him against coming up again.

A CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.

Wm. H. Payne, a second-hand dealer, was charged with obtaining \$200 through

false pretenses from Ellen Johnston, widow,

London West. It is claimed that Payne

borrowed \$200 from Mrs. Johnston on next

to useless security; that he was to have paid the money back in \$50 installments and only paid \$35 on the first installment,

Payne claims that Mrs. Johnston saw all

the goods on which she lent the money, and

that she was perfectly well acquainted

with the security before advancing the money. When the second installment be-

came due the goods were seized and as

Payne could not give additional security

proceedings were taken. At the request

of counsel the case was enlarged until Friday. Payne was bailed, Mr. Gatecliffe,

ANOTHER BOY IN TROUBLE.

charged with stealing Mrs. Gyde's purse.

Mrs. Gyde keeps a grocery store on Horton

street. After a long consultation with the

complainant Mr. McKiliop announced that

he had no evidence to offer against Moyle's

companion, but he would ask that Moyle himself be remanded until Friday.

Mr. Love asked for bail and Mr. Mc-

Mr Love-The amount at stake is very

Mr. McKillop - Well, it is not the

Mr. McKillop-I am satisfied myself as

to what kind of a case I can make out.

That is why I am offering no evidence

against the other young fellow. I want to

Mr. Love - And notwithstanding you

have nothing to offer against him, this young man was imprisoned since yesterday.

Mr. Parke-Oh, well, what is that in a

Mr. Love-With a young man working

the way he does it will have quite an

Mr. McKillop-Does your worship decide to take bail?

Mr. Parke-Oh, I think so, if the bail

is ample.
Mr. Martin O'Meara went security for

THE FIRST IN LONDON.

Weekly Sitting of the High Court of

Justice.

Only One Motion Disposed of by Justice

Meredith-A Dispute Over

Seme Cattle.

The first weekly sitting of the High Court of Justice in London, as ordered

by the Mowat Government, was held

this morning before Mr. Justice Mere-

ONLY ONE MOTION.

The court has hardly got into thorough

working order, but when it does the

tions to London. There was only one chamber motion brought up. The Wind-

er, Bow River and Quorn Ranch Com-

panies, and Messrs. A. E. Cross, Davis and Patrick, of the Northwest Terri-

tories, have entered action against

Robert W. Folkes and Thos. D. Hodg-

ens (London) to recover damages for

horses shipped here, claiming that the

full proceeds were not accounted for.

The defense claimed that the horses

were sold very much below what they anticipated, and have entered an ac-

tion against the ranchers for \$10,000 for

keeping of the stock in England.

could not be granted.

Judgment reserved.

and other places asked for.

loss incurred through the sale and the

Mr. Fraser, for the defense, moved to

strike out the counter-claim in the ac-

tion here, or stay proceedings in the

Northwest; also to make the plaintiffs

limit their claim.

Mr. George C. Gibbons, Q.C., held

that unless it could be shown that one

of the actions was vexatious the motion

THE NEXT SITTING.

The sitting on Wednesday next will open at 12 o'clock for London cases,

and will be continued at 2 o'clock for

outside motions. This is exactly what

the lawyers from Chatham, Stratford

lawyers of the west will bring their mo-

dith. There was no ceremony.

amount at stake, it is the circumstance.

Police Magistrate Parke-That is so.

Wm. Moyle and another youth were

butcher, going on his bond.

Killop demurred.

proceed against Moyle.

influence with his employers.

arceny case?

young Moyle.

The Advertiser

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

JOHN CAMERON, PRESIDENT AND MANAGER.

ADVERTISING RATES Made known on application at office. Address all communications to ADVERTISER PRINTING Co., LONDON. - CANADA.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 16

WHAT ONTARIO ESCAPED.

Judging by the decision of the highest court of Canada, this Province would have been in a most unenviable position today if it had passed the prohibitory measure promoted by Mr. Marter and the Conservative Opposition in the Legislature. The decision of the Supreme Court at Ottawa is that the Legislature has no power to pass a general law prohibiting the liquor traffic, whether wholesale or retail. Sir Oliver Mowat is generally pretty sure that he is right before he goes ahead. On the other hand, if he had yielded to the clamor of his opponents and passed Mr. Marter's bill-a law that would have been declared unconstitutional-the liquor traffic of the Province would today be unlicensed and uncontrolled, to the demoralization of the people as well as to their financial loss. Mr. Marter is not a safe guide.

-The Gould Coupler Company, of Depew, N. Y., will probably establish a branch factory in Canada, it is said, giving employment to about 100 men.-[Rail-

Such a railroad center as this city is should not be overlooked. Here is a chance

for the new City Council.

THE BUTTE CITY TRAGEDY. The catastrophe in Butte City, Montana, yesterday, emphasizes the necessity for keeping gunpowder stores and inhabited places far apart. Storage of gunis carried out.

SERIOUS CHARGES OF MISMAN-AGEMENT IN THE NORTHWEST -WHY NEW SETTLERS HAVE NOT COME IN.

Prof. Shortt, of Queen's College, Kingston, has a remarkable article on the Canadian Northwest in the last number of the "Queen's Quarterly." During last summer, Prof. Shortt gave a course of university extension lectures on Political Science in Southern Alberta, and he spent several months in investigating the conditions of tion agent is the prosperous settler, as the life in the great Northwest. He tells us unprosperous one is sure to give the counthat he shared the life and enjoyed the try a bad name. He characterizes the hospitality of the farmers and ranchers, "coursing over the prairies and foothills on sturdy bronchos, and getting as closely as possible into touch with the life and ideas of the settlers." When three months of such varied experience had passed, Prof. Shortt found most of his "old ideas of the Northwest, and of Alberta in particular, quite revolutionized."

Prof. Shortt tells us that society in the territories is in course of formation, and that it is difficult as yet to say what its permanent characteristic features will be. He says he may deal with their outlook in another article, but in his present contribution he takes up more general questions which affect the very foundation of the country's future, those relating to immigration and transportation. He expresses disappointment that, in spite of the large sums of money spent in booming the Northwest Territories, those regions fill up so slowly. There can be no question that the territories have been boomed to an unlimited degree, yet Prof. Shortt tells us

"In some of the districts on which much poetry and praise have been lavished, there are deserted houses and fields once cultivated now returned to weeds. From some of these very places letters were written, by request of the compiler, which now appear in the guide to settlers, encouraging the intending immigrant with reports of progress which are most satisfactory. Further, when one begins to inquire of the most prosperous and practical ranchers about the statements contained in this immigration literature, one is apt to be met with a very broad smile and to be given to understand that this sort of thing is intended for the weaker brethren."

The writer of these revelations asserts that most of the letters "booming" the country are written, not by the average run of farmers, but by middlemen, government officials, immigration agents, money lenders, local preachers, and even occasional travelers. Most of these persons, he points out, are directly Interested in simply getting people to come into their neighborhood in order that they may make profits out of them in one form or another. The "boomers" generally argue that the country has plenty of settlers following their own calling, though there is unlimited opportunity Perier's movement is succeeding. for men willing to make their living from nature, sober, industrious, hard-working and if possible supplied with some reserve new disease in Spain. It resembles mildew fund in cash. The immigrant agent, the and affects fruit, branch and leaf, which it advocate of a spirited immigration turns yellow. The disease has been named policy, the persons who estimate national greatness by the census lists despise no one as an immigrant who can measure, orange growers are counseled to down to their credit as an give their trees a coat of petroleum.

quence, Prof. Shortt tells us, many people are found in the territories who are wholly unfit for the life and work of unfit for the life and work of a new country. Of the incapables he describes two classes. "There are those of whom little more need be said in this connection Terrible Results of an Explosion than that they are specimens of humanity." Some receive periodic remittances from Europe and some do not. In the second place "there are those of considerable education and refinement, and not without parts, but who have grown up in the highlyspecialized and organized economic life of the modern English city, and when transferred to the prairie or foot hills, are almost as helpless as a limb severed from the body." Is there not point in this pen-

"They have come out expecting to do some work, of course-though not very much in so rich a country-but mainly to enjoy the charm and freedom of nature, to ride horses, to indulge in field sports, and, quite generally, to enjoy all those beautiful, poetic, and aristocratic privileges promised them by the honey-tongued emigrant agent and the reliable settlers' guide. Afterwards, when the failure which was inevitable has overtaken them, how bitterly they deplore their lot, and how they rant against the Government and its base deceivers."

Prof. Shortt says that "one cannot but feel that it was a shame to have lured such people out into the wilderness to make shipwreck of their lives. But failures of many kinds are too common there to attract much attention and to excite much pity." If these men write to the papers, they are apt to find themselves abused as chronic kickers, thriftless and incapable. Most of them certainly are when set out on the prairie," replies the Queen's professor. "Why, then," he asks, "encourage such people to come to the country by giving such an exaggerated and misleading account of it as to cause them to suppose that it is very easy to make a living and even to grow rich there?" Prof. Shortt makes the serious charge that the immigration literature circulated with regard to Alberta and other parts of the Northwest is grossly deceptive, and instead of being beneficial to the country is proving its most serious drawback.

Alberta, Prof. Shortt acknowledges, has much soil of the finest quality. But along with that important advantage, its drawbacks have to be admitted. There are often frosts in the foothills, drought on the plain, hail storms in summer and fire in probably \$1,000,000. In all three carloads harvest, and in many parts fuel has to be hauled for long distances and is expensive. It is evident, too, that ranching will support but a very limited population, and without irrigation Prof. Shortt says it is now practically admitted that the southern half of Alberta and most of Assiniboia will be very uncertain powder in quantities, within civic limits, farming districts. Alberta lends itself was thrown through the roof. is criminal, and councils do well to admirably to a system of irrigation but Assiniboia is not adapted for irrigation, and those who settle there must trust to Providence. The best farming land is towards the north, as Hon. Alex. Mackenzie knew when he laid out the main line of the C. P. R., as projected by his Government.

Prof. Shortt maintains that profitable farming cannot be carried on in the Northwest Territories after the farmers have a surplus to send out of the country, unless freight rates are kept very low. And he emphasizes, what the ADVERTISER has often pointed out, that the best immigrapresent immigration policy of the Dominion Government as "dishonest and injurious to the country," and he signifi-

cantly adds: "It is lowering to the dignity of the Government of a self-respecting people to go a-begging for citizens in any other country and organizing agencies for national proselytism. If our country can afford good homes for settlers it will be sufficient to state plainly, adequately and nonestly its true condition, its advantages and disadvantages, so that the inquiring immigrant may know what is to be had and what must be done to get it, and whether, therefore, it is likely to answer his needs and capacities. Settlers coming in under these conditions will respect the Government, will work heartily, and will be the most legitimate, efficient and reliable immigration agents."

From these candid criticisms of a nonpartisan investigator, it is apparent that in no respect more than in the management of the great Northwest is a change of men and of methods urgently required at Ottawa. The country needs a change of managers, and will soon so decree.

-It is to be hoped that the resignation of President Casimir-Perier. of France, will not cause his wife to retire from the movement which she has recently headed in the interest of both economic science and humanity. She organized a crusade against the use of birds, birds' breasts and wings upon women's hats. How a gentle, tenderhearted woman can load her hats with the corpses and dismembered fragments of feathered creatures, always excepting the English sparrow, is past comprehension. Birds are fast disappearing under this barbarous fashion. Their songs, the whir of their wings, the bright flashes of color and beauty with which they gladden the andscape in their flitting, are rapidly becoming things of the past. There is something worse than this, however. Insect plagues are increasing in number and destructiveness in exact proportion as fashion slaughters birds to put upon women's hats. A few ladies are alive to these facts and refuse to wear the poor slaughtered things. They substitute bows of ribbon, bead ornaments, artificial aigrets and other ornaments, and so far as beauty and good taste in millinery go nobody knows the difference, even among people who never considered the outrage of wanton bird killing. It is gratifying to learn that Mme. Casimir-

ORANGE trees have been attacked by s serpeta. A commission of agriculturists botanists and chemists is engaged in studying it, and as a preliminary defensive

in Butte City, Mont.

Seventy-Five People Killed-Many Blown to Bits.

Over 40 Bodies Recovered and the Work Going On.

The Shock So Great That People Lose Speech and Hearing.

An Awful Sight-Human Legs, Arms and Trunks Scattered Around-A Hole Seventy Feet Deep-Alleged Violation of the Law.

BUTTE, Mont., Jan. 16 .- A terrific exploof giant powder occurred at the Butte Hardware Company's warehouse last night, and when the smoke had cleared away the sight which presented itself to the survivors was sickening in the extreme. The ground for block around the scene was strewn with the quivering flesh of dismembered men and horses pinned down by fragments of fire engines and burned brands from the demolished warehouse. The warehouse was literally blown to pieces and a nole 70 feet deep was excavated in the ground by the force of the explosion. It is feared some bodies were

THE OWN INTO THE CHASM by the force of the explosion and that they have been cremated. Owing to the nature of the fire and the danger attending, the entire fire force was called out to prevent a spread of the flames to adjoining buildings. Three policemen had been detailed to keep the crowd back and they were also killed Many of the spectators were instantly killed and several were hurled back some distance from the scene of the fire and rendered unconscious by the force of the shock. Numbers of people living in distant parts of the city have lost the power of hearing and speech from the force of the

THE LIST OF DEAD will possibly reach 75 and the damage to of powder exploded. At 2 o'clock this morning 43 dead bodies had been found and removed to the morgue. Many of them were so shattered and burned as to be totally unrecognizable. A boy about 10 years of age, whose name is not known, was found dead in the street a block and a half from the scene of the explosion. One woman was killed in a house half a block away by an anvil which

HUMAN HEADS, LEGS AND ARMS. the neighborhood of large rivers were scattered for several blocks from the scene of the greatest of the three sions. It is thought a complete list ofdead cannot be had for several days.

The first explosion was caused by nitroglycerine, stored in the private warehouse of the Kenyon-Connell Commercial Company, which was burned. The second came from a car load of powder on the railroad track and the third from the warehouse of the Butte Hardware Company, which adjoined that of the Kenyon-Connell Com-

The entire city was in the depths of re-pose when the first alarms of fire were sounded. Only a few people in the immediate vicinity had been aroused by the department dashing by. The first real warning given of the catastrophe was the shock which brought every sleeper to his feet. It

LIKE AN EARTHQUAKE

in its sudden impact. The answering blaze in the heavens seemed to verify the first fears and in a few minutes terror-stricken people were running through the streets half crazed. The terror aroused by the first shock was multiplied to an awful degree by that which followed and in an in stantit seemed as if the entire population was in the streets. The scene of the tragedy was soon surrounded by a dense mass of people. All seemed to be panic stricken and few were able at first to become sufficiently composed to render any assistance. The horror of the scene was intensified by the surrounding dark

By 3 o'clock some order had come out of the chaos. The bodies were placed in improvised morgues, where large crowds are viewing them. The dead who

HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED thus far are: J. B. Miller, attorney, Salmon City, Idaho; J. D. Cameron, fire marshal; George Fife, Jack Sloan and Wm. M. McGhee, firemen; C. E. Tracey, C. W. Englister, Fred Kremback, Albert Goddard, J. J. Enright, J. J. Michael-Robbins, Will Smith, George Melton, Jack Martin, Sam Ashe (fireman), Peter Norling (fireman), David Moses (fireman), Charles Jolly (switchman), John D. Fudge (policeman), James O'Leary, C. Bevrier, Miles McDonald, George B. Gole-

(Continued on page 6.) BOYS IN COURT.

A Watch Thief Allowed Off on Suspended Sentence.

Another Lad Charged With Stealing Woman's Purse—Alleged False Pre en es.

Henry Simpson, the son of very respectable parents in London West, was charged at the Police Court this morning with stealng a watch from Thomas May, a welltnown Scottish dancer. Simpson and May boarded together some time ago and besides missing the watch May lost a shirt-stud. He found the stud on Simpson, and although the latter said it did not belong to May he handed it over. The watch was also stolen from the trunk and Simpson pleaded guilty to the theft. He was not by any means a hard looking character, and his father, who was in court, felt his son's position very keenly. The prisoner was

only 18 years of age.

Mr. McKillop said that Simpson took the watch and traded it off for some cheap jewelry. There had never been anything against him before. As it was his first offense it might be a case of suspended sen-

Mr. Packe-But this occurs so fre-

quently.

Mr. McKillop-Yes; it is true. But the judges of the superior courts have been following that practice, particularly in the case of young people-boys and young men under 18 years.
Simpson was finally let go on suspended

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fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsi-

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We call attention to our MAMMOTH STAPLE DEPARTMENT:

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See our excellent TWILL SHEETINGS, 36 inches wide for 8½c, 10c and 12½c; 72 inches wide, 19c 22c, 25c; 80 inches wide, 25c, 27c, 30c, 35c.

PLAIN SHEETING, bleached or unbleached, 2 yards wide, 20c, 22c, 25c, 30c.

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When we say that no better value can be found than we are now showing.

COTTONS:

- Special Unbleached Cotton, full yard wide at 5c.
- 2. Special Unbleached Sheeting Cotton, full yard wide, 6½ c or 16 yards for \$1.
- 3. Special Extra Heavy Sheeting Cotton, yard wide, for 81c or 121 yards for \$1.
- 4. Special Very Fine Unbleached Cotton, full 40 inches wide, at 81c, or 12 yards for \$1.

Bleached Cotton:

- 1. 36-inch Bleached Cotton, at 64c.
- 2. 36-Inch Bleached Cotton, soft finish, 7c.
- 3. Heavy Double Warp Shirting Cotton, 82c.
- 4. 36-Inch, very superior quality, for 10c. ness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

See our FEATHER TICKINGS at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 17c, 18c, 20c.

And our Large White QUILTS, at 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$2.

BLANKETS at \$1, \$1 35, \$1 75, \$2, \$2 25, \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3 25.

25 Pounds Montreal Granulated Sugar The schemers will have to scheme harder and find new disguises for their lameness before they can stop the growing popularity of the people's store

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126 and 128 Dundas Street