

DEATH ROLL OF LAST YEAR

A Long List of Noted People
Who Passed Away.

Gladstone and Bismarck Head the
Neurology—Many Eminent in All
Walks of Life.

It is not often that two such men as Gladstone and Bismarck die in one year. The work of both was over before their departure. They head the neurological list of 1898 in the minds of men. Probably in the minds of women Frances Willard would have first place, and, mayhap, the Empress of Austria would come next, both because of her eminence and her tragic death at the hands of an assassin, and after these the venerable Queen of Denmark. Among others of the notable dead of 1898 may be mentioned Rev. Dr. Charles L. Dodgson, who as "Lewis Carroll," author of "Alice in Wonderland," made himself beloved by children; Mrs. Mary Cowden Clarke, author of the "Complete Concordance to Shakespeare"; Alphonse Daudet, the French novelist; Lady Milnes, wife of the famous painter, and ex-wife of John Ruskin; John Loughborough, English architect; Frederick Tennyson, elder brother of Lord Tennyson, and himself a poet of no mean order; Edward Bellamy, author of "Looking Backward"; George Parsons Lathrop, at one time editor of the Atlantic Monthly; Margaret Mather, actress; Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the English painter; Sir John S. Gilbert, historian; George Muller, the famous philanthropist and founder of orphanages; Baron Lyon Playfair, the English chemist and politician; Mrs. Parnell, mother of the great Irish agitator; Samuel Pimms, the "Sailors' Friend"; Mrs. Lynn Linton, the authoress; Rev. Principal Caird, the Scottish divine; Rev. Dr. John Hall, of New York; Frodo Baggins, the great Egyptologist; Dr. Kingsford, the Canadian historian; the Earl of Desart, who wrote several novels; Sir George Baden-Powell, the English politician and colonial diplomatist; Hon. H. J. Byrnes, premier of Queensland; Thomas F. Bayard, American minister to England; Sir George Grey, a famous colonial governor; Harold Frederic, writer and author; Lady Martin, who, as "Helen Faucit," achieved great fame as an actress; Col. George Waring, an eminent New Yorker; Paul de Chavannes, French painter; Ralph Disraeli, brother of the late Lord Beaconsfield; A. Oakley Hall, a once-famous New York politician; Blanche Willis Howard, an American writer of some fame; Madame Carnot, of France; Fanny Davenport, the actress; Charles Pelham Villiers, father of the English House of Commons; John Laird, the great builder of English ships; President Barrios of Guatemala; President Crespo of Venezuela; Spencer Perceval, English statesman; Thomas W. Keene, tragedian; C. W. Coudrick, a well-known American actor; Benjamin Butterworth, at one time a prominent politician in the United States and afterwards commissioner of patents; Major M. P. Handy, United States commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900; William James Linton, engraver, poet and author; William Black, the novelist; George Julian Harney, the last survivor of the leaders of English Chartism; Count Kalnoky, at one time minister of foreign affairs for Austria-Hungary; Rev. Canon Liddell, Sir Frank Lockwood, an English Liberal and lawyer; Signor Ernest Nicolini, husband of Adeline Patti; Right Rev. William Perry, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Iowa; Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, famous in the American civil war; Anton Seidl, a famous Hungarian musician; Sir Henry Bessemer, inventor of the Bessemer process of steel-making; Arthur Orton, the "Tichborne claimant"; Sir Edward Jenner and Sir Richard Quain, the famous English physicians; Edward Rimsby, a famous violinist; Gen. Sir James Airey, a famous Crimean warrior; Sir John Fowler, the eminent engineer; the Earl of Lathom, lord chamberlain of England; James Fayn, novelist; Baron Rothschild, the English financier; Senator Thaddeus Vermont, one of the veterans of the United States Senate; ex-Senator Brice, of Ohio; Gen. Garcia, the famous Cuban leader; John Keely, of motor fame; Mrs. R. H. Hawes, advocate of woman's rights in England; Rev. Stephen Tyng, once a famous preacher in New York; Gen. Buell, a famous officer in the war of secession, and A. W. Peters, president of the borough of Manhattan, New York. The name of David A. Wells, a great political economist, ought not to be overlooked.

Among deaths of persons in whom Canadians were interested, besides Kingsford, the historian, were Sir J. A. Chapleau, ex-governor of Quebec; M. C. Cameron, governor of the Northwest Territories; John A. Fraser, one of the founders of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts; Sir Casimir Gzowski, the railway builder; Sir Frederick Middleton, at one time commander of the forces in Canada; Archbishop Cleary of Kingston; A. M. Burgess, at one time deputy minister of the interior; Cardinal Taschereau; Dalton McCarthy, the well-known politician; Evan McColl, a Scottish-Canadian poet; Archbishop Walsh of Toronto; Senator Macfarlane, of Nova Scotia.

REPRESENTATIVE DINGLEY WORSE.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 6.—Representative Dingley had a setback last night, and this morning his condition was worse.

You say you are not "well." Of course—how can you be well if you are not healthy? **ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT** will invigorate your system and keep you in perfect health. It has done it for others—it will do it for you. Wherever Abbey's Effervescent Salt has been introduced it has received unbiased recommendation.

All druggists sell this standard English preparation at 60c a large bottle; trial size, 25c.

A TECHNICAL ART SCHOOL

Will Be Opened in the Public
Library Building.

Directors Granted the Free Use of the
Upper Room for One Year—Mechanics' Needs To Be Considered.

The Western Ontario Art School will, in the course of a week or two, be reopened in the large room in the second floor of the public library building. Very Rev. Dean Innes and Principal Merchant, two directors of the school, waited upon the library board at its regular meeting last night and requested the free use of the room for a year. The best talent available would be engaged, they said, and the school placed on a good footing. To give the technical education required by mechanics would be the chief aim of the management. The board was very favorable to the request, and granted it without objection. "I believe the school will be equally as good for mechanics," said one of the members, "as the public library is."

The secretary of the Medical Association wrote asking that the medical magazines be retained on the list for 1899. Laid over.

Librarian Blackwell's report for the five weeks ending Dec. 31 showed the circulation of fiction during that period to have been 4,992 volumes; of juvenile works, 1,526; miscellaneous, 1,604; and magazines, 1,342—a total of 9,374. The circulation of books averaged 277 per day, and the magazines 46, or a total of 323. The receipts averaged 75¢ cents a day. Cards issued to date numbered 6,429.

Accounts amounting to \$972.96 were passed for payment.

LET HIM GO

Smooth Young Man from Hamilton
Arrested on Suspicion as a
Pickpocket.

Bryden Weisse, alias H. Miles, who was arrested on Friday last on the charge of vagrancy and on suspicion of being a pickpocket, was up before the police magistrate this morning. Mr. J. M. McEvoy appeared for the prisoner, and put in as evidence a letter from the Gurney-Hilden Company, of Hamilton, stating that "Mr. Bryden" had been in their employ from June 29 to Oct. 13, 1898, and during that time had been found a sober, industrious and faithful employee. They were sorry to hear of the trouble, but failed to see how he could be held on the charge of vagrancy."

Mr. McEvoy said Weisse had undoubtedly been in trouble before, but that should not militate against him now. The magistrate discharged him.

Emma Owens, colored, after spending a week in jail, was discharged. Owen Gilleen, a drunk, was discharged, to go to Woodstock. Timothy Sullivan was further remanded for a week on the charge of being drunk and disorderly.

**LUCK WENT
AGAINST THEM.**

One Klondiker Loses \$2,800 in Gold—
His Companion Will Lose Both
Feet and Some Fingers.

Seattle, Wash., Dec. 6.—Antone Grobessits and Albert Bernard, two young men from New York, met with hard luck on the way to the Klondike. They broke through the ice on Forty Mile River and were in the water some time. They were finally rescued and cared for by the police.

Grobessits lost \$2,800 in gold, which was tied on his sled. He arrived here today absolutely penniless. His partner is at Tagish House, in the police hospital, and will lose both feet, as well as several fingers. Grobessits will lose a toe.

YUKON STEAMERS DOOMED.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 6.—News from Dawson states that a number of Yukon River steamers will be lost when the ice breaks up in the spring. Some were caught in very unprotected places, and are scarcely escape being wrecked. Among them are the Robert Kerr, of the Moran fleet; the fine steamer Arnold, of the Alaskan Exploration Company's fleet; and a crack boat of the Empire Line, the Seattle. The Tacoma and John C. Barr are also fast, and in a dangerous position.

MANCHESTER'S BOOM

The Canal Has Helped the District
Wonderfully.

Building operations in Manchester are progressing at a rate which has had no parallel in the long history of the town; the streets are so thronged with traffic that the problem of dealing with them in such manner as to avoid positive congestion is forcing itself upon the inhabitants. Returns of the railway companies running into Manchester, show an annual increase so marked that company after company has initiated and carried out, or is in course of carrying out, additions and improvements of a most extensive character, having for their object the increase of their conveying and storing capacity. In a word, threatened decay has been turned into vigorous growth, and adversity into prosperity.

A competent person would, for a moment, hesitate, it asked for the reason of this unparalleled progress. It is one of the results of the Manchester ship canal.—W. H. Hunter, in the Engineering Magazine for January.

DELAWARE.

Delaware, Jan. 6.—Among Canada's oldest pioneers, Mr. Henry Allen, of Delaware, figures prominently. Mr. Allen was born on Brin's emerald isle, and while a young man joined the ranks of the army, of which he has remained a member for 72 years, receiving his certificate of honor some time ago. He came to this country about 60 years ago, and is now in his 88th year. But, even after the lapse of so many years, with their troubles and anxieties, Mr. Allen's mind and intellect remain unimpaired, and it is a rare treat to converse with him, and hear him tell of his adventures in the far-gone years.

Many a stage-struck person blames it all on the omnibus driver.

WITHOUT LIGHT

Animals and Fish That Exist
Under This Condition.

The Effect of Light Upon the Sleeping
Sensibilities—The Experiences of
Arctic Travelers—Nocturnal Eyes
of Fine Construction—Animals and
Fish That Really Have No Eyes.

In the long Arctic nights there is considerable difficulty in keeping awake; while, contrariwise, the perpetual day of summer induces to sleep. At one time I worked thirty-six hours without realizing that the time had passed, until I discovered the fact by my journal, says a correspondent of the New York Times. I had no sense of sleepiness during this time. Last summer the sun set about 11 o'clock, and nobody seemed to be sleepy until it commenced to get dark. Greeley had to make very strict rules to keep his men awake during the Arctic winters. Beds were not allowed to be made, and the men were compelled to get up and move about; otherwise they would probably have slept nine tenths of their time, getting up only to eat.

A man kept in a dark room for some time will be overcome by drowsiness. In total eclipses animals have been noticed to fall asleep, showing the latter condition due not really to habit, but to actual removal of light, whose absence so acts upon the nervous system as to invite repose.

Animals have been, as concerns their relation to the light, classed as diurnal and nocturnal—a physiological division, yet one holding from the zoological standpoint except the Lepidoptera (butterflies, moths, etc.), divided into diurnal (flying by day), nocturnal (moths, flying by night), and Crepuscularia (hawk-moths, flying in twilight). The differences between nocturnal and diurnal animals are very interesting, especially as to coloring, and the eyes.

Nocturnal eyes are larger and of much finer construction. They are large in the owl. In a starless night, with an overcast or heavily clouded sky, there is always some light distributed around the firmament. The nocturnal lemur is noted for its very large eyes. The very small eyes of the bats (distinctly nocturnal) are due to the partial replacement of sight by their very highly developed sense of feeling. The vampire has very small eyes, but wings of exceeding sensitiveness.

Some animals live in absolute darkness, of three kinds as to locale—caves deep in the earth (Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and one in Austria), the parasites, and the deep sea, below 200 fathoms. Here no sunlight penetrates. Animals in absolute darkness have no eyes whatever, the blood shows through the transparent skin and the eyes have practically disappeared. The protus has no acting eyes, and is practically colorless, living in the mud. Some of them placed in light for two or three years developed blindness in the ocular region. Though concealing themselves as much as possible under the rock, yet being absolutely in darkness, the pigment developed, showing a rudimentary eye. The mole, living just beneath the surface of the ground, is in darkness, the lids are glued together and in the European mole one optic nerve is almost always absent. The skin has grown over them, and they are incapable of sight.

The Mammoth Cave yields some insects not absolutely blind, being supposed recent migrations from the outer world, the absence of light being insufficient to have caused total degeneracy as yet. Mammoth Cave fish have eye sockets, but the eyes have entirely disappeared, owing to disuse.

All true internal parasites are blind, being very safe and without necessity for eyes. We have some that are blind that live part of their existence in the outer world, during which period they have well-developed eyes. The degenerate eyes of the protus have a very slight deposit of pigment, with retina well developed, but lens entirely disappeared. In the myxine we have another eye in which the optic nerve has entirely disappeared. Where the vitreous humor would be is entirely filled up, with lens disappeared.

The oyster crab is not a true parasite, having well-developed eyes, and it can sit and watch for its prey. The males never go into oysters, only the females. The male is so different from the female you would not recognize it as belonging to the same species.

ARTISTIC TRIBUTE.
Bismarck Sarcophagus Designed for the
German Emperor.

Immediately after Kaiser Wilhelm received the sad tidings of the death of Prince von Bismarck, he commissioned Reinhold Bages, the great German sculptor, who projected the plans of the new Reichstag building, to plan an artistic

BISMARCK SARCOPHAGUS.

sarcophagus, which was to be placed in the Imperial dome, where the remains of Wilhelm I. rest. The artist, after learning that this order clashed with the last will of the Prince, thought no sarcophagus would be built. Recently, however, Bages had occasion to meet the Kaiser in the cathedral, and said to him: "Never again, just go to work on the plans submitted to me. I will have my way." In the middle of the sarcophagus is a life-size figure of the Prince in outdoor uniform, and at his feet lies a large dog, the emblem of fidelity. The entire structure, as well as the figures, will be of white marble. The sarcophagus will be ready soon after the Kaiser's return from Palestine.

To Double the Population.
While European Russia will need only 45 years or so, Germany about 60 years, Austria-Hungary 70 years, England 80 years and Italy 110 years, it will take France over 800 years to double its population.

Doctors Say

"Use Dr. Chase's Ointment
for Piles."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is not a patent medicine, and physicians feel free to recommend it to their patients. The cured ones writing about their cures say: "The family doctor told me there was no treatment so good as Dr. Chase's Ointment."

The old way—the cruel, expensive and dangerous way—was to perform a surgical operation. Dr. Chase's Ointment is surer, easier and cheaper, and the best physicians endorse it as an absolute cure for piles and all itching skin diseases.

Dr. C. M. Harlan, writing in The American Journal of Health, says: "We know that Dr. Chase's Ointment meets all the requisites of the highest standard of worth, and consequently we endorse it to every reader."

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100 pairs Men's All-Wool Pants, regular price \$2 25, sell on Friday and Saturday.....	1 75
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CARDINAL VAUGHAN.

Head of the Roman Catholic Church in
England Is Friendly to the
United States.

Cardinal Vaughan, head of the Catholic Church in England, has rendered himself open to criticism by the frank manner in which he expresses his partiality toward the United States in the disposition of the Philippine Islands. The Cardinal speaks in most laudatory terms of the United States Peace Commission in Paris, and is reported to have remarked that under the protection of American guns the Filipinos will experience a feeling of security to which they have long been strangers.

Cardinal Vaughan is the accredited representative of the church at the Court of St. James, and is a close personal friend and advisor of Pope Leo XIII. Of late there has been a constant stream of correspondence between His Holiness and the Cardinal, and it is said that during the Pope's most feeble days his business is given entirely into the charge of Cardinal Rampolla, secretary to Leo XIII., and Cardinal Vaughan.

Cardinal Vaughan has made an exhaustive study of the religious question in the Philippines, and is undoubtedly the greatest diplomat in the church. He is called the "Dean of the diplomatic corps." He devotes a great portion of his time to the organization of charitable institutions and the other part he spends in writing. The throne room of the Cardinal is in Westminster palace, and just across the hall is the library where the brilliant productions of the Vatican's pen find their birth. Cardinal Vaughan takes next rank to the Pope in papal power.

CHARLES ALEXANDRE DUPUY.

His father was a minor official in the local prefecture. The early career of the now statesman was given to teaching of philosophy in colleges at Nantua and Arras, and also at various lycées. He gave great attention to the cause of popular education, and in 1880 became school inspector at Mende, and later at Caen and Ajaccio. At the latter place he was in due time chosen as vice-rector of the national political field of France, being nominated to the Chamber of Deputies as Opportunist-Republican member for the Haute-Loire. After entering Parliament he championed primary education for the people, and in 1886 brought forward the nomination of schoolmasters from the hands of prefects of departments to the rectors of academies. But the storm of opposition raised was so great he withdrew his proposal. The elections of 1889 found him more in favor with the people than he had ever been before. His major-phenomenally large one. Three years later he took office under the then Ministry of M. Ribot and succeeded him six months later. He is a man of broad mind and great physical courage. This latter quality was marked at the time of the bomb explosion in the Chambers, when he displayed no fear. He ceased to be Premier in 1895, and was succeeded by M. Ribot, who now declined to act again.

MR. J. DOHERTY.

Charles Alexandre Dupuy Once More at
the Head of Government Affairs
in France.

Charles Alexandre Dupuy, the head of the new Ministry of France, is not new to the office of Premier and Minister of the Interior—the two being associated together in the French Cabinet. M. Ribot, who has just declined to build a new structure on the Brisson wreckage, was succeeded as Premier in 1883 by Dupuy, who held the office until the early part of 1895, when he retired with high honors. He stands so high in the estimation of political Frenchmen that his candidacy for the Presidency of the Republic was looked upon with great favor. "M. Dupuy is 47 years old. His people were poor and held humble position."

ST. JOHN, N.B.,

Tells how Laxa-Liver Pills cured
him of Dyspepsia and
Constipation.

Ninety per cent. of Canadians are suffering from either Dyspepsia or Constipation. Most of them are groping in the dark—searching for something to relieve and cure them.

Mr. John Doherty, 35 North Street, St. John, N.B., tells the remedy that cures every disease of the digestive tract.

It is Laxa-Liver Pills.
Here is his opinion of them:
"I am pleased to speak of the great benefit I have received from Laxa-Liver Pills."

"I was very much constipated and felt great distress after eating.
"Laxa-Liver Pills regulated my stomach and restored my entire digestive system to healthy action.
"They work in a natural, yet effective way, and are free from any pain or griping, and do not cause the least inconvenience."

Anyone suffering from dyspepsia, sour stomach, wind on the stomach, biliousness, jaundice, liver torpor, sick headache, constipation, bad breath or coated tongue will find Laxa-Liver Pills the most effective remedy to cure any of these complaints. Price 25 cents, all druggists.

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We have graded the metal to suit the requirements and the metal has never failed us when we asked you to make it for a particular purpose. For instance, the rabbit metal used on the engine that we made for the City Water Works, has given every satisfaction, and we are pleased to be able to give you a testimonial for this metal, as it is subject to a very heavy duty, as any person knows who has the management of a steam pump plant.

As regard the bells that you have made for different parties, I might say that for quality and tone they cannot be excelled, as letters which I have in my possession testify.

Wishing you every success in your line of work,
Yours truly,
LONDON MACHINE TOOL CO.
Per Wm. Yates.

Our Babbitt Metals are equal to any and cannot be beat.

What John Law says is true.

Electric Bell...

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ELECTRIC BELLS kept in permanent repair for only 50c per year.

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THE TRIUMPH MEDICAL BATTERY, ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

BRUMKORFF INDUCTION COILS, for X ray and experimental work, any size spark, built to order.

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