

London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Monday, Jan. 2, 1899.

The Cause of Anglophobia.

Edward Atkinson's article on "Anglophobia" in Harper's Weekly of last Saturday, is one of the best politico-economic treatises we have seen for some time. Mr. Atkinson, who is known to fame, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain, began as a disciple of Carey, the American protectionist champion; but a serious study of the principle of commerce, which he undertook during the civil war, led him to renounce the fallacies of protection.

Mr. Atkinson comments on the fact that "an almost unacknowledged jealousy, suspicion and distrust of British influence" have remained in the national mind of the United States. This has been attributed to several causes—the revolution, the war of 1812, the so-called history taught American school children, and the sympathy of a Tory faction with the South in the civil war. But among grown men, says Mr. Atkinson, these influences soon cease to be of any effect, and we must look elsewhere for the true source of American antipathy to Great Britain. This he believes to be a false conception of the nature of commerce. To quote his own words:

"Is it not apparent that men who regard the effort of foreign manufacturers to sell their goods in this country, in exchange for our products which they need, as a war upon domestic industry? (I quote from a speech of a senator of the United States), must be led to a state of animosity against those who thus threaten us? Must they not impute false motives and unjustifiable methods to the leaders in such an attack? The medieval theory that in the conduct of international trade what one nation gained another nation must lose, and that the possession of colonies justified the oppression in the effort to profit the nation which had conquered and occupied them, still has a strong hold on the minds of many men in the highest positions of influence and authority in this country. They are blind to the simple principle that commerce consists in an exchange of goods for goods, in the case of each country, only the balance of trade, so-called, being settled in specie. If there were no other monetary relation between countries except this exchange of goods, that country which exported more goods than it imported would lose by the trade, and the trade would stop. When mutual benefit and mutual profit end the commerce ends."

When Mr. Atkinson says that commerce consists in exchange of goods for goods, he states a truth that should be evident on its face to any dunces, and yet this simple principle is overlooked even by legislators, who are supposed to know something of political economy. They seem to think that countries grow cash to pay for their imports. They cannot grasp the idea that a nation buying goods pays for them, not in money, but in other goods. Every country exchanges the products of its labor for the products of the labor of other countries. Great Britain buys food from the whole world, and the whole world takes British manufactures, not British cash, in payment. The failure to apprehend this is at the bottom of all the current misconceptions of international trade. Once this fact is realized, the lesson is plain that each trading country must share in the progress of the other. The United States should rejoice in the growth of Great Britain, for the more Great Britain flourishes the larger will be her population and the more food will she buy from the United States and other parts of the world. Yet, as Mr. Atkinson points out, the American people have regarded British prosperity with jealousy and disfavor, in blind disregard of their own interests. By denying British goods access to the American market they have to that extent crippled Great Britain's power to purchase American products—a fool policy indeed.

Mr. Atkinson's examination of the cotton industry led him to see the profound error in the idea that the low rates of wages are necessary to the production of manufactured goods at low cost. To quote from his article again:

"The writer found, both in his own experience in the conduct of factories and in the observation of other employers of large numbers of working people, that preference was always given to workmen of highest skill and aptitude. Conversely he observed that the workmen of lowest skill and aptitude earned the highest rate of wages through the possession of this very power of reducing the cost of labor. High wages were found to correspond with low cost, low wages or cheap labor with high cost, except in branches of industry which are conducted mainly by manual labor, and in which time and physical strength or aptitude in the use of the fingers are the principal factors. Yet it is only after twenty years that this conception has now become a part of the common thought of almost everyone."

The writer illustrates this point by reference to the United States trade returns. The Americans are exporting goods to the value of \$1,200,000,000 per year. These goods are sold in competition with the products of the machine-using nations, and mainly to them, namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, in which countries the rates of wages are from 25 to 50 per cent less than they are on the fields, in the factories and in the workshops of the United States. This proves conclusively that the rate of wages does not govern or control the cost of labor, these products. Mr. Atkinson says that history is being repeated in the

United States, and that the logic of the facts is leading to the same revolution of ideas which occurred in Great Britain a little over 50 years ago under the leadership of Sir Robert Peel.

The United States is seeking enlarged markets for the excess of the crude products of its farms, mines and forests, and of late for its highest types of manufacture as well. In this connection Mr. Atkinson says:

"For ten years prior to 1897 the English-speaking people of the world and their dependencies bought from us 60 per cent of all that we had to sell. Next to them, our competitors in manufacturing—France, Germany, Belgium, and the Netherlands—bought of us 23 per cent of all we had to sell. The rest of the world, only 17 per cent. It follows that if our own interests be regarded as the single motive, we should endeavor to increase the power of purchase of the machine-using nations, especially of Great Britain, by opening our ports, and purely revealing our duties, to their goods and wares of every kind—a free buyer always tending to become more and more a free seller, and vice versa."

In the year 1898 United States exports were as follows:

United Kingdom	\$340,860,153
British Colonies and Dependencies	304,329
Gibraltar	64,352
Malta	988,941
Bermuda	556,179
British Honduras	84,911,260
British North America	8,382,740
British West Indies	1,792,912
British Guiana	15,608,763
Australia	32,027,142
British Africa	10,961,055
British Asia	\$185,602,173
	\$676,462,325

Germany	\$155,029,972
France	95,452,692
Netherlands	64,274,622
Belgium	47,006,311
	\$382,773,597

Austria Hungary, Italy, Spain, and all other European states	69,718,419
	\$1,108,554,341

South and Central America, Mexico and West Indies not British, including Cuba, Porto Rico, Asia, not British, Oceania, not British, including Philippine Islands, Africa, not British	\$77,194,168 \$3,883,213 \$6,387,618 \$5,330,610
	\$1,231,229,950

In view of the preponderance of American trade with Europe and with British colonies, Mr. Atkinson minimizes the importance attached by some to the markets of barbarous and semi-civilized countries. He spoke of "the danger of adopting the medieval follies of establishing colonies for the purpose of maintaining the sole control of their trade." The very policy which has ruined Spain and which France and Germany are pursuing at an excessive cost without any profit in the trade of their colonies." Mr. Atkinson sounds another warning against imperialism. He states that the light taxation of the American people gives them an increased advantage in foreign trade over the heavily taxed countries of continental Europe.

"Our national taxation has not exceeded 2½ per cent upon our entire product; that of Great Britain somewhat larger, but yet a burden easily borne. Other things being equal, on taxation at \$5 per head we can make a profit of 6 to 10 per cent on products upon which France, Germany and other continental states can make nothing, and on which some would lose. Under these conditions the English-speaking peoples control the commerce of the world, their profits would yield an ample return upon capital on the mere difference in the burden of national taxation."

The proposed increase of \$235,000,000 in the peace expenditure of the United States would, he says, be throwing away the country's main advantage in a futile attempt to gain a share of a commerce not worth having at any such cost. Reverting to the subject of Anglophobia, he declares:

"When the obstructions to the mutual service of the English-speaking people are removed, the cause of animosity will go with them. No wonder that the dynastic rulers of continental Europe fear the removal of the animosity which has existed in this country towards Great Britain, and dread the commercial union of the English-speaking people, before which their power to sustain the military system would be destroyed."

Stratford is naturally proud of its excellent monetary institution, "The British Mortgage Loan Company of Ontario." As it has come of age, being now 21 years old, advantage has been taken of the fact to issue a quite handsome birthday souvenir, with half-tone portraits, and all the rest of it. The president, Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, the cheese king, looks as natural as life; and the same is true of the versatile and able manager, Mr. Wm. Buckingham—a man ever held in high esteem by his old comrades in journalism. The rest of the officers, directors and officials are also an unusually capable-looking lot of men, if the photos have not flattered them. "The British Mortgage Loan Company of Ontario," of Stratford, does a big lot of business, on safe lines, and is a standing monument to careful and judicious management.

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Not Unreasonable.

Mrs. Homepun (indignantly)—Here's an article says that in Fornosa a wife costs \$3.

Mr. Homepun (thoughtfully)—Wall, a good wife is worth it.—Spare Moments.

Touchy.

Freteley—Some persons are so touchy they fly into a passion upon the slightest provocation. There's Lambert, you know. You remember what a double chin he has? Well, I asked him if he was going to scratch his chin, which one he'd scratch.

Becket—And what did he say to that?

Freteley—Didn't say nothing. He just

went for me, and I was mighty lucky he didn't scratch mine.

He's Going to Marry Patti.

He's going to marry Patti, Oh, the happy, happy man! He's going to marry Patti—What a jolly, jolly plan! For she's lots and lots of shekels in his currency and notes—No wonder that the youngster On his Adeline dots.

When they take their wedding journey—

Oh, the happy, happy day—She can chant her repertory And the bills so nicely pay; And the merry, merry bridegroom, On his happiness will sup As he sits among the shekels In the office counting up.

Oh, his heart went pity Patti, And her heart went pity pit, And the once seraphic diva, Didn't give the boy the mits! No, she smiled and blushed approval When she heard the youngster plead—Oh, the happy, happy day—Oh, the happy, happy day!

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Made for Two.

Mrs. Hambus—I wish I knew what to get my husband for a present this year. He doesn't smoke; I haven't heard him mention any books that he wants, and there is positively nothing I can think of that would be likely to just catch his fancy.

Mrs. Wadsworth—Why not buy him a nice diamond stickpin. You could always find use for that, you know.

Improved His Appetite.

His Next Friend (in restaurant)—Are you hungry?

Alderman (just back from health resort)—Hungry? I can eat everything on the menu from soup to the printer's ink.

—Chicago Tribune.

NEW THEORY ADVANCED

Light on the New York Poisoning Mystery.

Mrs. Adams' Death May Have Been the Result of Accident.

New York, Jan. 1.—There is hope that borders on expectation that the silver-plated trinket received by Harry Cornish, a conclusive clue to the person responsible for the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams and the poisoning of Cornish. It is not a bottle holder, as it has been represented to be, but a toothpick or ash receiver. A label on this little article is stamped in the silver of the holder or match-stand. It was made in Newark, N. J., by Frank A. Lebeckner & Co., manufacturing silversmiths. "There are not fifty match stands of this design in the country," Mr. Lebeckner design in the country," Mr. Lebeckner said. "But few have been put forth up to the present time. Of these fifty, the one involved either went to New York or to our eastern agents at Hartford, Conn., and if you follow it to the retail store, and that store is conducted as it ought to be, you can find the name of the person who bought it."

Mr. McIntyre has received a letter to which he attaches a certain amount of importance. It suggests that the poison that killed Mrs. Adams might have been developed from bromo seltzer in the process of development. "This letter may shed light on this mysterious affair," he said. "It may prove that Mrs. Adams' death was an unfortunate accident and that there is no crime back of it."

The letter in question was sent to Mr. McIntyre, a druggist, of Jersey City. While reading the account of the Adams poisoning case in the newspapers Mr. Russell's attention was arrested by the statement that the glass bottle containing the bromo seltzer bore the label of a drug company in Baltimore, Md. This recalled to his mind an invoice of bromo seltzer which he had received from that company, but which he had sent back as unfit for sale. He then received from the company a letter stating that bromo seltzer had been found that it did not keep well in that form decided to abandon it. The question raised by this letter is, whether the decomposition of the granulated bromo seltzer, which was manufactured by the Baltimore company, is likely to produce a poisonous substance, and, if so, whether that substance is the same poison which killed Mrs. Adams.

The police are still vigorously working to find out who sent the bottle of powder marked "Bromo seltzer," to Harry Cornish, and so caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams on Wednesday last. Captain McCuskey, of the detectives, has men at Newark, N. J., and in Connecticut. "There are large forces in each case," he said. "I do not think any arrest will be made today."

THOS. KIRKLAND, M.A.

Death of a Well-Known Educationist in Toronto.

[G. N. W. Special To The Advertiser.] Toronto, Ont., Jan. 1.—Thomas Kirkland, M.A., principal of the Normal School, died at his residence, Jarvis street yesterday afternoon, very suddenly, of heart failure. Deceased was a well-known educationist. He was born near Anderson, country Armagh, in 1835. He was educated at the Normal School, Dublin, and at the National Training School, Glasnevin, and Queen's College, Belfast. He came to Canada in 1854. In 1871 he became science master of the Toronto Normal School, and in 1884 was chosen principal, and had since held that position. He was a member of the senate of Toronto University and Knox College.

Glorious News

Comes from Dr. D. B. Cargile, of Washita, I. T. He writes: "Four bottles of Electric Bitters has cured Mrs. Brewer of scrofula, which had caused her great suffering for years. Terrible sores would break out on her head and face, and the best doctors could give no help; but her cure is complete and her health excellent." This shows what thousands have proved—that Electric Bitters is the best blood purifier known. It's the supreme remedy for eczema, tetter, salt rheum, skin eruptions, boils and running sores. It stimulates liver, kidneys and bowels, expels poisons, helps digestion, builds up the strength. Only 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Every bottle guaranteed.

ANDREWS' PLUGS stop the ache

and fill the tooth, and do it without any pain. 10 cents a bottle.

The Peace Plan

Britain To Be Represented at the Czar's Conference—Prince of Wales, Rosebery and Salisbury Will Attend.

A New Era in Ireland—The Local Government Act—The South African Trouble Not Likely to Result in War—Crisis in the German Cabinet—Prospects of a Commercial Treaty Between Prussia and the United States—Zola in London—"The End of Everything."

London, Jan. 1.—A report comes from a usually well-informed source that the British Government contemplates being represented at the czar's peace conference by the Prince of Wales, the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Rosebery, aided by military and naval commissions. If true, this will give the project immensely greater importance than it has yet attained, and is probably due to the personal influence of Queen Victoria. Except William T. Stead, who has thrown his whole energy into the leadership of the peace conference propaganda, the mass of British subjects are susceptible on the whole subject.

CRETE RULED WITH AN IRON HAND.

The island of Crete is the scene of an experiment similar to the one to be tried in Cuba. Prince George of Greece, who was formally installed last week as high commissioner of the powers, seems to appreciate the fact that he has an opportunity to advance the prestige of Greece as well as his own personal prestige. He has begun to rule with an iron hand. The prince found the island honeycombed with religious and political factions, each threatening outrages upon its enemies. He quickly ordered the soldiers to adopt drastic measures, and announced that he would suppress disorder even if he had to turn the whole island into barracks. His policy and Christian rule are so distasteful to the Moslems that they are leaving in droves, and there is a prospect that the island will soon be populated solely by Christians, and that it will enjoy a prosperity hitherto unknown to it.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL SCHEME.

The projected maritime canal through Nicaragua and Costa Rica has been the subject of informal conferences between cabinet ministers and diplomats during the holiday week. The results confirm the forecast of the British government, that the canal, if built by the United States, with guarantees of its neutrality in case of war. The negotiations on the subject are not being hurried. They have barely passed beyond exchange of views between representatives of the two governments. But they are expected to proceed smoothly to a conclusion satisfactory to the American supporters of the canal project.

UNCLE SAM SETTLING UP.

The officials of the United States embassy are clearing up transactions in ships made prior to the war. A firm of brokers has sued the former owners of the cruiser Diogenes, now the United States cruiser Topeka, demanding 10 per cent of the price the United States paid for the vessel, which is claimed, amounted to \$55,000, on the ground that they brought her to the notice of Lieutenant-Commander Colwell, United States naval attaché here. Colwell appeared at the preliminary hearing of the case, and testified that he had known of the cruiser before coming to London. Moreover, he added, the last brokers offered him options, whereupon the suit was summarily abandoned.

The United States embassy is preparing to sue the owners of two colliers which Lieut. Simms, the United States naval attaché at Paris, purchased while temporarily in Colwell's place while the latter was suffering from the price of the colliers, but they were not delivered. It is expected the owners of the steamers will refund the money.

A GREAT EXPERIMENT.

The new year brings Ireland the greatest experiment since Roman Catholic emancipation, namely the initiation of the local government act, which really, in many of its features, is an extension of the emancipation acts and policy. The fences throughout Ireland are placarded with the addresses of the candidates for membership of the district councils which the act establishes, and appeals from landlords and former grand jurors are posted beside those of tenant farmers and laborers. While strict party lines are not to be set in a distinct line of cleavage, one set in which the landlord class predominates, hailing the scheme as a solution of the Irish problem, and promising to legislate solely for the good of the people. The other set, chiefly the laboring class, promises to work in the new positions along the old lines, for the realization of home rule.

IRISH LEADERS DIVIDED.

The Irish leaders are divided, as usual, John Redmond advising the people to accept the new departure in good faith, arguing that a successful administration of the act will lead to an extension of self-government. Mr. Dillon exhorts his followers to continue home rule agitation in the councils. But whether the cause of the year's unusual prosperity, as shown by the banks and railroad receipts, the statistics of the fisheries, linen or whisky industries or the government's concessions political agitation is at the low ebb for several years past. Many Irishmen deem it impolitic to assail the government while parliament has before it bills providing for the establishment of a Roman Catholic university and a board of agriculture. The prospect of the former seems to have had a most soothing effect on clerical agitators.

THE TROUBLE IN JOHANNESBURG.

The present upheaval at Johannesburg is not likely to reach a fighting stage, but it is another item in the bill of grievances which the Uitlanders think must eventually be swelled to

a total justifying compulsion upon the Boers to improve the status of the foreign residents of the Transvaal republic.

A Londoner who was in prison in connection with the Jameson raid and who had the best of acquaintance with the country, but who is under bonds not to allow his name to be used in political discussions, said: "The logic of events is driving England toward interference in the Transvaal, even more strongly than the United States was driven to intervene in Cuba. President Kruger has become very friendly to England since he lost his brief hope of German support, kindled by Emperor William's telegram. He is probably an honest fanatic, but he is in the hands of a rich ring whose object is to squeeze as much as possible out of the foreigners."

GERMAN CABINET CRISIS.

Berlin, Jan. 1.—From an inside source it is learned that another cabinet crisis here is approaching. For some time there have been serious differences of opinion between Emperor William and the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe. In two instances, the question of the highest military court and the Lippe-Detmold succession, his majesty yielded, to some extent, to the views of Prince Hohenlohe. This, however, was done more because of the emperor's affection for the aged chancellor, whom he calls "uncle" in private conversation, than addressed by the affectionate du (thou), than because Prince Hohenlohe's views convinced him. In several other equally important matters the prince's views and intentions have been overridden by the emperor and part of the cabinet, more especially by Dr. Miquel, the vice-president of the council of ministers and minister of finance, the anti-strike bill, the refusal to sanction the bill to extend the right of political association and the expulsion of Danes and Austrians from Germany being instances of this.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE'S LETTER.

Prince Hohenlohe particularly disapproved of the expulsion of Danes from North Schleswig as barbarous, impolitic and useless, but they were approved by the emperor, and the chancellor, although he has taken pains not to show approval of these ruthless measures, has yielded thus far to his majesty's views. The consequences of these useless expulsions which were still continued last week have been to greatly embarrass him, especially in the case of German relations with Austria, and induce the chancellor to address the emperor a long autograph letter, setting forth in detail the reasons why he disapproves the expulsions and why if the home and foreign policy he has hitherto followed in agreement with Emperor William is to be pursued it will be necessary to discontinue the expulsions. His majesty thus far has not replied to this letter, but he is expected to do so verbally very soon.

THE INSTIGATION OF EXPULSION

Baron Von Koeler, the reactionary minister of the interior and governor of Schleswig-Holstein, is mainly responsible for the system of expulsions. He is a bitter enemy of Prince Hohenlohe, to whom he attributes his downfall a couple of years ago. The situation thus created is one which the chancellor considers. He cannot with self-respect, father the policy of the empire unless the emperor himself calls a halt, which the people surrounding him do not believe he will do. There is a powerful clique working insidiously with the aim of rendering the situation more acute and forcing Prince Hohenlohe's retirement, when they believe an out-and-out reactionary cabinet will be formed.

PACT WITH GERMANY.

A significant fact last week was the conversion of the Kreuz Zeitung to pro-American views, which is understood to have been due to the direct interference of the government. The Kreuz Zeitung, which, as the leading organ of the Conservative party, has tended all along to maintain the spirit of unfriendliness toward the United States, has now suddenly, without giving any reason for its change of opinion, become a powerful advocate of better and more intimate political and commercial relations between the two countries. In a long and carefully worded editorial, the Kreuz Zeitung for the first time does justice to American valor during the recent war with Spain, pointing out how a good understanding, in many ways, is desirable, and expressing the fervent hope that such an arrangement will be arrived at, and that both nations will appreciate each other better. It also reviews the present foreign policy of the United States, and says it sees no reason why it should not receive Germany's support. Speaking of the German negotiations between Germany and the United States the Kreuz Zeitung predicts that a way will be found to reconcile the interests of both countries in a reciprocal treaty.

BOO IN SHIPBUILDING.

London, Jan. 1.—After a long period of self-abatement and the bewailing of British commercial and industrial decadence, Englishmen have been cheering themselves during Christmas week with the statistics of the shipbuilding boom in 1898. British shipbuilders closed the year with about 2,000,000 tons of work on hand, which is nearly four times the tonnage built in all foreign countries in 1897, and an increase of 500,000 tons on the shipping under construction at the outset of the year. The total value of mercantile shipbuilding, 1898 is £20,000,000 and the allied industries have naturally been stimulated.

ZOLA IN LONDON.

Emile Zola is spending a few days in London before returning to Bouenmouth, staying with a foreign nobleman. Last night he entertained a party of friends at dinner, a quiet foreign restaurant, which did not seem to be for its cookery. He has finished his new novel, and is writing a full account of his flight in France, and his adventures in England, which will appear in an English newspaper. He informed an acquaintance that he was keenly anxious to return to France, but that his wife's attitude toward would not let him.

COL. PLEIGRAT HAS RECALLED A NUMBER

of Xmas congratulations and letter of sympathy and encouragement. He has spent some of the day, early in the week, in reading Carlyle's story of the French revolution in English language.

THE END OF EVERYTHING.

The eminent astronomer Sir Robert Ball, this week has been giving the public the benefit of his views in a series of lectures on the origin of the world, and the future of the world. He has come to the conclusion that the world is coming to an end, and that the end will come in the form of a great conflagration, which will destroy the world, and cause a new creation.

THE OPPOSITION TO VACCINATION.

In reviewing the even the last year, the Lancet, discuss the new vaccination act, express opinion quite contrary to the view entertained by doctors generally on the known as the "conscience" clause. The Lancet says: "What will be the effect of the new act on the prevalence of vaccination? It is not possible to say, but some of the air, such as the adopting of a system of compulsory vaccination, and the glycerinated calf lymph, may together with the conscience clause have the result of making vaccination more acceptable than before, and rendering organized opposition less effective and successful than it has been during the last few years."

THE HANGING JUDGE A ROUGH BUILDER.

Sir Henry Hawkins, the "hanging judge," who resigned last week, presented to Cardinal Vaughan toward a new Roman Catholic school at Westminster, the roofing job will be completed before next year.

HOW TO PREVENT STRIKE.

A debate on how to prevent a strike has been on in the newspapers between the Bishop of Hereford and Sir Edward Fry. On the one hand has been advocated that there be a court with compulsory power of awarding wages; it is said that a court worked well in New Zealand. On the other side it is contended that the court would make the workmen a party to the benefit of the community. discussion has attracted wide interest, but neither side seems to have the advantage yet.

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BEECHAM'S PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE

and act like magic on a weak stomach and disordered liver

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