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London, Wednesday, Jan. 13.

## MR. MEREDITH AND HIS MAN.

FRIDAY.

Despite his assertion that he had resolved not to write any more letters to Archbishop Cleary, in explanation of his attack on the Archbishop and the Catholic Church—"the common enemy," he dubbed them in his London speech—Mr. Meredith has once more taken up his pen. His latest effusion contains but one new point. It will be remembered that the Archbishop charged that if he were to be made responsible for what a member of his flock wrote on political matters, Mr. Meredith should at least be held accountable for the annexationist propensities of his chosen lieutenant, Mr. St. White. Mr. Meredith's reply is characteristic. He says that Mr. White has told him that he is only in favor of annexation in preference to "Commercial Union," and that anyway he (Mr. Meredith) would not endorse his sentiments and cannot be held responsible for them. That, of course, would be all very well, if the Tory leader were not so very anxious to make believe that his clerical antagonist should be held responsible for the sentiments of a member of his communion over whose political views he has again and again asserted he neither exercises nor desires to exercise any control whatsoever.

By the way, has it escaped Mr. Meredith's notice that the Ottawa Citizen—the recognized Tory organ at the capital—recently asserted that Mr. White, his lieutenant, a year ago ran on the purely annexation ticket at Windsor, and got beaten, adding that if he tried on again, the same fate would attend him. Here is another discrepancy between the Tory leader and his newspaper apologists which requires clearing up.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Dominion Parliament meets to-morrow. It promises to be an important session, though it is hinted by those supposed to be in the confidence of the Ministers that it will be unusually short, as few Government measures of importance will be introduced. No one need object if the business is rushed through with as reasonable speed as a proper discussion and understanding of the measures brought forward will permit, but it is to be feared that Sir John the Unready, and his assistants will pursue the usual policy of permitting the House to meet day after day for weeks, before they lay before it enough Government measures to keep the members at work. If this is done, as is invariably the case, either the measures will have to be passed without proper consideration, or the session will have to be unduly prolonged. It is believed that the principal Government bill to be brought forward will be a measure for the better government of the Northwest, which may result in the discussion of the dual language and separate school questions, over which Manitoba and the Northwest have recently been exercised. It is probable also that the Orangemen may ask for special incorporation. No doubt, too, the Opposition will have an opportunity to advance their views on the reciprocity question. If Mr. Butterworth's bill providing for unrestricted reciprocity between the States and Canada passes the United States Congress, as may be its fate, the Dominion Parliament would undoubtedly be forced into making some pronouncement upon a reform which promises so much for Canada. In any case, the trade question will occupy not a little of the attention of Parliament, especially if the Government resolves to take up the grievances of the millers in regard to the flour and wheat duties.

## MR. JOLY AND THE JESUITS' ESTATES ACT.

Hon. H. G. Joly, of Quebec, is known throughout Canada as an independent and upright French Protestant and a Liberal of life-long standing. He has been out of politics for several years, but no doubt he still takes a keen interest in public affairs. He at all events has been keeping an eye on the national movement in his own Province, and on the latest outcome of it, the Jesuits' Estates Act. Mr. Joly says the Nationalists owe their origin to the Bled execution, and he declares that "no one will be so unjust as to make Mr. Meredith or the Parti National responsible for the Northwest rebellion." That was Sir John's doctrine. He denies that the payment of \$400,000 was meant to endow a favored church; it was the settlement of a long-pending claim. He also denies that the Jesuits' estates had been confiscated. "Confiscated," he says, quoting Blackstone "is the forfeiture of lands and goods for offences," and he asks "What offence had the Jesuits of Canada committed against the Crown of England since the conquest to justify the confiscation of their property?" Their order was suppressed by the Pope, and then the property became vested in the Crown in virtue of the law of escheat, which applies in cases of failure of

persons legally entitled to hold property.

"If the order had not been suppressed by the Pope," says Mr. Joly, "the Jesuits of Canada would have kept their property." And then as to the statement that the payment of \$400,000 is only an installment to be followed by much larger sums, he quotes the sixth clause of the settlement sanctioned by the act as a full, complete and perpetual concession to the Province of all property in Canada which may have belonged to the Jesuits, "in the name of the Pope, of the Sacred College of the Propaganda and of the Roman Catholic Church in general." Another delicate feature of the act Mr. Joly deals with in the following manner:

The introduction of the Pope's name is, presumably, the acknowledgment of the necessity of his consent to a settlement and the leaving to him the disposition of the fund as he may see fit. The act is a concession of authority and dignity on the part of the Pope, and as an acknowledgment of the fact that the Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic Church, the Pope, without which no settlement could be considered as final.

A great proportion of the contents of the grant to the bill appears, at first sight, either out of place and objectionable or superfluous. But upon further examination it will strike the patient reader, especially if he possesses some local knowledge, as a series of valuable precautions taken to secure a valid and final discharge and settlement for the Province of Quebec.

## THE ICE PROSPECTS.

Every year the quantity of ice used for domestic and commercial purposes becomes larger, and every recurring mild winter sends people into a flutter about the probability of an ice famine during the following summer. With weather so very warm as we usually have it in June, July and August, ice becomes a necessity to the butcher, the grocer, the hotel-keeper, the brewer, the railway men, and to the heads of large families, or serious waste and inconvenience is certain to ensue—not to speak of the loss that would follow the ice cream industry, if ice were scarce and dear. Somehow or other, however, in these latitudes we have cold snaps enough to enable us to get out sufficient ice for all our wants, and extraordinarily mild though the weather has been so far, we do not yet despair of the ice crop of 1890. But if the worst came to the worst, we could fall back on the artifices of man to supply the needs which John Frost fails to meet.

A few years ago there was such an open winter as we have had so far this season, and ice dealers in the large towns of the Middle and Northern States had to pass by the open waters of Northern New York and Pennsylvania and the great lakes that divide the two countries, and seek for ice in Kempenfeldt Bay, near Barrie. For several weeks the traffic in the product taxed the N. and N. W. Railway to its utmost. Since then, however, the scientist has come to the relief of the ice-dealer, and no longer is he compelled, in years of a short crop, to go many hundreds of miles in search of a region where ice is permitted to form. Indeed, as is pointed out by the Boston Transcript, ice can now be artificially produced that is really better in many respects than the natural article, it being of greater purity and of more compactness. Ice-making is no new thing, and has for years been accomplished in the Southern States, India, Peru and even under the equator, where ice was never before seen. The machines for producing artificial ice are of different kinds and varied construction. One kind utilizes the fact that a lowering of the temperature accompanies the sudden expansion of like thermal effects that result from the volatilization of certain liquids. In the first class, air is compressed to three or four atmospheres and kept cool by circulating water around it. It is then allowed to expand rapidly, the act of expansion drawing the heat contained in the water and freezing it. The other machines have their effectiveness on the latent heat of vaporization. It requires but a slight vacuum to cause evaporation sufficiently rapid for refrigerating purposes. The liquids to be vaporized in these latter machines may be either water, sulphuric ether, bi-sulphide of carbon, ammonia, sulphuric acid or other substances. Ammonia seems to furnish the best results, and it is machines utilizing this chemical that a company in New York uses in an elaborate system of cold distribution and ice-making. For the ice-making part of the business the ground floor of the plant has been fitted up with a large iron tank, divided into two parts by a partition. Within the tanks are expanded to cool the brine with which the tanks are filled. In this cold bath are iron molds filled with fresh water, which are frozen by the low temperature of the surrounding brine, which requires a much lower temperature than the fresh water to freeze it. The cakes of ice are 36x18x12, and the present capacity of the machines is estimated at 30 tons a day. It will be sold in competition to the regular ice trade. The distribution of cold consists in forcing the brine, at a low temperature, through street mains to where wanted for refrigerating or cooling purposes, and is already in successful operation.

It is evidently the intention of the United States Democrats to keep alive the Presidential election scandal of 1876 as long as possible. In the House of Representatives a resolution has just been introduced, setting forth that it is expedient to appropriate \$50,000 from the United States treasury "to erect a bronze statue of the late Samuel J. Tilden, to be placed in the center of the rotunda of the Capitol. That on a tablet at the front base of said statue there shall be conspicuously engraved these words: 'Samuel J. Tilden, nineteenth President of the United States—elected,

but not seated.' That on the right of the square base shall be engraved the date of birth, election and death of such President, and that on the opposite side shall be engraved an eagle with a snake in his talons, and under them these words: 'For the right.' As the House is Republican this year, it is not at all likely that the motion will pass, but it will form the groundwork for a lively attack on those who condoned the methods which resulted in the counting out of the late Mr. Tilden, and that is probably the object of its introduction.

ARCHBISHOP CLEARY, in his latest letter, says that generosity towards a vanquished assailant moves him to avoid laying himself open to the charge of "striking a man when he is down," as Mr. Meredith now finds himself to be with regard to the matter of fact recently in controversy between the two. This, the Archbishop says, is the motive which prompts him to refrain from replying to the "remaining fallacies" given publicity by the Tory leader. The fray may therefore be regarded as over, with Dr. Cleary on the top.

The Port Huron correspondent of the Detroit Free Press says: R. J. King, of Seattle, and a company will establish a factory in this city for the manufacture of toilet soap. The factory will be located near St. Clair, on the Detroit River, and the capital stock of the company will be \$50,000.

We do not suppose that Mr. King would leave Seattle and establish his factory in Port Huron if he had the access to the United States market which unrestricted reciprocity would give him.

Mr. BILL, secretary of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, volunteers the information that fully 98 per cent. of the business men of that city are in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States. The Winnipeggers are not the fools which the restrictionists would fain have them be. They know that untrammelled trade supplies the best opportunity to make money.

"WORLD that I had never taken Solomon White to my bosom."—[William Ralph Meredith.]

AN OTTAWA correspondent states that the applications to Parliament for legislation during the coming session number 91, as against 94 last year. Of applications for bills of divorce there are 5; for the incorporation of railway companies, 20; miscellaneous, 25; for amendments to the existing charters of miscellaneous companies, 14; total, 91. The divorce applications are as follows: Hartford Ashley, from his wife, S. M. Ashley, on the ground of adultery; David Clapp, from his wife, Alice, on the ground of adultery; Christiana F. Glover, from her husband, C. C. Glover, on the ground of adultery and desertion; Hugh F. Keefe, from his wife, Rebecca Ann Keefe, on the ground of adultery; Emily Walker, from her husband, A. P. Walker, on the ground of desertion, etc.

HERE is Mr. Labouchere's account of his experience of "Russian influenza"—if Russian influenza it is that is now loose in England: "I like to be in the fashion, so I bore my fate with equanimity when I discovered that I had caught the prevailing epidemic. All of a sudden I seemed to have caught a cold, and took to sneezing, etc. Then came a cough, a headache and an all-over-ache. Knowing that it was not dangerous, I proceeded to doctor myself by the light of common sense. To prevent any fever I at once administered to myself 30 grains of quinine—that settled the fever. To meet the cough I took unlimited squill pills—that settled the cough. To meet the cold, I went to bed, heaped on my bed-blankets, and took nothing but sleep—that settled the cold. In four days I was quite well. I give my opinion that the benefit of others who may be attacked."

## Itchy Scaly Skin.

Every night I scratched until the skin was raw. I was cured by Cuticura.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary cures effected by CUTICURA. I performed on me. About the first of April, I noticed some red pimples coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like scales of mortar, and I was very much annoyed. I consulted the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared, one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease for three months before I began taking the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. I recommended the CUTICURA REMEDIES to all in my vicinity, and a great many who have taken them, and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babies with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

GEO. COTTE, Merrill, Wis.  
CUTICURA RESOLVENT.  
The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Human Remedies internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Remedy, externally, cure every species of itching, burning, scaly and pimply humors and diseases of the skin, such as eczema and psoriasis. I cannot express in words the thanks to you. My body was covered with scales, and was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's.

STAR LIVERY  
RICHMOND STREET.  
Just opened, all new and young horses, new buggies and carriages. Give him a call.  
H. M. DOUGLAS  
Telephone No. 423.  
MARSHALL'S  
Coupons, Cabs and Light Livery.  
The finest carriages in the city. Lowest charges and best accommodation. Large wagons for funeral purposes. Stable always open. Telephone No. 424.

## LUBY'S

FOR THE HAIR.  
Restores the Color, Beauty and Softness to Gray Hair, and IS NOT A DYE.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

## HIGHEST AWARD PARIS EXHIBITION. GOLD MEDAL & DIPLOMA of HONOUR THE ONLY GOLD MEDAL FOR TOILET SOAP.

# Pears' Soap

FOR TOILET AND NURSERY.  
Specially Prepared for the delicate skin of Ladies and Children and others sensitive to the weather, winter or summer. Redness, Roughness, and Chapping prevented.

## Fair white hands. Bright clear complexion Soft healthful skin.

## LONDON BUSINESS HOUSES.

<b>LONDON MACHINE TOOL COMPANY</b> MANUFACTURERS OF LATHES, PLANERS, DRILLS, ETC. Send for catalogue.	<b>FOREST CITY WIRE WORKS</b> 211 King St., London. Awnings on the most improved plan. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wire work in all its branches: Iron Fences, Stable Fixtures, etc.	<b>WM. MALLOCH &amp; CO., MACHINISTS.</b> MANUFACTURERS OF ELEVATORS, Pulleys, Shafts, Hangers and Special Machinery. Repairing a specialty. 319 DUNDAS STREET.	<b>GLOBE LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY (LIMITED)</b> Manufacturers of all kinds of COPPER LIGHTNING RODS King Street East, London	
<b>STOVES</b> In Endless Variety. The largest stock in the city to select from at low prices. In season invited. <b>WM. STEVELY</b> 382 RICHMOND ST. Furnace work a specialty.	<b>TAKE THE ADVERTISER FOR ALL THE NEWS.</b> WE HAVE A FINE ASSORTMENT OF <b>SINGLE &amp; DOUBLE HARNESS</b> BLANKETS, LAP ROBES, Trunks, Valises, Purses, etc. A CALL SOLICITED. <b>MCCORMICK &amp; DAHL,</b> 386 Richmond street.			<b>FERGUSON &amp; SONS,</b> Undertakers & Embalmers. Largest, best and cheapest in Canada. Telephone connection Residence, 189 Dufferin Ave. <b>FERGUSON BROS.,</b> Wholesale and Retail Dealers in LUMBER Laths, Shingles, Cedar Posts, etc. OFFICE—Corner York and Richmond streets, London. East End Branch, Hamilton road, east of Burwell street.

## GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF SPECTACLES And Other Optical Goods.

A. MORPHY has received, and has now in operation, one of King's Patent Optometers and Eye-Testers, which is acknowledged by the faculty to be the best and most accurate now in use. The advantage over ordinary testers is that it will do away with the expense of doctor's fees and test the most difficult cases. Call and get a pair of fine gold spectacles for \$1, and a pair of fine gold spectacles for \$1.50. Eye-glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes and Magnifying Glasses, at unusually low prices. Spectacles and Optical Goods repaired the same day.

## A. MORPHY DUNDAS STREET - LONDON. GOLD PENSE.

## GET YOUR DRIVE WHIST Score Cards

## ADVERTISER OFFICE.

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## FRANK SAGE'S NEW LIVERY

## STAR LIVERY RICHMOND STREET.

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**PROBS.**—The Weather To-day will be cloudy with rain.

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS USE

## Strong's Pulmonic Balsam

OR COD LIVER OIL,  
With Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

A reliable remedy for Pulmonary Diseases, Coughs, Colds and General Debility, recommended by the medical profession.

## STRONG'S BAKING POWDER

25 CENTS PER POUND.  
Is without doubt, one of the best of the many baking powders now in the market. Guaranteed pure. Made fresh daily, and sold only at

## STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Headquarters for HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

Marriage Licenses issued at above address.

LAWRENCE SPECTACLES at reduced prices.

## THE BATTLE OF THE LEAGUES.

Sporting Life's View of the Situation—Baseball Notes.

## BASEBALL.

The Atlantic Baseball Association will remain in the field.

Pfeiffer is arranging to take a baseball team to Australia next winter.

Judge O'Brien, before whom Ward's case is to be tried, was once a baseball pitcher.

"Slicker" Welch, the noted baseball pitcher, has signed a three year contract with the New York League Club at the alleged salary of \$4,000.

It is understood that Zimmer, of Cleveland, has transferred all his property to his wife in order to prevent it being taken from him by the Brotherhood.

The Pittsburgh Leader, a Brotherhood paper, says: During the past week I have interviewed 42 commercial traveling men on the baseball situation, and of this number 39 have declared in favor of the old League. This is certainly significant, as it is well known that commercial men take a deep interest in the national game.

A Bostonian, in speaking of the situation, said that the business men of the city of culture were almost unanimous on the side of the League.

Sporting Life. Despite all the boasting the American Association has received from its genuine friends and from those who would perpetuate it in order to offset the Players' League, the fact stands out boldly and incontrovertibly that there are but two real, major leagues in everything the term implies in the country, namely, the National and Players' Leagues, and that only the latter can stay the old League's march toward an odious and harmful one-league monopoly. One of the absurdities of the present unprecedented situation is that the American Association should, jointly with the League, pose under the National League banner, as the Western Association—while it stands very much in need of protection for itself from the Players' League at present, and probably from the National League in the future.

## Extraordinary Scene at a Funeral.

At the funeral of Mr. Robert Park, at Coleraine, a man named Knox claimed the grave opened to receive the corpse as his and jumped into it, thus preventing the coffin being lowered. The spectators endeavored to persuade him to come out, but he refused until it was proposed to throw the mound in on the top of him. This threat succeeded, and with assistance he clambered out.

## Franks of the St. Lawrence.

[Utica Observer.]

"The St. Lawrence River," said a Clayton member of the Coghurn Club the other evening, "is a most terrific as well as beautiful body of water. You have probably noticed several items in the newspapers of vessels sailing on it running aground because of low water. Just think of it—low water with the almost continuous rains we have had the last spring, summer and fall! But such is the fact. And in some other generally dry seasons the St. Lawrence has been unusually high. It is said that the grand old river has one of those low spells—sinking fits, so to speak—every seven years, but I can't vouch for the truth of that. The fact remains, however, that it is unlike any other body of water I know of, and when other streams and neighboring lakes are high the St. Lawrence is apt to make a contrary showing."

## Ill Temp.

Is more rapidly improved by relief from physical suffering than in any other way. Step on your friend's corn, and the impulse to strike is strongest. Putman's Painless Corn Extractor, by quickly and painlessly removing them, insures good nature. Fifty imitations prove its value. Beware of substitutes. "Putman's" is sure, safe, and painless.

Granula, delicious as a diet, one of the cheapest foods in use, a pound of it containing more absolute nutritive for brain and body than an equal weight of any preparation in the market. All people occupied in sedentary and inactive occupations would find it very beneficial. Try it. In bulk 10 cents per pound, 125 cents per packet. Terms & Sox, 231 Dundas street.

Westlake has a splendid line of fancy and other frames, just the thing for Xmas trade. Order sittings for photos by telephone 571.

## An Interesting Report.

The Inland Revenue Department has recently issued a bulletin of about 30 pages, which is devoted exclusively to the subject of baking powder, and which shows that the majority of the goods in the market are adulterated and unfit for use. Prof. A. McCall, who has had charge of this important work for the Government, says that "imperial baking powder is an excellent powder. A word to the sensible housekeeper should be sufficient."

20 PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH

## Beltz's Big Fur Sale.

Our Stock of Ladies' Boas, Muffs, Collars and Jackets, also Robes and Men's Coats to be cleared out. BELTZ is determined to get rid of his furs, if low prices will induce the public. The mild weather has been disastrous, and we are bound to sacrifice.

BELTZ, Sign Black Bear

## CHEESE-MAKING.

Ontario Creameries Association in Convention.

Growth and Importance of the Creamery System.

Advantages of Inspection—Loss on Private Dairy Methods—Dairying in Denmark—The Right Kind of Cow.

SEAFORTH, Jan. 14.—The fifth annual convention of the Ontario Creameries Association began its sessions to-day in Cardin's Hall, with a large attendance of delegates interested in the development and improvement of the butter business of the Province. The energetic president, Mr. D. Derbyshire, of Brockville, occupied the chair; Mr. R. J. Graham, secretary-treasurer, Mr. D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth, on behalf of the citizens and the Mayor, extended a cordial welcome to the officers, members and visiting speakers of the association. Seaforth is favorably situated in relation to the creamery trade, the bulk of the creameries being in Huron, Bruce, Grey and adjacent counties, the balance being in Ontario county, Prince Edward and farther east.

During the past season the output of creamery butter has been larger than in past years, the quality of a more fancy class and the price commanded most encouraging. Creamery men are learning to send forward their goods in better shape, while the private farm dairy butter seems to be growing worse and worse. The fact is obvious. The feature of the inaugural session was President Derbyshire's address, in which he showed that there were now 43 creameries in operation in the Province, an increase of 12 as compared with 1888. This is encouraging, as 1888 showed a falling off as compared with 1887. He advised continuing the system of inspection and enforcement, and spoke strongly in favor of rearing better cows by the farmers, the selection of deep milkers, the provision of better stables, food and care by which the product of the cow may be improved. He endorsed ensilage and described silo building in detail. In support of the creamery system, he referred to the magnitude of Canada's cheese development as indicating what improved systematic methods will accomplish. He claimed that by the private dairy methods now in vogue the Province in one year lost \$2,700,000 on the butter, which vast sum might have been saved by applying generally the creamery system.

The President named the following committees:

Order of Business—John Hannah, Seaforth; Aaron Wenger, Ayrton; J. S. Pearce, London; J. S. Roberts, Seaforth.

Nomination of Officers—John Sprague, Amherstburg; John Hannah, Seaforth, and E. Miller, Parkhill.

Furnishings—Mark Sprague, Amherstburg; J. McHardy, Guelph.

Finance—J. S. Pearce, London; J. T. Brill, Guelph; Ira Morgan, Metcalfe.

Resolution—John Robertson, R. J. Graham and Erasmus Miller.

Legislation—James Davies, Archibald Mark, John Zinkham, Y. E. Fuller, Hoot, Ploup and Wm. Wilson.

## DAIRYING IN DENMARK.

At the afternoon session there was a fine rally of dairymen, not a few ladies being present. Dr. Macfarlane, Dominion analyst, was the first speaker, and his subject was "Dairying in Denmark." England imports annually 187,000,000 pounds of butter, of which Denmark supplies 69,000,000; France, 49,000,000; Germany, 18,000,000; Holland, 16,000,000; America, 3,000,000; other countries, 32,000,000. In the past ten years Danish butter exports to England have increased from 18,000,000 to 47,000,000 pounds, produced by 900,000 cows in 150,000 herds, as much being made in winter as in summer. Ice cold shipments to England by weekly steamers are made via Newcastle. One point brought out was that even large quantities of butter, uniform though not so high in quality, bring higher prices than small lots of a higher quality. Hence a vast amount of repacking is necessary. The centrifugal system of creaming milk was described fully and the consequent effect in the expansion of the butter trade of Denmark. Competition became ridiculously keen for milk with disastrous results, the speculators in creameries misallocating the quantity of milk required to make a pound of butter and in the value of the skim milk product. Many creameries were imperfectly constructed and managed, failure being the result. The single ownership system was successful by the "partnership system," which involves the careful inspection of stables and cows as well as the milk supplied. This system has not only increased the manufacture of butter in quantity, but has greatly improved its quality as well. The cost of producing butter per pound in Denmark, not counting the gathering the milk and redistributing the skim milk, is 2 cents per pound.

## THE COW.

The next speaker whom the President introduced as "the greatest living authority on the cow," Governor Hoard, followed, and first elaborated the idea of the demoralization liable to arise from excessive competition. The farmer was no more honest than any other man. (Laughter.) He had no right to be. What he wanted to impress upon the farmer was that he was not a producer, but a manufacturer of food. In the butter business the farmer must get the idea into his head that he is a partner with the man who runs the creamery. If the first part of the process of manufacture was bad all subsequent work would be full of defects. All the farmer can do is to lessen the cost of production. He cannot control the selling price. His business is with the other end. The Governor's subject was "Dairy Temperament in Cattle." How many farmers, he asked, spent 10 cents worth of thought per year on the character of the cow? It is not lack of breeding of cows he had no fear of overproduction of good commercial butter. He was told that in Canada cows gave a 25¢ return for 3,000 pounds of milk sent to a cheese factory in the summer. The summer cost would not be less than \$10, and the winter cost \$18, so that the cost was from \$28 to \$30 against 25¢ receipts. A cow chosen by him was taken by a Short-horn to town showed that the farmers there ran \$25,000 in debt during one year because they would not work their brains. (Laughter.) He illustrated the dairy cow topic by three large pictures representing respectively a Jersey, a Guernsey and a Holstein, all typical of the animal for which he pleaded. She was an artificial product for a particular purpose. A bale of hay is consumed by a Short-horn, by a Jersey, by a race horse and a Clydesdale. In one case the product is beef, the next milk, the third speed, and the fourth strength and endurance. You can't fool a beef man with one of these dairy cows, said the Governor, but the Short-horn they have cost the dairymen of the States millions

of dollars. The distinctive tendency is started by breeding and enhanced by feeding and handling. It was to be regretted that many Ayrshire cows had been spoiled by trying to apply the foolish Short-horn idea to them. The specific function of the dairy cow was motherhood, that of the beef cow misanthropy. He described, point by point, the dairy cow, and then the treatment due to this nervous temperament animal if the farmer wants to get the money back. Of course you can pay for your foolishness if you want to. If you try to warm the barn yard with half a dozen cows or drive them to an ice-water hole to drink, you will swap butter fat for foolishness. Enlarge your judgments of the dairy cow, of how to feed her and how to handle her. The dairymen does not want a "hardy cow," but he wants a cow with a good constitution, which is the power to sustain effort according to the law of being in a certain line of work. What is "constitution"? Vitality. You cannot train or feed it. It is born there. He described the points indicating the predominance of nervous force. The ideal cow could be excited; he did not want a nervous cow. The lecture was thorough, an eloquent, closely-reasoned and convincing speech.

## THE COW DISCUSSED.

Mr. Winger asked about the temperature of water for cows in winter?

The Governor—About 80 degrees under ordinary conditions of the farmers' barn. It can be warmed at a few cents per day. Encourage the cow to drink a great deal of water in order to promote milk flow.

Mr. John McMillan, M.P., emphasized the statement of the Governor that the aim of the farmer must be to cheapen the cost of production. The difference of a few pence in the summer was that the farmers must prepare to "soil" along with pasture. On this point Mr. McMillan bears out a line of experience related lately in theAdvertiser.

Mr. Bishop, M.P., expressed the healthiest possible approval of the speech by the Governor.

## ENSLAGE.

Mr. John Sprague, of Amherstburg, related his ensilage experience. He filled his silo first in 1887 with corn. The system had enabled them to treble their stock and double the returns. He favored a stone silo, plastered with cement inside. Air and water must be kept out or your ensilage is a goner. Ontario towns and cities were importing Chicago lard and bacon that should be produced here.

President Derbyshire warned the dairymen against skim cheese, oleomargarine, or any half-bred, mixed stuff. Make and ship what is pure and of the highest quality.

## TESTER PECULIARITIES.

Fluctuations in the Weights Given by the Tester Account for.

Resolution Asking for the Appointment of a Government Inspector to Regulate the Tester.

At a well-attended meeting of the Dominion Farmers' Council in this city the "tester" question received a thorough discussion. Among those present were Messrs. J. Little, chairman; R. Pritchard, D. Plevins, J. O'Brien, John Manning, S. Millson, Robert Stevens, S. Jones, E. Wheeler, W. Sumby, Joseph Marshall, M. P. W. Thompson, S. R. Shore and others. Mr. Plevins opened the tester problem promptly on time. He claimed that there was a difference of a pound or a pound and a half per bushel, whether the tester was filled with the funnel or by hand. He spoke of the lightness of the test in the market and the difficulty with the millers were experiencing on this account.

Mr. J. Little—In filling the tester, suppose you jar it?

Mr. Plevins—It will make a difference of three pounds per bushel.

Mr. Little—It would be in the interest of the miller to make it as light as possible.

Mr. Plevins—We have to use the funnel by order of the Government.

Mr. Little—What is the proper way for the beam to stand?

Mr. Plevins—Perfectly level.

Mr. Pritchard—Do you think it an impartial test to have the miller or some of his men test the wheat? I think having an impartial man on the market would be the best way of settling the matter.

Mr. Plevins spoke of a favor of the tester, stating that the farmers were much better off by its introduction.

Mr. Pritchard held the opinion that by tester was not a fair way of selling and buying, and the advisability of buying by sample. If the buyers have not men capable of buying in this manner they should be discharged and men that could fulfill the duties engaged. He had no objection to the tester, but had objection to every man operating his own tester.

Mr. Sumby—I am in favor of a wheat inspector; in fact we have quietly taken steps to secure one.

Mr. Pritchard—I learn for the first time that the millers have any desire for such an officer. I thought it was the fear of the millers that such a man should be appointed.

Mr. Plevins—I look upon this scheme as almost impracticable, as it would require the farmers to drive to the market. Who is to pay this office?

Mr. Pritchard—I think that the farmers would be willing to pay it.

Mr. J. S. Pearce—in my opinion the tester has come to stay. I think the millers and farmers can bring about some arrangement.

Chairman Little—It is quite evident that the Millers' Association are not working this thing for nothing.

Mr. Pearce—Men can cheat just as well in tester as in wheat weights.

Mr. Pritchard stated that the farmers always appeared to be better satisfied when they bought by sample instead of tester.

Mr. W. Thompson asked that in case of the appointment of an official would it be optional with the farmers to take their wheat to him or not.

Mr. Pritchard—I do not think it will be compulsory.

Mr. Thompson—Will it be conducted on the same principle as the weigh scales on the market?

Mr. Pritchard—Something the same.

Mr. Little—The appointment of an inspector will be of no benefit to us. I sympathize with Mr. Plevins in the matter. I am well satisfied with the tester when I can gain 2 cents a bushel on my wheat, as I do, than the standard.

The farmers should supply the mills that grind in their own neighborhood and never allow the bran or shorts to leave their possession as it should be fed to the stock. As far as the wheat goes I do not see how it will work in the small markets where the tester is used and the business is not sufficiently large to pay an inspector. One thing about this tester is that the miller takes care to let the wheat in very easy. When it gets in easy it makes a difference of about a pound per bushel. This is the only thing that I see wrong about this tester.

Mr. Pritchard—If all the sellers took their wheat to the miller it would gradually

ally squeeze the broker and shipper out of the market and then it would be worse for the farmer.

Mr. Little—I think that Mr. Pritchard mistakes any meaning. My intention was for the farmers to supply to the mills in their own neighborhood, because it is to their interest to get the shorts and bran for their stock. If I got the same price from the miller I would sell to him in preference to the broker.

Mr. Pritchard—If there were no shippers there would not be such high prices. Suppose the shippers were not buying, do you think you would get the same price for your wheat?

Mr. Little—I could not say.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Gibson:

That it is the mind of this meeting that the Government should appoint a Government grain inspector on all markets where the tester is used, and that it shall be the duty of said inspector when called upon to inspect farmers' lots.

Speaking in support of the resolution Mr. Gibson said that the farmers were at present in the hands of the millers, and that the proposed change placed the matter beyond dispute. He was in favor of the tester because he thought that it would give the much-needed encouragement for farmers to clean their grain, as at present they receive no encouragement in this matter.

Mr. R. Whetter called attention to a peculiarity in the weighing of the tester. A neighbor of his took a load of wheat to Mr. Plevins and the tester registered it at 57 pounds, and he was offered 75 cents per bushel. He was told, however, he had better take it to the market and if he got any more for it he would be a fool. The neighbor met Mr. Pritchard, who gave him 82 cents. Mr. Whetter thought if the market was going to be regulated by the tester there should be an inspector to see it.

Mr. John Kennedy—Mr. Pritchard is going to get my wheat after this because I know what I can get for it.

Mr. Plevins called attention to the freight rates from St. Louis and Montreal, which he quoted at 40 cents, and from London to the same point the tariff was 38 cents, leaving an allowance of but 2 cents from London to St. Louis, and referring to the peculiarities of the tester he announced that it had no friend between the buyer and seller.

A Voice—But the funnel has.

Mr. Little thought if the small buyer wished to use the tester the resolution under consideration would discriminate against him. In his opinion they were going a little too far. It might be all right for large markets, but it would not work satisfactorily in the small market.

Mr. Weller said that the resolution offered a good chance for creating an army of officials which the farmers would be compelled to support.

Mr. Sumby said there should be an inspector, but he did not wish it to be compulsory for the farmer to take his grain to him.

Mr. Gibson's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Pritchard moved:

That the Government be requested to take immediate action on the resolution at present existing between the farmers and grain buyers respecting the use of the tester and to press such legislation as in their judgment might satisfactorily settle the dispute.

Moved in amendment by Mr. J. S. Pearce:

That a general meeting be called on some Saturday date to be decided hereafter for all the farmers and millers of Western Ontario to be held at London to discuss the question.

The amendment was put and carried and the meeting adjourned.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

—Dr. McKay, of Woodstock, is very seriously ill with inflammation of the lungs.

—Mr. Dougald McCall will contest West Elgin for the Legislature in the interest of the Conservatives.

—The annual report of the Treasurer of the Southern Counties Fair Association shows a deficit of \$328 81.

—The West Lambton County Orange Lodge met on Tuesday at Petrolia and passed a resolution favoring incorporation.

—Joseph Vanderburg, accused of assaulting Annie Lister, was discharged by the Windsor Police Magistrate. Vanderburg is 14 years of age; Miss Lister is 21.

—R. W. Spence, machinist, M. C. R. shops, St. Thomas, who comes for Harrietsville, in his left foot, was crushed Tuesday morning while climbing between two cars which were being shunted.

—John Cornock, a St. Thomas drayman, was arrested Tuesday on the charge of threatening to murder Jesse Brazier, a one-armed telegraph operator, Brazier had been paying attention to a young woman whom Cornock admired, and in a fit of jealous rage he assaulted the woman and threatened to shoot Brazier.

—The St. Thomas Ministerial Association has passed the following resolution: That in the opinion of this association of ministers, all ecclesiastical properties, other than places of worship, should be taxed the same as other properties, and that the salaries of ministers should be taxed the same as other incomes.

—A 3-year-old daughter of Mr. Wm. McIlbride, of the Varney cheese factory, Wellington county, met with a sad and untimely end the other day. The mother of the girl had been scrubbing, and left a pail of hot water on the floor, which the child accidentally sat into. The little one was so badly scalded that she died in three hours afterwards.

—Mr. W. H. King, M. C. R. section man, Paynes' Mills, was the victim of a painful accident the other evening. He had intended going shooting, and got out an old musket to get it in readiness. He put in a charge and fired off the gun to test it, when it blew in fragments. Mr. King was blinded by the explosion, and has since been paralyzed from the effects of the explosion.

—The newly-elected officers of the Woodstock Branch Bible Society are: President, Wm. Gray; first vice-president, Geo. A. Pyper; second do, J. Beardsall; secretary, treasurer, R. Stark; auditors, Messrs. C. L. Beard and John Douglas; committee, Messrs. Thos. McClenaghan, Capt. Macquenn, Principal Huston, Wm. Pavey, W. H. Eakins, Major Boyes, Dr. Odium, Jos. Rippon, Geo. Strachan, John Bell, W. A. Reid, F. R. Ball, Peter Craib, W. C. McKay, E. Walsour, Jas. Parmenter, M. Anderson.

—Archibald McLardy, shoemaker, died on Monday at St. Thomas, aged 73 years. A few weeks ago the deceased fell on a sidewalk and fractured his right leg. He was getting along nicely until attacked with influenza, which in his weak state caused his death. He leaves four daughters—Mrs. Teetzel, Detroit, and three unmarried. Mr. McLardy was born in Argyleshire, and settled in Fingal 46 years ago. Duncan McLardy, of Southwold, and Doug. McLardy, of St. Thomas, are his brothers. Dr. McLardy and Dr. McLardy, clerk of the peace, of St. Thomas, are his nephews.

—"BARKWELL'S BRONCHIAL BALSAM" cures all kinds of coughs and colds, croup and bronchitis. Ask for "Barkwell's," take no other.

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**WEAK STOMACH; IMPAIRED DIGESTION; DISORDERED LIVER;** they ACT LIKE MAGIC—A few doses will work wonders upon the Vital Organs; Strengthening the muscular System; restoring long-lost Complacency; bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and arousing with the ROSEBUD OF HEALTH the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are "Facts" admitted by thousands in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that BECHAM'S PILLS HAVE THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PATENT MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Full directions with each Box.

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**153 DUNDAS ST.,**  
One Door West of the Old Stand.  
**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS**

**BORN.**  
**BROWN**—In this city, on Jan. 7, 1890, the wife of T. G. Brown, Horton street, of a daughter.  
**DIED.**  
**HAWTHORN**—In this city, on Jan. 11, at 60 William street, Mr. Andrew Hawthorn, in his 76th year.  
Funeral will leave his late residence, 703 William street, Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.  
**MUNRO**—In this city, on Jan. 14, Robert Munro, aged 60 years.  
Funeral from his late residence, 270 Plover street, Thursday afternoon, at 2:30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend. Kindly omit sending flowers.  
**WEBB**—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, Ann J. Webb, widow of Wm. Webb, aged 73 years and 8 months.  
Funeral will leave the family residence, 90 Dundas street, on Friday, Jan. 17, at 3 o'clock; service at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

**W. S. RHYCARD**, Merchant Tailor. A full range of samples to select from. Ladies' and children's tailoring a specialty. Corner Dundas and Richmond Sts., over Wood's store, London, Ont.

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This Brand of Flour  
Always makes the  
BEST BREAD  
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Dear Sir,—I wish to testify of the merits of that grand preparation known as Barkwell's Vegetable Healing Bronchial Balsam. I was told by a neighbor what a grand Balsam it was. My little girl was very ill with bronchitis, and a very few doses restored her and I believe saved her life. I feel my duty to let others know that they also can be cured of this terrible affection.  
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1,000 Burnished Brass Plaques.  
Eight inch, 25 cents; ten inch, 35 cents; twelve inch, 50 cents.  
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**Vienna, Boston Brown, Common Brown, Home-made, And all kinds of Fancy Bread.**  
Delivery to all parts of city

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**LONDON AND PRECINCTS.**

A number of horses and other animals are suffering from a disease resembling the gripe.

Mr. and Mrs. John Stephenson, of London, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Howard.—(Port Huron Times.)  
Manager Blinn, of the Canadian Savings and Loan Company, is being congratulated on his recovery from a severe attack of the prevailing influenza.

T. D. Beidies, the Hamilton vocalist, well-known in this city, is again very ill at Toronto—so ill that his physicians have advised a complete rest of mind and body for several months.

The committee appointed by the London Hunt to arrange for a hall will report at tomorrow's meeting. It is proposed to have a hall about Feb. 14 with the object of providing funds for the Hunt.

Mr. W. H. Martin, an Irish American, arrived in the city from New York late last evening suffering from the gripe. The unfortunate man was conveyed from the London East station to the hospital in the ambulance.

A large percentage of the employees of the Grand Trunk are on the sick list. An old servant of the road yesterday stated that he could not remember when there were so many "subs" on at one time as at present. There is hardly a crew without a sick man in it.

Prof. Wm. Saunders, of Ottawa, was in the city yesterday on his way to the Farmers' Institute meeting at St. Mary's, where he delivers addresses setting forth the plan of the Dominion Experiment Stations, their relations to farming in Ontario and in other Provinces, and describing some of the experimental work conducted during the past season. The St. Mary's meeting lasts two days.

The second of Mr. Roselle Pocock's symphony concerts will be given at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening, Feb. 11. Among the artists engaged for this concert are Miss Kate C. Strong, mezzo soprano, of Toronto; Mr. H. M. Field, pianist (pupil of Reinecke and V. Balow), of Toronto, and Mr. Percy Mitchell, violinist (graduate of Brussels Conservatory), also from Toronto.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of David Smith, W. Taylor, Ed. Ward and Andrew Kittle, all of Belmont, on the charge of disorderly conduct. It is charged that the young men called at the hotel of Richard Herendeen, Mapleton, on Saturday night, and being refused admittance, burst in the kitchen door and helped themselves to a quantity of pop, cigars, etc. Mrs. Herendeen was so alarmed that she ran across the road to a neighbor's in her night clothes. Two of the men are in jail at St. Thomas.

**Wood-St. John.**  
The Wood-St. John Comedy Company's presentation of "David Garrick" last night was in all its details a thoroughly artistic success. The play is too well known to need description. The familiar part of the central character of David Garrick was interpreted in a thoroughly manly and feeling style by Mr. Geo. M. Wood, while Miss St. John, as May Denstone, proved her ability by her fine assumption of the part. Mr. Heron, as the patronizing alderman, was a great success, and Mr. Williams was a good sample of the somewhat dissipated Tom Rackett. The whole play was admirably produced, and the company deserved a much better house. To-night "Roger la Honte" is the attraction, and it is to be hoped that Londoners will show their appreciation of good acting by filling the house.

**A Splendid Company.**  
As far as can be learned not a single adverse criticism has yet been made on the rendition of "The Burglar" by the company which is to appear here to-morrow evening. The following is clipped from a United States eccler: "The Oliver Opera House has held larger but seldom more appreciative audiences than that which greeted the performance of 'The Burglar' last night. There have been companies with more pretensions to greatness, but there have been very few that equalled that splendid organization in the almost uniformly high degree of talent possessed by each individual member. 'The Burglar' will linger as a pleasant memory with 'The Wife,' 'Lord Chum-

ley,' and like performances, and few who saw it last evening through tear-dimmed eyes, or looked upon its humorous features with smiling faces, would be absent should that fine and well-balanced company return to our city." The plan opened to-day and prospects for a large and appreciative audience are bright.

**An Aged Veteran's Death.**  
The death occurred yesterday of Mr. Andrew Hawthorn, of 705 William street, an old and respected pensioner. Mr. Hawthorn was born in London, Eng., in 1814, and at the age of 12 enlisted as a drummer in the 22nd Regiment of Royal Welsh Fusiliers. He served his country for 26 years, two of which he was stationed at Gibraltar. His regiment was ordered to the Crimea, but as his time expired within a few days of the reception of the order he was discharged. In 1877 he came to Canada with his wife and family, and was attached to the local barracks in this city as bugler, continuing for the remainder of the local corps, he bought five acres of land on the 2nd concession, London township, and settled. In 1877 he removed to his late residence, 705 William street, where he raised a family of ten. Mr. William Hawthorn, late of Hawthorn's Restaurant, being the eldest son. The rest are all living, including Andrew Hawthorn, of Toronto; J. Hawthorn, of the Hamilton police force; Thomas Hawthorn, of Chicago, and two daughters in this city—Mrs. James Harley, of King street, and Mrs. William Harley. His youngest son, George, is employed at Greenaway's plumbing establishment. Mr. Hawthorn was the possessor of several medals and a silver medal for good conduct. He had been ailing for some years prior to his death. The sorrowing relatives have the sincere sympathy of many friends. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon. **The Star of Bethlehem.**  
Astronomers say that the star of Bethlehem will again be visible this year, being its second appearance since the birth of Christ. It comes once in 315 years, and is of wondrous brilliancy for the space of three weeks; then it wanes and disappears for sixteen months. It will be a sixth star added to the five fixed stars in the constellation Cassiopeia while it remains in sight.

**Local Legal Notes.**  
At Osgevie Hall, Toronto, yesterday, the following cases were dealt with:  
Attorney-General of Ontario vs. Etna Insurance Company—Judgment on appeal by the defendants from the judgment of the trial judge, C.J. in favor of the plaintiff in an action to recover from several insurance companies the amount of loss sustained by reason of a fire upon the premises of the Provincial Asylum for the Insane at London. The question in the action was whether the building in which the fire occurred was part of the main building, and the trial judge found that the term "main building," as used in the policies, included the portion in which the fire occurred. Appeal dismissed with costs, this court agreeing with and confirming the judgment of Galt, C.J., Osler, Q.C., and Nesbitt for the defendants; Irving, Q.C., and Lount, Q.C., for the plaintiff.

Anderson vs. Etna—Judgment on appeal by the plaintiff from the judgment of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court (16 O. R. 470) reversing the judgment of the trial judge, Falconbridge, J., in an action for damages, by Windsor. The defendants, who were the unpaid vendors of goods sold to Charles Chamberlain, stopped the goods in transit, and the plaintiff, by the trial judge, was assigned of Chamberlain for the benefit of creditors when they were in the custody of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The question in the action was whether the carriers were right in prolonging the period of transit in order to take advice, and the court held that their delay being bona fide and reasonable; the carriers were right in delaying, and therefore dismissed the appeal and allowed the motion to stop in transit with cross. C. T. Blackstock for the appellant, J. B. Clarke for the respondents.

An order-in-council has been passed reducing a number of Dominion customs ports to outposts. Dunnville becomes an outpost of Hamilton; Kingsville, with its sub-ports of Leamington and Southport, Pelee Island, become outposts of Amherstburg; Colborne or Crane Lake, becomes an outpost of Colborne; Clarenceville and Freilighsburg become outposts of St. Johns, Que.; Dundee, with its sub-ports of St. Regis and Trout River, become outposts of Montreal; Russelltown, with its outposts of Athelstone, becomes an outpost of Hemmingford.

Among the curiosities of humanity may safely be included the wealthy Mrs. Dr. Henry Hiller of Wilmington, Mass. About a year ago her husband died and was buried in a \$50,000 casket, which rests in a \$5,000 temporary tomb at Wilmington. Now Mrs. Hiller is building a \$100,000 mausoleum at Winchester, Mass., where she hopes ultimately to be buried with her husband in an elaborately carved sarcophagi which will cost \$50,000 apiece. Her own casket will cost \$5,000, and the value placed on her burial robe, which is of rare silk and lace, with silver hooks and eyes, is \$22,000. In the elaborate carvings on the tomb and casket are five peculiarly liable to attack people at this season of the year, and Nasal Balm is the only prompt and speedy cure for these troubles ever offered the public. Easy to use and agreeable. If you cannot get it at your dealer's it will be sent post free on receipt of price (50 cents and \$1 per bottle) by addressing FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont. 18-97xt.

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Teeth extracted without pain and consciousness retained during the entire operation. It has proved successful in many cases. Parents should pay special attention to children's teeth from the age of 3 years and upwards and have them examined at regular periods by a dentist, whose advice should be followed. O. H. ZIEGLER, dentist, 192 Dundas street, London.

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On our silk counter can be seen choice German Brigandies, worth 85 cents, reduced to 34 cents. A choice line of Colored Brocades reduced from 60 to 39 cents; also a line of similar goods for evening wear, 23 inches wide, at the same price, 39 cents. Examine our Pure Silk Black Mervellieux at 45 cents. This has been reduced from 60 cents and must be sold.

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A large lot of Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hose, reduced from 20 to 50 per cent.

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