7,500,000.

The New Russian Loan.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The News announces that a contract for a Russian loan of \$70,000,000, and not for \$100,000,000, has been signed.

Hurricanes in Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Hurricanes continue in Northwest and Central Germany. Much damage has been done to the forests. A heavy snowstorm prevails.

Dr. Peters Alive Again.

ZANZIBAR, Jan. 29.—A number of French priests have arrived at Malindi. They recently met Dr. Peters, the German explorer, at Koki. He was in good health.

Fatal Floods in Australia.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Jan. 29.—Heavy rains have caused the Mary River to overflow its banks, and Maryborough, the chief town of Mary county, is inundated. Six persons have been drowned.

Death of Sir William Gull.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Sir William Gull had a stroke of paralysis and died to-day. He was 74 years of age and one of the most eminent physicians in the world. He was made a baronet in 1872 for success in treating the Prince of Wales for typhoid fever.

Disaster on the Rhine.

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—At Grimlinghausen, on the Rhine, a ferry boat was capsized yesterday and seven persons drowned.

Hurricanes continue in Northwest and Central Germany. Much damage has been done to the forests. A heavy snow storm prevails.

The Suevia's Passengers Transferred.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The steamer Danis, from Hamburg, sailed for New York to-day. She had on board the passengers and crew of the steamer Suevia, which put back to Southampton with her shaft cracked.

Portugal.

LISBON, Jan. 29.—Bills proposing radical reforms in the Portuguese army and navy were being prepared for presentation to the Cortes.

A Berlin correspondent says the signatory powers of the Congo treaty replied to Portugal's note, declining to take any united official step.

Peace Prospects.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—In an interview yesterday Count Von Taaffe, Austrian Prime Minister, said: "The peace of Europe never seemed more assured. Both the Kaiser and the Emperor are desirous of a continuance of that peace which is so useful to our industrial and political development. I feel hopeful of peace but cannot say that I feel history is for history that was that comes when least expected."

Italy and Abyssinia.

ROME, Jan. 29.—Advices from Massowah state that the force of Italians and natives, which entered Adowah, the capital of the Tigre Province, numbered 6,000. They had eight guns. Gen. Orero, the commander, delivered an address to the native priests and other high personages, assuring them that Italy did not design to conquer the Province. Quiet was restored in Adowah, and the Italians returned to Mareb. It is hoped at Rome that amicable relations with Abyssinia will be maintained. The Reform makes a semi-official announcement that the kingdom of Tigre will be left in possession of King Menelik.

Preparing for the Parliamentary Struggle.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Mr. Gladstone's usual circular to his supporters in the House of Commons, just before the opening of the session of Parliament, was published yesterday. He says the condition of public affairs is not without some peculiar features, and that the questions to be considered at the opening of the session may be of pressing interest. The wording of the circular is unusual, and is taken to indicate an early discussion of the Pigott letters, and other matters of vital importance to the Liberal and Home Rule members.

Mr. Gladstone and members of the last Liberal Cabinet who are in sympathy with the home rule movement will discuss the party policy at Mr. Gladstone's house on Feb. 8.

The Land Purchase Scheme Denounced.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, in a speech at Lancaster yesterday, denounced the land purchase scheme, because it was altogether risk of the British taxpayer. He denounced the Ashburton scheme because it was mainly applied in prosperous districts and corruptly in buying out wealthy peers, or others, who wished to be rid of their land, instead of being applied, as it was intended, to solve the difficulties in distressed districts. He said he would support any land bill that was framed on the lines of bill introduced by himself in 1884, under which the whole risk of purchase should be taken by the Irish local authorities.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Messrs. Stuart, Davitt, Burns and others spoke at a meeting here last night protesting against the Government's purchase scheme.

Old World Wirelets.

The colliers at Lens, France, have struck, owing to the dismissal of three union men.

The Czar has declined to act as arbitrator between Holland and France in their dispute regarding the boundary between French Guiana and Dutch Guiana.

The River Fulda is falling and the part

of the town of Cassel that was submerged is now free from water. The floods continue to spread in the valley of the Werthe, the Weser, the Lahn and the Saale.

The Witv Company has sent a dispatch asking the German Foreign Office to demand that the officers of the British Company cease their invasion of the former's trading territory in East Africa.

Dr. Tanner, M. P. for Cork, has been required to furnish two sureties in £100 each or serve three months in prison, for uttering threats against Smith Barry, head of the landlord syndicate. Tanner has appealed.

HUMAN VAMPIRES.

Shocking Practices of the Missouri Samaritans.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 29.—Rumors of the existence of a religious sect which has gained a foothold in the territory adjacent to the Blue River, just east of Kansas City, have been abroad. They have reached the ears of the Missouri State Board of Health, and the Secretary of the Humane Society recently received a letter from a man living in that neighborhood telling him that if he believed in the existence of the people who would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

According to the reports the practices of the sect were founded upon the Biblical injunction to do good to the sick, but the sect has degenerated into a band of blood-suckers, those who were well allowing themselves to be bled for those who were ill. Officer Marran's investigation of the matter proved that the letter to Secretary Hackett had not told of the horrible practices in vogue among the people who believed in the vampire sect.

About a year ago a man named Silas Wilcox went about that part of the country preaching the doctrine of doing good to the sick, and soon had a sufficient number of converts to his theories to warrant him in founding a sect, which he called the "Samaritans." Gradually he advocated the drinking of blood for all diseases, giving authority for such action the fact that the Bible taught that the blood was the life.

At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

CANADA'S CAPITAL.

Sayings and Doings of the Dominion House.

The Exodus of Canadians to the States—New Railway Schemes.

(Special to ADVERTISER.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—The Liberals have been in caucus all morning, and now the Tory correspondents are writing full accounts of the proceedings made up of an injudicious mixture of guess and conjecture. The caucus was well attended, and the results of its deliberations will be seen in the progress of the session.

It is said upon good authority that Hon. J. A. Chapleau has compelled the Government to consent to the appointment of ex-Lieutenant-Governor Masson to the Senate, rendered vacant by the death of Senator Rodier.

Col. Prior was taken suddenly with la grippe last night. He lay in one of the city clubs and was taken home in a cab. At the house of John Winkle, who people would take the matter into their own hands.

Mr. Manock's adjourned loyalty resolution will very probably come up this afternoon.

Hon. Geo. E. and Mrs. Foster entertained a number of members last evening including Messrs. Jamieson, Hudspeth, Cochrane, Spruille and Hickey.

Capt. Neelon, of St. Catharines, headed a deputation that interviewed Sir John this afternoon, urging an additional subsidy to the Niagara Central Railway.

Business of the House.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—The exodus of Canadians to the States is the subject of a motion of which Mr. Charlton gives notice, as follows:

To instruct the committee to be appointed, to consist of Messrs. Patterson (Essex), Kirkpatrick, Mills (Bedford), White (Renfrew), McMillan, Walton (Albert), Somerville, Bryson and the mover, to inquire (1) as to the extent of the exodus of native-born Canadians and settlers in Canada of foreign birth to the United States, (2) as to the best means to be adopted to counteract the influences which have hitherto produced such exodus, and for the purpose of suggesting means for diminishing the exodus, and (3) as to the numerical strength and other sources.

Among the bills read the first time were the following:

To incorporate the Saint Ste. Marie and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Respecting the Goderich and Canadian Pacific Junction Railway Company.

When contrasted to the Canada Southern Bridge Company.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition for incorporation of the Tillsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway Company, who desire to build a line from Port Burwell to a point on the Canada Pacific near Woodstock or Ingersoll, the line passing through Ingersoll, and the petitioners are J. C. Ross, Wm. McDonald, jun., W. S. Law, E. C. Jackson and G. W. Hare, all of Tillsonburg.

Mr. Davis presented petitions from reapers better pay, and from the St. Eugene de Carlton and St. Vital de Batteloff, against the proposed abolition of French as an official language.

Mr. Thompson's bill relating to bills of exchange, checks and promissory notes was read a second time and considered in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Burdett gives notice of a bill to give farmers better protection against patent right violators.

Capital Notes.

Mr. Chapleau, Clerk of the Crown Chancery, is ill.

It is learned that Mr. Rochon, the unseated M. P. for Ottawa county, Que., who has been in, is growing worse.

The Committee on Standing Orders presented a petition of the Ontario Incorporated Bill, together with those for several railway bills.

A deputation from the Evangelical Alliance and from various temperance societies met at the Y. M. C. A. rooms and proceeded in a body to the residence of E. H. Bronson, M. P., where they met that gentleman and expressed a desire that he should support the proposed amendments to the liquor license law.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, was seen to-day in reference to the new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States. The members of the Government, including himself, thought it a satisfactory solution of a long vexed problem, and one that would probably be accepted and adopted by the Senate. The treaty as drawn up by Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote did not differ materially from that negotiated by Secretary Lay, except in the provisions relating to what were called political offenses were eliminated. The treaty, however, added a large number of crimes to those included in the treaty of 1842. So far as the Dominion Government was concerned, no difficulty was anticipated in accepting the treaty, though it did not go as far as they would have liked on one or two points.

A GUSHER.

Natural Gas Discovery at Forest—More Wells Going Down.

FOREST, Ont., Jan. 29.—A few days ago George M. Van Valkenburg began boring for gas on his premises in this town. When the men quit work Monday night the hole was down about 100 feet. Shortly after commencing work yesterday morning indications of gas were apparent. A match was applied and instantly a sheet of flame burst twenty feet in the air. This continued for some minutes, when a great explosion occurred, throwing stones, earth and water 100 feet high and redoubting the volume of flame. All efforts to suppress the fire were futile and the derrick burned down.

Monday Hamilton & Prout tapped an old well put down some years ago and obtained a supply of gas sufficient to run the town's electric light machine. Other wells are going down. So far nothing is being done to get control of the gusher, as nobody knows how to handle it.

Ontario Assignments.

The Bradstreet Mercantile agency reports the following assignments: Erin, McLaren Bros., general store; Kincardine, T. Stiel, general store; London, Chas. Bartlett, contractor; David C. Thompson, a farmer and milk dealer of Scarboro's assigned, liabilities about \$9,000.

GLENCOE'S MISFORTUNE.

The Most Destructive Fire in Three Years.

Loss Estimated at \$12,000—The Buildings Destroyed—Losses and Insurance.

GLENCOE, Ont., Jan. 29.—The most disastrous fire which Glencoe has experienced since the big blaze some three years ago occurred early this morning. About 12:15 fire was discovered in a large frame store owned by Geo. Dobie and occupied by J. H. Hunt, grocer, which spread through the whole building almost instantly, and before it was got under control completely enveloped all the frame buildings between the Traders' Bank block on the south and McMillan & McLean's brick block on the north and totally destroyed them. The firemen did good work and managed after a long and hard fight to confine the flames within this space.

SOME OF THE LOSSES.

The Traders' Bank block and contents, owned by Geo. Dobie, damaged to the extent of about \$1,000, covered by insurance in the Waterloo Mutual and the Middlesex. The next buildings destroyed were owned by Geo. Dobie and occupied by J. H. Hunt, grocer; A. E. Eastman, tailor; and Geo. Wilson, furniture dealer.

Two buildings, which were totally consumed, were also owned by Geo. Dobie and occupied by J. H. Hunt, grocer; A. E. Eastman, tailor; and Geo. Wilson, furniture dealer.

Some buildings on the opposite side of the street were somewhat scorched, but the loss is also covered by insurance.

J. H. Hunt's loss on stock is \$2,000, insured for \$1,000.

A. E. Eastman, who had a very narrow escape for life, together with his sister, saved nothing. Loss on stock and household goods about \$800; insured for \$275 in the Norwich Union.

Geo. Wilson's loss on stock will reach \$1,500; insured for \$1,000 in the Hartford. The buildings destroyed were owned by John McNeil and occupied by a J. Nichols. Loss on buildings, not estimated; insured for \$400 in the British and Mercantile.

Nichols' loss on stock is covered by insurance in the Norwich Union.

The building occupied by McMillan & McLean and their stock; also P. Lindsay's stock of dry goods are considerably damaged, but fully covered by insurance.

Some buildings on the opposite side of the street were somewhat scorched, but the loss is also covered by insurance.

CONFESION OF FAITH.

Debate on the Question of Revision by Presbyterians.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Scotch Presbyterian Church was crowded yesterday with an audience interested in the question as to whether the confession of faith should or should not be revised. The opening speech was made by Rev. J. J. Lampe, of Christ Church, and was opposed to revision. He said that the report of the committee indicated that they were troubled with dyspepsia. He said he did not want a creed that would suit all ages, but was not suitable for normal times.

Rev. Dr. Vincent said he was opposed to a report that would advocate a new and shorter statement of the creed. In the work of the church the confession of faith, he said, has held no place for a long time. To many