ARCHIE M'LAUGHLIN GUILTY OF MURDER.

Verdict of Coroner's Jury-Miss Nix and Miss Charter Tell Their Story.

said Mary McLaughlin came to her death from poisoning by strychnine adminis-tered by her husband, Archibald Mc-Laughlin, and that Harold McLaughlin and Gordon McLaughlin came to their deaths from poisoning by strychnine or gas fumes and smoke from the fire in the residence in which they then were at the said town of Uxbridge. And we hereby charge the said Archibald Mclin with murdering his wife, the said Mary McLaughlin, and his sons, Gordon McLaughlin and Harold Mc-Laughlin, and setting fire to the said dwelling house. This was the unequivocal verdict re-

This was the unequivocal verdict returned by the coroner's jury shortly after 6 o'clock this evening, after less than one hour's deliberation. It was after midnight on Oct. 29 that the tragedy in which this young mother and her two little boys lost their lives occurred, and the inquest under Coroner Bascom has extended over three weeks and occupied six sessions.

The proceedings to day were of pecu-

The proceedings to-day were of pecu The proceedings to day were of peculiar interest, as the young lady upon whom McLaughlin was supposed to have bestowed his affections, Misk Alma Nix, was called to the stand. Young, pretty and self-possessed, she gave the lie direct to the stories that had been circulated as to her intimacy with McLaughlin.

She admitted having written two let

She admitted having written two let-ters to the prisoner, and that on two opensions she had gone out driving with him in the village of Sunder-land. Apart from what little conversa-tion she may have had with the prisoner while she was a clerk at the store in which McLaughlin was employed, she affirmed this was the extent of her relations with him. Miss Nix stated positively that McLaughlin had never given her reason to believe that he positively that McLaughlin had never given her reason to believe that he liked her better than anyone else. She had learned of the rumors regarding herself and the prisoner, and if was to discuss this very matter that she had met McLaughlin in Sunderland. Her leat letter to him was an intimation to him that he must desist from paying, her any attention whatever. She met him in Sunderland subsequent to writing this letter. The story respecting the champagne supper at her home she ing this letter. The story respecting the champagne supper at her home she characterized as a myth. McLaughlin had never been at her home in his life. The dead woman's cousin, Mr. Dennis, had been there on the night in question to see her friend, Miss Charters, but McLaughlin had not been there. Her mother was out of town at the time, but her father was at home, and her brother Arthur was also in the house. HER TESTIMONY CORROBORATED. HER TESTIMONY CORROBORATED.

There was a striking similarity be-tween the evidence given by Miss Nix and her friend from Sunderland, Miss and her friend from Sunderland, Miss Bernice Charters. This witness is also young and pretty, and markedly self-possessed. There was decided emphasis in her reply, "Certainly not," when possessed. There was decided emphasis in her reply, "Certainly not," when asked respecting the alleged champagne supper and other matters pertaining to McLanghlin. Both girls admitted that they introduced McLaughlin to several people in Sunderland, including Miss. Sharters mother, as Arthur Anderson, the reason assigned being that it would not be regarded as good form to be in the company of a married man, and it was essential that Miss Nix should see him in regard to certain rumors in cirregard to certain rumors in cir-

MLAUGHLIN DELAYED RESCUE.

Evidence of an important nature was given by Rev. A. Bedford, pastor of the Methodist church. His residence is in proximity to the McLaughlin house, and from his bedroom window he spuld book down into the ndow he could look down into the sing room of the McLaughlin home. dining room of the McLaughin nome. His attention was attracted to the fire in the McLaughlin home shortly after it broke out. When he saw it first the flames were confined to the floor in the dining-room. Mr. Bedford hurried over to the scene of the fire the flames were the flames were the flames were to the scene of the fire and he declared that had the prisonand he declared that had the prisonand he declared that had the prisonand he were the flames who there where his wife and chilslept they could have gotten
out. There was no fire in the
part of the house and it would
been an easy matter to have

them out. There was no fire in the upper part of the house and it would have been an easy matter to have reached from the window of the room to the bed, as it was quite a small room. To repeated queries as to where his wife and children were, McLaughlin would give no satisfactory reply.

Charles Tunstill was able to fix about the time at which McLaughlin had gone home on the night of the tragedy. The prisoner had come down town about 7,30 and he and Tunstill were playing bowls at 10 o'clock. Shortly after this they both left for home.

HOW VERDICT WAS REACHED.

Starting with McLaughlin's professed love for Miss Nix, and his statement that he would get her yet, as a possible motive, his studied neglect of his wife and the fact that he had purchased strychnine on the Friday preceding the tragedy, explains in a measure the nature of the verdict. It was the opinion of the medical witness the had clothes had been placed

a measure the nature of the verdict. It was the opinion of the medical witness that the bed clothes had been placed around the woman after her death, and that the two little boys, who were found under the bed, had not been in the bed with their mother.

Throughout the proceedings, at which McLaughlin was present, the prisoner sat with his face in his hands, the very picture of dejection. He obtains his meals at the Bascom House, but his testing place at night and during a good part of the day is the hard board shelf in the narrow cell in the fire hall. Arrangements are being perfected whereby his little daughter Monta, who is still at the Bascom House, will be looked after by a kindly couple in western Ontario.

MISS CHARTERS' STORY.

MISS CHARTERS' STORY.

Miss Bernice Charters, the intimate friend of Miss Alma Nix, gave her testimosy in a very positive manner. She had met McLaughlin first in Alexander & McPhail's store here, while on a visit to Miss Nix. She was at Mr. Nix's on the night of the last dance, but McLaughlin had certainly not been at the house. There she met a traveler named Dennis, whom she understood was a cousin of Mrs. McLaughlin. She had never week's time. The remark followed nature.

Uxbridge, Ont., Nov. 24.— That the ald Mary McLaughlin came to her death from poisoning by strychnine administry administry of the control of Mr. Nix's and had never had any champagne there. Once in the lady's presence McLaughlin had said that Miss Nix was a dear girl. She had no reason to believe that McLaughlin was paying attention to Miss Nix other than what the latter had told her regarding certain rumors. She had never seen letters from McLaughlin to Miss Nix, but knew she had received letters from him. She knew of one letter Miss Nix had written from Sunderland to Mr. McLaughlin, the start of which she had seen. It was to this effect. "Why waste your time writing to me when you know it is of no use? You must cease your attentions to me, for I wouldn't for worlds come between you and your wife." Miss Charters told of McLaughlin's visit to Miss Nix at Sunderland fair. He also brought a letter for the witness from Mr. Annis, a friend in Uxbridge, who came to see her later in the afternoon.

In the evening Miss Nix went out for a short drive with McLaughlin, presumably to talk about the rumors. On a subsequent Sunday McLaughlin came to Sunderland, and Miss Nix and the witness went out for a short drive with him, when the rumors referred to were

ness went out for a short drive with him, when the rumors referred to were him, when the rumors referred to were again discussed. Miss Charters heard Miss Nix introduce McLaughlin to several people in Sunderland at Mr. Anderson, and also to her mother, and she allowed her mother to believe McLaughlin was named Anderson. She was in the telegraph office in Cannington with Miss Nix when they first heard of the tragedy. Miss Nix was naturally agitated, but she told that she knew McLaughlin without any hesitation.

MISS NIX'S STORY IN DETAIL.

MISS NIX'S STORY IN DETAIL. MISS NIX'S STORY IN DETAIL.

Miss Nix's evidence was in line with
that told by her girl friend. She clerked
on market days at Alexander & McPhail's, where McLaughlin was employed, but she was kept too busy there to
talk much to McLaughlin, or anyone
else. She had met McLaughlin outside,
but not frequently, but had never gone
walking with him. She had written two
letters to McLaughlin, one in respect
to a gold dollar he was to get for
her, and which she was to pay him
for. He possibly wrote four letters
addressed to Sunderland. She had
never gone driving with him in or about ner, and which she was to pay him for. He possibly wrote four letters addressed to Sunderland. She had never gone driving with him in or about Uxbridge. He had never visited her at her home. In regard to the Sunderland episode, she said that McLaughlin had called at her friend's home with a meesage. Miss Nix had heard it hinted that she was too intimate with McLaughlin, that that was her reason for taking the drive with him to Sunderland, saying to Miss Oharters at the time: "Now is my chance to find out where these rumors are coming from. I'll just go." He had never told her he had any affection for her. She thought he liked her, but not any better than anybody else. Later, from rumors she heard and letters he wrote, she came to the conclusion that he had affection for her. She never encouraged his attentions, and he never encouraged his attentions, and he had never suggested her going away with him. All these stories were absolutely false. The second letter which she wrote him. All these stories were absolutely false. The second letter which she wrote had to do with the rumors, and she had come to the decision that if the talk continued McLaughlin and herself would have to stop speaking to each other. This letter was in substance: "Why waste your time writing to me when it's of no use? I wouldn't for worlds come between you and your wife. If you are getting to think anything of me, it will have to be cut out, and if the rumors continue I will have to cease speaking to you."

How did you sign the letter? A.—I did not sign my name to the letter. "How would he know who it was from? A.—I do not as a rule sign by name to letters to anyone but a friend. I would sign, but I am usually in a hurry when writing.

She admitted having introduced McLaughlin to people in Sunderland as Anderson but she exclained.

She admitted having introduced Me-Laughlin to people in Sunderland as An-derson, but she explained this deception on the ground that she wanted to talk with him concerning the rumors, and she knew she would not be able to see him if people knew he was a married man. After the drive on Fair day, and subsequent to the writing of the letter, it was arranged that McLaughlin should come to Sunderland on a Sunday. Miss

be behind the bars by the end of the week.

Thomas Palmer, a bartender at the Bascom House, was called when the inquest was resumed before Coroner Bascom and the jury this afternoon.

He testified that on the night of the fire Archie McLaughlin was in the bar at the hotel about 7.45. The day following the fire McLaughlin eame into his room at the hotel about 7 in the evening.

evening.
"He asked me my opinion of the fire," said the witness, "mentioning the cors that were going around. I told there was considerable talk about not paying attention to his wife. He asked me if I thought there would be a trial, and I told him things looked that way. The way rumors were going he would be in his grave or behind the bars

me."
"Did you think he would commit suicide?" "I never thought of that."
Bert Lott, whose sister testified yesterday, stated that he knew McLaughlin
pretty well, and was in his company considerable during the past month.
"Did he tell you anything about Miss
Alma Nix?" asked the Crown Attorney.

"What did he say?" "One night he told me that see had been talking a lot to him. I asked him why he did not take ner for a unve, and he said he did not want the people to start talking about them and did not want to cause

about them and did not want to cause any hard feelings between himself and his wife."

"Did he say anything that led you to believe that he had affection or admiration for her?" "That was the impression I gained."

"Did he say anything further?" One day later he spoke about the talk going on about himself and Miss Nix, and added something about going away with her and making talk. I told him I did not think she was worth while going away with."

"What did he say?" "That she was not a bad little girl, or something like that."

"Did you go for a drive with him to Sunderland?" "Yes; to see Miss Nix." "Do you know if he saw her that day at Sunderland?" "He told me so." "Did he tell you why he wanted to see

"Did he tell you why he wanted to see her?" "No particular reason."
"You know Miss Charters. Did you see her there that day?" "No."
"What did he tell you about the drive? Did he say he had a nice time?"
"No; he said it rained all day."
"Did he tell you that he had been free with her?" "He just did not say he did, but he led me to believe he had."
"Did he ever speak disrespectfully of his wife?" "No."
"Since the fire did he ever say anything to you as to how it started?" "I never talked to him about it."
"Weren't you curious enough to know how it happened?" "I heard enough."
"But weren't you curious?" "Not enough to ask him."
"Did anybody ask you if you were

ough to ask him."
"Did anybody ask you if you were called to give evidence to let certain parties down easy?" asked a juryman

"Yes."
"Was that told to you by McLaughlin or anybody sent by him?" asked the Crown Attorney. "No, not that I know

about."
"Who said it?" asked the coroner Arthur "What did you tell him?" "I told him that I did not know if I would be called

"What did you tell him?" "I told him that I did not know if I would be called or not, and that if I was I didn't know much."
"What did he, say about letting some one down easy?" "He asked me to do the best I could for his sister Alma." "There is nothing wrong in that," opined the coroner.

THE PRELIMINARY HEARING.
At the preliminary investigation has

THE PRELIMINARY HEARING.

At the preliminary investigation before the Magistrate to-night, Mrs. Mary Beal, who was one of the first at the fire, told of her efforts to get McLaugh-lin to tell where his wife and children were. He repeatedly said he did not know. Mrs. Beal finally shook him, and asked him what he was doing up so late, and he replied that he was sitting up with Monta. Asked why he did not know about the fire, he said he must have been asleep. The prisoner was asked repeatedly, "Is your wife it the house?" and his invariable reply was "I don't know."

Finally the little girl said: "Yes, she is, daddy."

"If you don't tell me where she is she will he hurned." said Mrs. Beal. Mc.

is, daddy."
"If you don't tell me where she is she will be burned," said Mrs. Beal. McLaughlin simply wrung his hands.
After the fire had been in progress some time Mr. Lee said to McLaughlin: "Your wife is not suffering now."
He replied: "Yes, she is, poor Mary?"
Mrs. Beal thought she heard a child ory when she first entered the house.
She was positive the woman and child. ory when the first entered the house She was positive the woman and chil dren could have been gotten out of the house easily if they had known where then were

C. E. Lee gave similar testimony.
R. Harman, a friend of McLaughlin's,
was shown a letter by the prisoner,
signed Alma. He had told witness that The investigation will resume at o'clock this morning.

You need a pair of Catspaw Rubber Heels; why not get them to day. Save your rubbers and money. All dealers.

Preservation of Eggs.

The Agricultural Department has for some time been engaged in the investigation of the subject of the preservation of eggs with the view of putting the official stamp of approval on some particular method. In the course of this work it has been discovered that the amount of moisture held by the air surrounding the eggs in storage is a very great factor in their preservation, and an effort is now being made to arrive at some mechanical means of regulating the air supplied to the eggs being held for later consumption. The Agricultural Department has for



By its antiseptic influence W. Chase's Ointment prevents all danger from blood poisoning when applied to scalds, burns, sores and wounds.

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new, soft skin Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is best known because of its wonderful record in curing ec-zema, piles and all sorts of itch-ing skin diseases.

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has no substitute which can be compared to it as a means of stopping itching and healing the skin. Wherever its merits are known it is considered of utmost value in the cure of itching skin diseases.

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ROSEBERY ON BUDGET.

He Cannot Support Lord Landdowne's Motion.

Warns the Lords That They Are Making a Mistake.

Better Let the Country Have a Taste of the Budget.

London, Nov. 24.—On the resumption of the debate on the Finance Bill i House of Lords this evening Lord Rose-1894-5, but who has recently declined to party, arose and spoke from the cross benches, which are reserved for neutrals He said the situation was the graves ince 1832. He was faced with difficulties personal to himself and also connect ed with the line of policy proposed by the Opposition.

ed with the line of policy proposed by the Opposition.

Lord Rosebery said he had given utterance to opinions about the House of Lords, more especially in regard to its relation to financial legislation, that in his opinion prevented him from giving a vote for the amendment of Lord Lansdowne or even from giving an opinion favorable to the policy urged by the leader of the Opposition.

The budget, Lord Rosebery continued, would poison the sources of Great Britain's national supremacy, and it was vital. But, in view of the immediate and even remote future there was something which was more vital to this country, and that was the strength and security of the Second Chamber.

The budget had the aspect of being crude and vindictive, he added. Never had such a mass of raw material been dumped down at one time upon the country. It had already done incalculable mischief in destroying confidence. It had spread over the country like one great pervading miasma of fog-breeding diseases, want of confidence, want of credit, diseases fatal to a commercial country, and this, too, at a time when Europe was hurrying headlong to bankruptey by the insane competition of armaments.

Lord Rosebery said he would rejoice if there was any constitutional means of

ruptcy by the masne competition of armaments.

Lord Rosebery said he would rejoice if there was any constitutional means of getting the opinion of the country on the budget and the rights of the Second Chamber without its being mixed up with other issues. They would never arrive at a final adjustment of the differences between the two Houses without some form of referendum. If that existed he, Lord Rosebery, would gladly vote for the amendment of Lord Landowne, but they had no referendum in going to a general election.

General elections, Lord Rosebery declared, were not conducted in a palace of

clared, were not conducted in a palace of truth. He looked with considerable ap-prehension to the result of an appeal to the country on an unreformed Second the country on an unreformed Second Chamber, mixed up with such other is-sues as would be raised. He doubted sues as would be raised. He doubted whether they were choosing the best bat-tlefield on which to risk the existence of the House. He suggested that the Opposition should elect 150 peers specially qualified and depute to them the right of voting on the amendment. The result of that vote would, he said, carry much greater weight than mere numerical greater weight than mere forces.

greater weight than mere numerical forces.

The peers, Lord Rosebery declared, were playing too heavy a stake. They were risking the very existence of the Chamber. A winning policy would be, in his opinion, to allow the budget to pass and give the country six months' experience of its intolerable imposition of bureaucracy and loss of capital and employment. They would then achieve, when next they approached the polls, a victory that would surprise themselves. Lord Rosebery admitted that by the letter of the law the House of Lords was competent to reject financial bills, but since 1832, to which time the Lords had practical control of the House, it was not possible that the Commons should send up a budget which the House of Lords should to the length of rejecting. He considered that the only possible circumstances instificions.

rejecting. He considered that the only possible circumstances justifying the Lords in exercising such a dormant power would be the direct authority and condemnation of the nation itself. Such

condemnation of the nation itself. Such a circumstance might arise if a budget were presented which lowered the defences of the country to a point which the nation considered dangerous.

"I do not speak of menaces," he added. "The House of Lords have lived on menaces ever since I can remember, and it is stil thriving. But the menaces now used are used by men bent on having a single chamber. Their efforts are revolutionary in essence, if not in fact."
"Disregard for that maxim," he said, "lost us the United States of America, and we are not likely to offend against it again."

Lord Rosebery contended that the budget taxed the Lords freely and abundantly, without their having a word to say or a vote in the matter.

Expressing regret that he could not

support the resolution, Lord Rosebery resumed his seat, having spoken for 50 minutes. His picturesque and glowing eloquence produced a tremendous effect, leaving his hearers somewhat bewilder ed. There was an immediate exodus o bies, and although the debate continued until midnight, the remainder of the speeches took rather the form of ar anti-climax.

LORD MILNER.

LORD MILNER.

Lord Milner spoke of the abnormal manner in which the budget was driving capital out of the country. He declared all the proposed new taxes bad and unnecessary. All the money required, he contended, might have been raised satisfactorily by import duties.

Lord Salisbury supported Lord Lansdowne's resolution after the Archbishop of Canterbury had said the church would stand aside from the discussion, as it was one of strictly party character.

Lord Curzon will resume the debate to-morrow.

to-morrow.

It is impossible to-night to judge the effect Lord Rosebery's warning will have. A considerable section of the Unionist peers have held grave doubts as to the expediency of Lord Lansdowne's course, and there is almost certain to be a large number of abstentions when the resolution comes to a vote.

HAMLET OF BRITISH POLITICS. HAMLET OF BRITISH POLITICS.
From the tone of the editorials in the
London morning papers, Lord Rosebery's
remarkable oration, which, from a rhetorical viewpoint, is universally lauded,
is likely to have small effect on the attitude of the peers. Rosebery is dubbed
the "Hamlet of British politics," and
his characteristic infirmity of purpose
is regarded as having received another
striking illustration. The proposal which
he made half seriously in the course of

Tea to be Good Must be Fresh



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ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A PACKAGE TO-DAY

his speech, that the House of Lords should delegate 150 of the most distinguished peers to vote on Lansdowne's motion, as being a method more likely to impress the country than a large vote of a heterogeneous gathering of peers, many of whom have no claim to distinction, and but seldom attend the debates, is commented upon almost with ridicule.

bates, is commented upon almost with ridicule.

The prolongation of the debate in the House of Lords deranged the Government's plans and no decision has been reached as to what course shall be followed regarding the prorogation and dissolution of Parliament. A movement has been started in favor of a great peaceful demonstration of Londoners outside of the Parliament on the night the House of Lords rejects the budget. the House of Lords rejects the budget, as a protest against this action. The debate on the second reading of the finance bill in the House of Lords

will be adjourned from November 25 to Canada is the most progressive coun

try in the world to-day, and the most progressive men and women in Canada are wearing Catspaw Rubbar Heels are wearing Catspaw Rubber Heels. That's why they are alive in the game.

New Publications. The December Century is a magazine of promise of notable artistic and literary features in the first paper of "The Holy Land" series by Robert Hichens and Jules Guerin, in the beginning of Helena Modjeska's Memoirs, and in the Sindalish Sindalish Sindalish Sindalish Sindalish Sindalish second instalment of May Sinclair's "The Creators: A Comedy"—in color re-"The Creators: A Comedy"—in color re-productions of Guerin's marvellous paintings of "The Temple of Bacchus, Baalbec," and "The Columns of the Sun, Baalbec," and of two notable paintings by American artists, Mrs. J. Francis Murphy's, "Eleanor" and Ernest Blumen-schien's portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Parker Butler and child.

Parker Butler and child.
Widely varying interests are aroused
by: Charles Johnson Poat's story of "A
Little Paradise in the Dutch West Indies" (Curacoa), Caroline Thurber's entertaining narrative of "A Motor Invasion of Norway," and Agnes Deans
Cameron's stirring "Sentinels of the
Silence," Canada's "Royal Northwest
Munted Police The other good things Silence," Canada's Royal Northwest Mounted Police. The other good things of this beautiful Christmas issue are

many and varied. In the Red Book Magazine for December Rupert Hughes has a story that for utter irresponsibility on the part of its characters, a quartette of college glee club members, surpasses any college story one recalls ever before having read. Its 'title is "The Lady and the Quinine Quartette."

Westover

Mr. Robert Raynor wears a broad smile because of the arrival of a boy at last, weighing eleven pounds. Hyslop & Co. have finished packing ap-

ples in this vicinity.

Mr. H. Westover has finished his new

Mr. H. Westover has finished his new cow stable.

Mr. H. Jamieson and Mr. Downs have dug wells this fall.

Mr. Crickmore, sen., got his wrist strained in a fall last week.

The long looked for telephone reached this village at last.

Mr. Fisher has finished a big season of threshing with a record of ten barns a week.

A Plack Prime yearling celt was sold the prime yearling celt was sold the prime week.

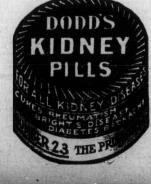
Last week Miss Hattie Tweedle, for-merly of this village, was married in Alberta. Her many friends here extend their heartiest congratulations. Mr. Dalton and wife, of Burlington, are coming to the village this week, where they will reside. On Thursday evening there is to be a tea meeting in the Methodist Church. A good programme of local talent has been prepared.

Prepared.

The recent rain has done considerable good in this vicinity.

Mr. Wilcox, wife and sister have moved to Hamsiton.

The devil can get so many people to do his work for him he hardly has to lift a hand myself.—New York Press.



CONFERENCES. Appendix Removed From Babe Six

Mr. Foster Asks For Correspondence of Defence Meetings.

Mr. Duncan C. Ross Introduced to the House. Mr. Maclean Complains of Inade-

quate Train Service. Ottawa, Nov. 24.-Hon. Geo. E. Foser occupied two hours in the House of Commons this afternoon with a speech devoted to a review of the oceedings of the carious Imperial Conferences held since 1887. The pre-

text for his lengthy exposition matters set forth clearly and in detail in blue books and other official documents was a resolution moved by ing for the production of all correspondence and papers relating to the formation and work of the secretaria decided upon by the Imperial Conference of 1907. While Mr. Foster's summary of the proceedings of the conferences in 1887, 1894, 1897, 1902, and 1907 touched a variety of matters, beloid good to the views. he laid special emphasis on the views of the Admiralty and representatives of overseas States on the subject of military and naval defence. In closing, he declared that these conferences had grown not only in public favor, but in their sphere of action and usefulness. They constituted the only but in their spiece usefulness. They constituted the usefulness. They constituted the Imperial Parliament, and formed for the exposition of medium for the exposition of best and strongest sentiment in empire. He hoped that in fu empire. He hoped that in future similar able contingents of delegates and representatives would attend these conferences, and that the same unanimity and wisdom would char-acterize their discussions and con-clusions as had been shown in the

Sir Wilfrid congratulated Mr. Foster on his fair and accurate summary and said there was no objection to the motion for papers relating to the

secretariat. An interesting feature of the session was the introduction of Mr. Dun-can C. Ross, the new member for West Middlesex, who was greeted with loud Liberal cheers when, es-corted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, he was presented to the Speaker and after-

wards took his seat.
Mr. Jameson asked the Prime Min-Mr. Jameson asked the Frime Minister whether he had yet elected to sit for Quebec East or for Ottawa.

Sir Wilfred Laurier—I have not yet decided. It is a case of "How happy could I be with either were the other dear charmer away." (Laughter).

A Black Prince yearling colt was sold for the high figure of \$85 last week.

Stoney Creek

Last week Miss Hattie Tweedle, formerly of this village, was married in Alberta. Her many friends here extend their heartiest congratulations. Mr. Dalton and wife, of Burlington, are coming to the village this week, where they will reside. On Thursday evening there is to be a tea meeting in the Methodist Church. A good programme of local talent has been prepared.

The recent rain has done considerable good in this vicinity.

Mr. Wilcox, wife and sister have moved to Hamston.

The devil can get so many people to do his work for him he hardly has to lift a hand myself.—New York Press.

Mr. Mr. F. Maclean, who, with other members, was storm-stayed in the storm which left Toron on Only reached Ottawa late in the past only reached Ottawa late

Sir Wilfrid Laurier informed Mr. Smith (Nanaimo) that the revenue to date from the sale of annuities was \$337,604, the number having purchased annuities being 426. The remainer of the session was spent in supply on the Public Works estimates.

supply on the Public Works estimates.

New Uses of Cement.

European engineers are said to be very appreciative of the value of cement grouting for repairing defective masonity, lining wells and for making tunnel roofs water-tight. In Germany a well polluted by infiltrations was put into satisfactory condition by lowering into it a sheet-iron drum, filling the space between the drum and the walls of the well with Portland cement, and withdrawing the drum after the cement had set. The damaged masonry of a tunnel was repaired by injecting liquid cement under pressure. Air at a pressure of 78 pounds per square inch sufficed to force the cement into place.

TINY PATIENT.

Months Old in Detroit.

Detroit, Nov. 24 .- For the first time in local surgical history, and possibly in this country, a baby six months old in this country, a beby six months old was operated on for apendicitis here today. The operation was performed by one of the leading surgeons in the city at Garce Hospital, with the result that the infant's life was saved. The wee patient was Ralph Thorne. The case was diagnosed last night as appendicitis, and when the tiny abdomen was opened this afternoon the wisdom of the hasty operation was demonstrated. The apendix was found to be greatly inflamed and abraymally large, being six inches in length, the size of an adult's. The doctors say the babe will undoubtedly recover.

WANTS FACTORY.

Berlin to Bonus New Furniture Industry.

Toronto, Nov. 25.-Mayor Hahn and Mr. Edward Smythe, President of the Board of Trade, headed a Berlin deputation which waited on Sir James Whitney yesterday and asked to be relieved of the regulation in the Municipal Act under which it is necessary to secure the consent of existing manufactories before granting a bonus to a new industry. Dr. Lackner, M. P. P., introduced the visitors.

Berlin is anxious to secure a new fur-

e proposal.

The Premier told the visitors that the The Premer told the visitors that the proper course to pursue would be to secure the introduction of a legislative bill to cover their requirements, in which case it would get the consideration of the House. He could make them no promises

promises. THE PEOPLE FEARED.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—slt is surprising to see how the Hydro-Electric agents swing around from right to left. A year ago they were very anxious for the ratepayers to decide the power question. It is as you say, they have put their ear to the ground and what they hear is not pleasing. It is my humble opinion the City Council should not sign a 30-year contract until it is endorsed by the people. Council should not sign a 30-year contract until it is endorsed by the people. The ratepayers have voted on things of less importance. The Hydro hirelings are bound to keep up the fight until they are properly beaten, and the sooner it comes the better for the city. They won't get another chance to stuff the ballot box. There was a special meeting of the City Council a month or so since and a final effort was to be made to and a final effort was to be made to draw up a contract that would suit the Hydro-Electric concern and the city, and there was only three citizens in at-tendance. So much for the Hydro. Yours respectfully. John Mitchell.

COLD BROUGHT ON KIDNEY DISEASE

Brantford Lady Suffered Till Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. A. H. Thomson Had Heart Disease, Lumbago and Rheumatism, and Tells How She Was Restored

Brantford, Ont., Nov. 24.-How Colds, Brantford, Ont., Nov. 24.—How Colds, LaGrippe and other minor ills settle on the Kidneys and develop Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Bright's Disease and other terribly dangerous ailments; and how any and all of them are cured by Dood's Kidney Pills is fully shown in the case of Mrs. A. H. Thomson, whose home is at 48 Albion street, this city. Mrs. Thomson was, some years ago, taken with Cold and La Grippe, and Straining, which affected her Kidneys, and the result was Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism and Heart Disease, which caused both her and her friends grave anxiety.

She had suffered some years when she