





# Winding-Up Meeting

Of the Board of Aldermen for 1898.

The Street Railway Company Get a Raking Over.

Will Be Given Legal Notice to Obey the Bylaw

In Respect of Routes and Schedule—Motion Carried Eleven to Five—The Grievances of the Company's Employees Laid Before the Board—Market Clerk Wilson Retains His Situation—Tax Remissions and Exemptions Deals With—\$46,000 Worth of Debentures Placed.

The "winding-up" meeting of the city council was held last night, and as at many of its predecessors, it was after midnight when the council chamber was deserted. The mayor presided, and all the members but Ald. Graham were present.

The troubles between the council and the street railway company and between the employees and the company, were the chief topics of discussion. As to the former, the ten days' notice, legally requisite, was formally given. On motion of Ald. Carrothers, to secure the enforcement of the bylaw with respect to the routes and time-table.

The men were represented by Messrs. Frank Plant and Joseph T. Marks, while Solicitor Ivey replied for the company. No action on this matter was requested, and none was taken. A large number of citizens were present during the discussion.

## TAX REMISSIONS.

Several petitions for the remission of taxes were referred to committee. One from Mr. R. A. Jones, asking a refund of the 1898 taxes paid on St. George's Episcopal Church, Ald. Jolly wished taken up by the council.

Ald. McCallum objected. The usual manner of dealing with these matters was to refer them to the committee, he said. There was no reason in this case for not dealing with it in the usual way. His amendment to the effect was lost, and a motion by Ald. Jolly to grant a refund to the Empress Avenue Church and to St. George's Church, passed.

Ald. Jolly argued that they were as much entitled to a refund as the Kensington Mission was, and that had been granted.

## WILL PAY WHEN THROUGH.

Contractor Grant, through his solicitors, Messrs. Gunn & Harvey, applied for the payment of the balance of his account, about \$902.12. It would be a great convenience to him, he said.

The engineer reported that \$905.63 would be due Jan. 12. He deducted waterworks account and the grading of Ridout street.

Ald. Carrothers protested against paying any money before it was due. Mr. Gunn was heard in the matter.

Ald. Greenlees favored paying the account.

Ald. Nutkins contended that it should go to the sewer committee. Ald. Cooper did not see why Ald. Carrothers so suddenly took such objection to the paying of money before it was due. There were times when Ald. Carrothers took no such objection. It had been done before, and in this case this council knew more about the matter than next year's council would. He moved to pay the \$905.63. Ald. Greenlees seconded. Lost.

Ald. Carrothers' motion to file the application passed.

John Grant asked for damages on account of stopping of mill on Adelaide street north by water from an alleged defective culvert. No. 2 committee.

Mr. Foley claimed damages for accident because of alleged imperfect sidewalk. No. 2 committee.

Architects Moore & Henry sent in an account of \$400 for plans for the Victoria Hospital. Ald. Carrothers.

## A Baggage Man's Back

A G. T. R. Employee Tells How Doan's Kidney Pills Took Out the Pains and Aches.

A baggage man's lot is none too easy. The heavy lifts strain the back and cramp the kidneys. They cry out in protest.

Make the back pain and ache! Allow the poisonous uric acid which is the kidney's duty to filter out of the blood to be carried back into the system, producing Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and in the end Bright's Disease, Dropsy and death!

Help the kidneys to health with the right remedy—the remedy that Mr. Andrew Maxwell, of Galt, Ont., used—Doan's Kidney Pills. This is what he has to say about them:

"I have been a great sufferer from kidney disease. The pain in my back and side was very bad; the urine very high-colored and carrying a heavy sediment."

"I was so bad that it seemed like misery for me to work. I used a great many medicines, but could get no benefit when providentially I heard of Doan's Kidney Pills, and concluded to try them."

"A marvelous change took place after the first few doses, and now I am as well as I ever was. No more pain; the urine is clear, and I am now in the enjoyment of vigorous health."

"I have recommended them to many of my friends, and can say that they are the best remedy for kidney troubles ever put before the public. I say this knowing it to be true from my own experience."

If you are troubled with Backache, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Urinary Troubles, or Bladder Weakness, take Doan's Kidney Pills—they'll cure you—never fail in the worst cases. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, 50c a box, or 3 for \$1.25. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont. Ask for Doan's and refuse all others.

copy of the West London breakwater bylaw, which gives unmistakable evidence of its illegality, and of a ridiculous attempt to mislead the citizens at their own expense. I beg, therefore, to suggest that the council at once abandon it, for the credit of themselves and of the fair fame of the city, and I take the liberty of addressing you this open letter.

This communication was filed.

## EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCES.

Messrs. Frank Plant and Joseph T. Marks were present in the interests of the street railway employees' union. They did not ask the council to take any action, but merely wished to lay the men's story before the council, so that they might know their grievances.

Mr. Plant was the first speaker. He said the agreement between the men and the company had been broken by the latter time and again, and the men were unable to get redress. He gave a few instances. About four weeks ago a man was laid off wrongly, yet he had been unable to obtain his pay for the day lost. Another grievance was that the work was not evenly distributed. For an example, a non-union man got 65 hours in one week, while a union man got 20 hours. As for the case of a man laid off a few nights ago for a reported accident, when a passenger jumped off his car and fell, Mr. Plant said the superintendent made out the report which the conductor finally signed, but protesting, because the report blamed the conductor. The latter then looked up the passenger, M. J. McGrady, a medical student who had been sent to get a report against the conductor. Mr. McGrady gave the latter a letter exonerating the conductor from all blame in the accident.

Another complaint was that the union men could break the rules with impunity, but the company was tyrannizing over the union men in every way possible. The object in coming before the council was to show the council that if the men again went on strike, it would be because they were forced to.

Mr. Marks said the men on the cars did not know when they were talking to a decent citizen or a spotter. The conditions under which the men worked were unbearable. As it was, the employees' lives were made miserable. Perhaps they were to expect such treatment. For the company that would not live up to an agreement with the city, could not be expected to live up to an agreement with the men.

"That's right," said Ald. Carrothers. "Solicitor Ivey did not charge the men with willfully mis-stating anything, but there were always two sides to a story. The directorate deplored the friction which existed, and wished to remedy it in a few weeks. But he did not think the offenses, if they were any, were so heinous as to call for a public meeting, and that was what appearing before the council meant. In reference to the man who had just a day or two ago, he said that the facts had just been brought to the management's attention, and tomorrow the employee would receive his pay."

This was greeted with laughter from the audience, which included some of the street car men's men.

Mr. Ivey—This is what we expect from employees who are so desirous of having a fair settlement. You have a fair exhibition of how they treat management. Mr. Ivey went on to say that the complaints made, if the state of things existed as they had been told, he did not know it. He was not there to defend the management. The agreement provides for the men to go to the directorate. So far as he knew, there had never been a word said to any of the directors until today, when Mr. Smallman was waited upon. Mr. Smallman had offered to communicate with the president, but the men told him communication by mail was too slow. If grievances existed the directorate wished to know about them. To the complaint that there was partiality shown, he said the directorate were just as anxious as the men that the same rule should apply to all. He did not propose to defend the management if they dealt with the men as he said they should be treated. The closer fire was kept the more easily it could be extinguished, he said. By blazoning their troubles abroad, the men were not helping the case. Before the differences were aired publicly, he thought they should have been laid before the directorate.

Mr. Marks, in reply, said the men had to act quickly. Mr. Carr was not on hand when wanted. The men had put up with this petty, inhuman treatment as long as they could, but they went back to work they made a sacrifice. The mayor had said: "Make this sacrifice for the citizens; the citizens have made a sacrifice for you." The men had no charges against the directorate, but if they upheld the inhuman conduct of the management they wanted the citizens to know it.

The deputation withdrew, and the audience left also.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

A statement of the financial standing of No. 3 committee was presented by Chairman Taylor. It showed that the committee's appropriation was \$23,000. The committee had held 23 meetings during the year, and the members attended as follows: Ald. Taylor, 24; Ald. Jolly, 25; Ald. Stevely, 27; Ald. Hunt, 23; Ald. Wilkey, 25; Ald. Gerry, 24; Mayor Wilson, 13.

A report from the board of health on the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases was read and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

No. 2 committee recommended the payment of \$100 in settlement of Mr. F. O'Mara's claim for damages. Mr. F. O'Mara addressed the council in Mr. J. Murphy's interest. It was decided to pay the amount, Ald. Cooper, Draneay and Wilkey voting nay.

The city solicitor's opinion was read with reference to the proposed double system sewer on Waterloo street. Mr. McCallum said the council could not make the petitioners pay for a storm sewer, having petitioned for a common sewer only. Further, he believed the council could not now abandon the storm sewer, having incorporated it under the bylaw. The council must proceed with it over again.

Messrs. Christie and Hannah were willing to have the matter lay over until the council could readvertise for a common sewer only.

The committee held 53 meetings during the year, and the attendance was as follows: Ald. Douglass, 52; Belton, 37; Carrothers, 52; Cooper, 50; Draneay, 49; Greenlees, 43; Mayor Wilson, 26.

The report of No. 1 committee was submitted by Chairman Winnett, and was adopted unchanged.

The tender of the London Life Insurance Company for \$45,000 of the city debentures was accepted, being the highest. There were five other tenders.

Ald. Cooper reported for the sewerage committee, submitting a letter from the city engineer stating a general plan for the city sewers, according to which all sewer construction should be made; and recommending that the map be adopted and that all sewers hereafter constructed be laid in accordance with the line and levels marked in the map, unless it shall be shown by a report of the city engineer that any proposed deviation therefrom will not prejudicially affect the future sewerage of any streets or districts which are now shown by indications on the map as connecting with the sewer whose arrangements it is proposed to change. Further, that a by-law be introduced as recommended therein re city datum. The committee held 27 meetings, and the members attended as follows: Ald. Belton, 17; Douglass, 27; Carrothers, 26; Cooper, 27; Draneay, 23; Greenlees, 24; the mayor, 13.

THE STONE PIECE AGAIN.

Ald. O'Meara moved to give the city's unemployed work breaking stone. They had the stone pile, and to break the stone by hand was as cheap as by the crusher. Ald. Cooper seconded. Carried.

Ald. Douglass moved that the trunk sewer be flushed, so that Contractor Gould might begin work at once on Central avenue.

Ald. Nutkins said this would be unfair to Contractor Brown, and the motion was lost.

The hospital agreement with the county was given three readings.

Bylaws fixing the assessment of the Bennett Furnishing Company at \$25,000, and on the London Foundry at \$25,000, both for ten years, were passed.

A bylaw granting Isaac Sargent total exemption on his proposed planing mill and another bylaw putting through a tile sewer on South street were also passed.

Mr. R. A. Schreiber for Mayor.

We take pleasure in giving our readers the above portrait of a well-known citizen, Mr. R. A. Schreiber, a gentleman whose efforts on behalf of the working classes has gained him well merited commendation not only in London, but also in the United States. Mr. Schreiber may be said to be the "father" of trade unionism in London, as prior to his advent amongst us the cause of organized labor was little agitated. Mr. Schreiber's career has not been without incident. He first saw the light in Arolsen, Germany, about 62 years ago. When a young man he went to the United States, and on the outbreak of the civil war, his sympathies being on the side of the North, he enlisted in the army of Gen. McClellan, and fought in thirteen hard-fought battles, including the Seven Days' Battle, First Bull Run, Second Bull Run, Hanover Courthouse, Yorktown and Antietam. He afterwards engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, and travelled extensively throughout the United States. He is the head of the firm of R. A. Schreiber & Co., of this city, the manufacturers of the celebrated "Spot" cigar, and his intimate knowledge of tobacco has enabled him to make the "Spot" cigar what it is—the best 5-cent cigar in the market today.

At the siege of Antietam, Mr. Schreiber's pet dog "Spot" followed him one morning to the front, and jumping on the breastwork was almost instantly killed by a "reb" bullet, which, however, otherwise have found a resting-place in his master, standing close by. An influential deputation of citizens waited on Mr. Schreiber yesterday, and requested him to allow himself to be put in nomination for 1899 mayoralty. Mr. Schreiber stated that owing to the enormous demand for the "Spot" cigar, he found all his time occupied, and would be unable to devote any of it to civic administration.

A record price for old silver was established in London recently by the sale of an Elizabethan seal top silver spoon, weighing an ounce and a half, for \$150—that is, for \$100 per ounce.

Koladernic Skin Food removes sallowness and the facial effects of dyspepsia and all stomach and blood troubles.

Bicycles have made their way into the British Museum. The authorities having established a cycle stable in the basement, for as many as a hundred cycles a day had been left unprotected against the rain.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary of acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses must substantial results.

Send 6c for book and testimonial. No Kink! No Plaster! but a pleasant home treatment. Write to J. A. St. John, Bowmanville, Ont.

(Mention Advertiser.)

CANCER Or Tumor

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Mr. W. H. Bartram wrote: "I have read the certified printed

SURPRISE SOAP

Pure hard Soap lasts long, lathers freely.

5 cents a cake.

ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., St. Stephen, N.B.

insurance Company for \$45,000 of the city debentures was accepted, being the highest. There were five other tenders.

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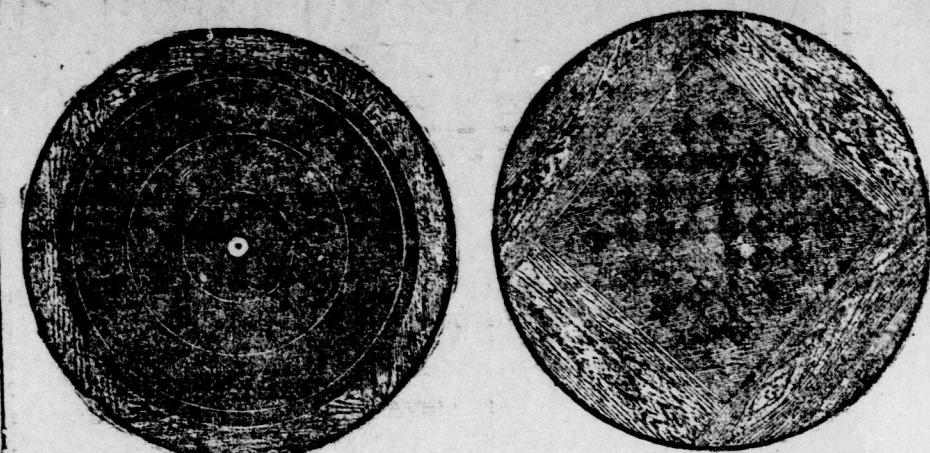
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## ACME CROKINOLE.



ACME CROKINOLE—Latest, most durable, best finished. Smoothest men. In nice cardboard box. Checker board on back. NO PRISON LABOR. See patent stamp "Acme" on back. ASK FOR THE ROUND BOARD and take no other. Sold by leading dealers in Canada and United States. THE BEST—price as low as any. Manufactured solely by

HOARD & COMPANY, LONDON, CANADA

## ANOTHER PERMANENT CURE.

THIS TIME OF A RUNNING SORE.

B. B. B. Cures Mr. D. Burch of Renton, Ont., of a Bad Sore on the Leg in 1892.

## IT HAS NEVER BROKEN OUT SINCE.

Look around you and see if you can find any other remedy with such a record of permanent cures to its credit as Burdock Blood Bitters.

Not a little patching and mending up of the system to last a short time, but a thorough renovation, whereby disease is uprooted completely and health permanently restored.

Take the case of Chronic Sores of all kinds, which everyone knows are hard to heal with ordinary remedies.

To make a thorough and permanent cure the blood must be cleansed so that pure nutritious blood shall be supplied to the affected part, and supplant the decaying tissues with healthy flesh.

Sores or ulcers, no matter how large or how long standing, heal up readily when Burdock Blood Bitters is applied externally and taken internally according to directions.

The statements of Mr. D. Burch of Renton, Ont., given below, prove this, and again establish the claim made for B. B. B. that it is the greatest remedy in existence for not only giving temporary relief, but making permanent cures.

This is the letter written by him, dated February 8th, 1894:

"In the year 1888 I was taken ill with Typhoid Fever. When I had recovered from the fever I got what the doctors called Phlebitis, which left my ankles a very dusky color, and my leg

was swollen to the knee all the time until the spring of 1892 when it broke out half way between my knee and the ankle joint.

"I went to the doctors and they prescribed for me but to no effect. I quit taking any medicine for a while when I was persuaded by some friends to try Burdock Blood Bitters.

"I had not much faith that it would do me any good, but after using it for three days I could see that my leg had started to heal up.

"I kept on using the B. B. B. until I had taken five bottles in all, when my leg was healed up completely, and as sound as ever it was. If any one wants more particulars let them write to me enclosing a three-cent stamp for return postage and I will gladly answer them."

(Sgd.) D. BURCH.

The following letter, written June 30th, 1898, shows how permanent the cure made in 1892 has been:

"Burdock Blood Bitters made a permanent cure in my case and I have the greatest regard for that remedy. It healed the sore on my leg in 1892 after doctors failed, and there has been no sign of it breaking out since."

"I never fail to recommend B. B. B. to persons suffering from any similar trouble and believe it to be the best remedy for purifying the blood. If there is any way I can be of service in making known the merits of B. B. B. I shall only be too pleased to do so."

(Sgd.) D. BURCH.

B

Grows in favor every day, because

Sweet Home Soap

is pure soap. It's the washer.

LONDON SOAP CO.

Hobbs' Winchester Bicycles

FOR 1899...

IN ONE QUALITY ONLY. AS GOOD AS MONEY CAN BUY.

PRICES:

Model 28, 28-inch wheels.....\$ 40 00

Model 24, 28-inch wheels..... 50 00

Model 22, 30-inch wheels..... 75 00

New Winchester, 32-inch rear wheel, 30-inch front wheel..... 110 00

Unapproached in new ideas, quality and finish by any maker on the Continent.

Hobbs Manufacturing Co.

LONDON, - ONTARIO.

The fixed bayonet was not used in the charges either at San Juan or El Caney. It is claimed it should be made smaller and sharper.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S Holidays

TO UNITED STATES POINTS.

Round trip tickets will be sold Dec. 23, 24, 25, 26, 30, 31, 1898, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1899, good going only on date of sale, good returning from destination up to and including Jan. 3, 1899, over the Canadian Pacific, London and west to Toronto, and north of Ohio River, including Louisville; east to Chicago, Peoria, Quincy, Keokuk, Hannibal and St. Louis, to Detroit.

C. E. McPHERSON, 1 King street east, Toronto.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, office 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinctive everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in 4 lb tins, labeled JAMES EPPS & CO., Limited, Homeopathic Chemists, London, England.



CHAPMAN'S IS THE PLACE

# There's Only One Place

That can make such a bid for your patronage, and that is Chapman's. We want your acquaintance. We want your trade.

## CHALLENGE DRESS GOODS ..SALE..

### Homespun Tweed Dress Goods

—58-inch, all wool, in five colors, the regular price has been \$1 per yard, sale price 57c per yard.

### Worsted Serge Dress Goods

—52-inch, all wool, guaranteed fast dye, in black and navy, our regular price has been 75c yard, now only 57c yard.

We will supply you with the best of goods, and ask only the lowest prices.

The New Color Is Brown.

We have Broadcloths in all shades of brown, all wool, sale prices, 34c, 49c and 57c per yard. Let's introduce them to you.

# Chapman's,

126-128 Dundas Street

STORE OPEN EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.

CHAPMAN'S IS THE PLACE

## WITH THE SPORTS

### Basket Ball Contest Between Brantford and Hamilton.

### Big Money for the Proposed Fitzsimmons-Ryan Mill-Turf Events.

#### PISTIC.

#### EXTERMINATE THE PUGS.

In a late issue of the Canadian Sportsman, Mr. E. King Dods, the well-known, honest and licensed Victorian champion, has the following editorial under the heading of "Exterminate the Pugs."

"Subsequent reports of the so-called fight between Corbett and Sharkey tend to prove that the whole affair was pre-arranged, and it is not surprising that the big crowd of better class people present were disgusted. Yet, I feel inclined to say that it served them right. If men are fools enough to give up all the way from ten to fifty dollars for an admission ticket to such entertainments, they are brilliant illustrations of the truth of the declaration that 'fools and their money are soon parted,' the sort of game played on them at the Lenox Club is just the same. The short-haired fraternity prefer to serve up, and if it serves to sicken the fools who paid such fancy prices it will do ultimate good.

"The present generation of fighters are great mouth performers in more ways than one. They possess the courage of a Bayard, the cunning of a Mace, and the brilliant fighting qualities of a Heeman—in their mind—and their open mouths continually proclaiming the fact is unfortunately allowed to echo all over the continent through the columns of the daily press. If the newspapers would but deal with them on their merits, the public would hear little to their credit; but now the boozings of Sullivan, the escapades of Corbett, the freakish performances of Fitzsimmons, the mad pranks of Danster, and the daily doings of a hundred other 'pugs' are chronicled as if of vast public importance, hence, a spurious reputation is built up for them, and a gang of loafers, too lazy to work

and too proud to beg, are kept clothed in purple and fine linen, and appetites that used to be satisfied with cheap beer now clamor for 'fiz,' and have the superb insolence to pronounce judgment upon the quality of different brands.

"Men from the very dregs, spawn of the alley and froth of the gutter, turn to pugilism because it is an easy way by which to secure a living, and the foulest-mouthed scamp that ever filled the role of bar-room loafer, can secure a following if he has his hair cut short and can puff his own fighting abilities loud enough. If he but keeps on yelling long enough and loud enough, some reporter of a daily paper will interview him, and he will speedily secure the notoriety necessary to bring the dollars rolling in. If he will but unoffendingly drink, knock down an unoffending citizen or two and smash the furniture of some popular drinking place all the better, he will secure a column or more descriptive of his prowess, and though it rarely happens if he get fined for his rowdiness—it will only be an additional advertisement in his favor.

"Papers like the Cincinnati Enquirer, having immense circulations and that charge very high advertising rates, and who will value a reading notice for a legitimate business enterprise at about a dollar a line, will give hundreds of lines gratis to the personal appearance and penchants of pugilists, some of whom are too beastly and too disreputable to be recognized by decent people. If the press would but leave them severely alone, stop chronicling their movements, and treat them the same as they do the general public, the gang would be extinguished in six months. In no other country in the world could fighters of the calibre of Corbett and Sharkey draw a \$50,000 house as they did in New York the other night, and it is by no means a creditable illustration of our boasted modern civilization that low, loud-mouthed, boastful pugs, one of them of particularly unsavory reputation, could draw more gate money than could be taken in a whole week of six performances for the highest class entertainment that modern art or science could supply. Philosophize as you may and prattle as many distinguished men do, shout the intellectual age in which we live, and the superior morality that distinguishes the present generation, such facts as the above smashes into fragments all such theorizing. It will now be in order for Sharkey and Corbett to go on the road with a variety, each express his willingness to fight any man in the world for any amount of money, and the green gullible public will swallow it all and ask for more.

"The only satisfactory thing in connection with the late thieving match is that the New York daily papers appear to have at last opened their eyes to the true character of the gang that have for so long been playing the flim-flam game on the great American public. Not one of them but admits that the whole affair was a rank swindle, engineered by a few bold operators, and the prize being the \$50,000 or more dollars of the gullible public. Not one dollar of stake money was put up, there was a general divide all round, and the interference was a part of the prearranged programme. The New York World declares that its sporting editor was told six days before the fight by M. B. Gray, manager of 'Kid' McCoy, that the fight would not last more than twelve rounds, and then—Sharkey would be given the decision either on foul or by some other tactics. It is also stated that proof can be obtained that telegrams were sent from New York telling certain parties to get down on Sharkey, as everything was made certain. Be that as it may, the public have been deliberately swindled out of a large amount of money, and it will be a long time before another so-called fight will attract many people to New York. The old-fashioned tread-mill would be a

proper dose to prescribe for modern pugs of the Corbett stamp."

#### AT SEAFORTH.

Seaforth, Ont., Dec. 20.—The Seaforth Athletic Association have signed Jack Daley, champion of Canada, and Jack Williams, of Buffalo, to spar ten rounds for a decision in Seaforth on the 26th inst.

#### RYAN AND FITZSIMMONS.

Hartford, Conn., Dec. 20.—Tommy Ryan, who is now in this city training for his 25-round fight with Dick O'Brien, of Lewiston, for the middle-weight championship of the world before the Charter Oak A. C. Friday evening, has received a letter from "Honest" John Kelly, offering a purse of \$10,000 for his proposed fight with Bob Fitzsimmons, and guaranteeing him \$2,500 for training expenses besides.

#### BASKET BALL.

HAMILTON BEAT BRANTFORD. Hamilton, Dec. 20.—Track was heavy at Inglewood yesterday. First race, selling, 1 mile—Judge Wofford 1, Gratify 2, Felicite 3. Time, 1:46. Second race, selling, 1 1/4 miles—Lady Hurst 1, Major Hooker 2, Eldad 3. Time, 2:11 1/2. Third race, selling, mile—Rey Del Terra 1, Myth 1, David Tenney 3. Time, 1:44. Fourth race, Owners' handicap, 1 mile—Morninga 1, La Goleta 2, Buckwa 3. Time, 1:42 1/2. Fifth race, selling, 9-16 mile—Don't Tell 1, Raciyan 2, My Dear 3. Time, 1:57. Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Lode Star 1, Pat Metriphy 2, Wyoming 3. Time, 1:17 1/2.

#### TURF.

AT INGLEWOOD. San Francisco, Dec. 20.—Track was heavy at Inglewood yesterday. First race, selling, 1 mile—Judge Wofford 1, Gratify 2, Felicite 3. Time, 1:46. Second race, selling, 1 1/4 miles—Lady Hurst 1, Major Hooker 2, Eldad 3. Time, 2:11 1/2. Third race, selling, mile—Rey Del Terra 1, Myth 1, David Tenney 3. Time, 1:44. Fourth race, Owners' handicap, 1 mile—Morninga 1, La Goleta 2, Buckwa 3. Time, 1:42 1/2. Fifth race, selling, 9-16 mile—Don't Tell 1, Raciyan 2, My Dear 3. Time, 1:57. Sixth race, 6 furlongs—Lode Star 1, Pat Metriphy 2, Wyoming 3. Time, 1:17 1/2.

AT NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, Dec. 20.—Yesterday was the 22nd day of the Crescent City Jockey Club's meeting. First race, selling, mile and 20 yards—Pinkey Potter 1, Traveler 2, Can I See 'Em 3. Time, 1:53 1/2. Second race, selling, 7 furlongs—Dr. Vaughan 1, Antira 2, Morning 3. Time, 1:38 1/2. Third race, handicap, 1 1/4 miles, over hurdles—Brakeman 1, Proteus 2, Alamo 3. Time, 2:30 1/2. Fourth race, handicap, 7 furlongs—Sam Lazarus, Esq., 1, Lotterer 2, Elkin 3. Time, 1:31. Fifth race, selling, 1-16 miles—Dr. Marks 1, Patroon 2, Hampden 3. Time, 1:59.

## MUSIC HALL BADLY BURNED

The Rear Part of the Building Wrecked.

Manager Arthur and His Company Heavy Losers.

Firemen Do Good Work Under Great Difficulties—Total Loss Estimated at \$10,000.

All that now remains of the Music Hall is charred walls and a heap of water-soaked ruins. The damage, it is estimated, will reach \$10,000. About 12:45 P. C. Nelson Smith, who was on duty on King street, near Wellington, was the first to notice the flames as they shot against the back windows of the second story. An alarm was at once given, but before the firemen arrived on the scene the flames had begun to consume the Music Hall stage, the southwest end of which was soon a seething furnace, from which tongues of fire and volumes of smoke ascended. The flames picked up everything in their path, and burst through the roof before a drop of water had been thrown into the burning building. By vigorous efforts the fire was kept within the walls of the theater, and was gotten under control after an hour's hard fighting with six streams.

The blaze is supposed to have started in the dressing-rooms, and most of these, together with their contents, were totally destroyed.

When the fire once got into the theater it spread rapidly. The contents were consumed or so damaged as to be valueless, and the roof was literally burned to charcoal, and fell in upon the theater floor.

The front portion of the building, that occupied by the Conservative Club, was unharmed. The water, however, did considerable damage to the premises of R. R. Bland, which are directly beneath the theater. He calculated that at least \$500 damage was done to his stock of grates and mantelpieces.

The building is owned by Mr. Alex. Harvey, who says he is fully covered by insurance.

#### IN HARD LUCK.

A few days ago the hall was leased to Mr. W. C. Arthur, of Ottawa, until May 1, for theatrical purposes. The company was composed of fourteen people, and were to give a performance every evening, and three afternoons, each week, but what they will now do is not yet known. Nearly every member of the company lost about all they possessed in their professional line. Harry Delane, change artist, had a costly collection of dresses; he carried 200 pounds of excess baggage, and the whole of his wardrobe is ruined. The contortionists, Johnson and McKay, also lose a costly wardrobe, their bodies being filled with water and partly burned. Alvino, the canjo juggler, lost all his instruments and all his stage paraphernalia. Kent and French, the Irish comedians, and Welch brothers, who did the rough act, escaped the lightest of them all. The loss to actors and actresses will total up \$2,000 easily, according to Mr. Arthur.

Mr. Arthur this morning said it was a case of hard luck. On Nov. 28 he was to have opened for the season in Ottawa, but on Nov. 27 the theater was burned, together with most of the company's property. Just what he will do he has not yet decided. The company, which has suffered so greatly, was one of the best vaudeville combinations on the road and was highly spoken of. A benefit is suggested to aid those who lost all to replace their wardrobes.

FIREMEN'S GOOD WORK. Too much cannot be said of the efforts of the fire brigade. The fire had

gained great headway before they had a chance to get at it, and to get at it meant to encounter many difficulties. The sleet and ice on everything made their task a dangerous one, but they succeeded in their efforts to extinguish the flames without accident.

## WESTERN ONTARIO

St. George Farmer Accidentally Shot By His Companion.

Windsor Custom Officers Make a Seizure—Chatham Minister Charges a Constable With Assault—Two-Year-Old Child Badly Scalded.

E. A. Burke, of Alveston, has been appointed a notary public. A hearse upset at a funeral in Brantford on Sunday, and was badly smashed.

Henry Tofflemire, of Leamington, who was accidentally shot while hunting, is dead.

The customs officers at Windsor on Sunday relieved a man of two storm jackets he was smuggling.

The postoffice at Stevensville was robbed on Saturday night and \$7 or \$8 worth of stamps were stolen.

James McMaster, eldest son of D. McMaster, merchant, Sarnia, died on Monday after several months' illness.

Father M. J. Brady, of London, will assist Fathers Flannery and Scanlon during the holiday services in St. Alphonsus' Church, Windsor.

Secretary Black, of the board of education, Windsor, has received \$215 from the Ontario Government, a grant for the inspection of Windsor's schools.

The Exeter council has granted exemption from taxes for ten years to the Sutherland-Limbs Company, who intend operating an extensive saw mill in that place.

A natural gas explosion at Leamington caused a fire which badly damaged Ludlam's saw and door factory. Loss will aggregate several thousand dollars. One employee was seriously burned.

The wires of the G. N. W. Telegraph Company, which were broken during the storm of Dec. 3 and 4, have been repaired, and business has been resumed between Leamington and Amherstburg.

Nominations for county council division 7 were held at Sandwich Monday afternoon. Noe Dufour, Joseph De-rocher and Hypolite Mailloux are the only candidates who have been prominently mentioned.

Mrs. Julia E. Marantette, of Windsor, and Bernard C. McCann and Geo. O'Neil, of Sandwich South, have passed the governmental qualifying examinations fitting them for positions in the postoffice service.

The 2-year-old child of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Brown, of Ridgeway, tripped, and fell into a painful scalding water, on Sunday afternoon, burning one leg and part of the body badly. Dr. McFarlane dressed the wound.

Mrs. Nellie Stovey died at Port Stanley Sunday from the effects of lung trouble, aged 15 years. Deceased was the eldest daughter of the late Wm. Stovey, of Bothwell. The funeral took place to Union cemetery.

Mr. W. Papple, a young farmer residing on the Governor's road, near St. George, was accidentally shot and injured while out hunting on Saturday by his companion, named Drake. Papple's injuries are serious, though it is hoped not fatal.

Miss Maud Shaw, who has been engaged to teach the junior department of the Tilbury public school for 1899, has been awarded the W. Grey & Son's (Chatham) silver medal, for acquiring the highest standing in the second-class certificate grade at the Chatham College for the year.

Lawrence Roelstons, a well-known resident of Brant county, near Mount Pleasant, died very suddenly Sunday. Deceased visited the Brantford market on Saturday, and while there he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and had to be removed home, where medical aid was summoned, and the old gentleman rested easy and seemed much better. On Sunday, however, he suddenly passed away. Deceased was 81 years.

Customs Officers Drullard and Yearsley, of Windsor, made a seizure Saturday that surprised them after they had taken an inventory of the goods. The officers for some time have suspected Mrs. Stein, living in Windsor. When they saw her she was searched and about 100 yards of prints, several house wrappers, a number of men's hunting coats, ladies' and gents' underwear, table-covers and bed-spreads were discovered on her. The articles were confiscated and the woman promised to settle with the government.

Rev. G. L. Blake, the lately deposed pastor of the U. A. M. E. Church at Chatham, has laid an information against Constable J. J. Thompson, charging the officer with having assaulted and beaten him on Sunday, the 4th inst., while attempting to discharge his duties as pastor in the pulpit. Of-fer Thompson pleaded guilty to having made an assault, but denied the latter part of the charge. Bishop J. C. Wilmore was called by Officer Thompson, and testified that he was the bishop of the church, and had forbidden Mr. Blake preaching. The bishop produced the discipline of the church to show his powers, and said that he deposed Rev. Mr. Blake for misappropriation of funds. "I ordered the officer to take Blake out of the pulpit, and the officer used no force," said the bishop. Case adjourned until Dec. 27.

#### To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents.

## What is Scott's Emulsion?

It is the best cod-liver oil, partly digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. What will it do? It will make the poor blood of the anæmic rich and red.

It will give nervous energy to the overworked brain and nerves. It will add flesh to the thin form of a child, wasted from fat-starvation.

It is everywhere acknowledged as The Standard of the World.

See and try on all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

## The Dust

—and other kinds of dust are too often found in the bottom of tea packets, and indicate the carelessness with which most package teas are handled. How carefully the growers of MONSOON (Indo-Ceylon) TEA are, even in the minor matter of packing this regal tea, is seen in the absence of dust in the Monsoon Packets.

# MONSOON

## THREW THE PLATE

Sequel to the Sensational Affair in St. Thomas.

Statement of the Dead Man's Mother—Threatened to Kill the Family—An Act of Self-Defence.

The St. Thomas Times has this to say of the Birdsall affair, described in another column:

"Mrs. Birdsall, mother of the dead man, was counseled by friends to tell all she knew about the case. Mrs. Birdsall decided to take that course, and she has made public the whole affair. She says that on Friday, Dec. 9, James came home drunk. He raised a row because supper wasn't ready, and in his anger picked up a hatchet. He grabbed one of the children by the hair of the head, and threatened to brain it. She interfered and took the children to a neighbor's. When she returned, deceased had his wife up against a door choking her. Mrs. Birdsall again interfered, and James again attacked her and threatened to split her head open with the axe. Charles Birdsall came to his mother's aid, and picking up a heavy plate hurled it at his brother. It struck James on the head, fracturing his skull. Mrs. Birdsall says Charles was compelled to do the act he did in order to save his life.

"After the reporter had left Mrs. Birdsall made a confession to Dr. Lipsey, stating that she was willing to tell the whole facts of the occurrence. On hearing this the reporter again called at the Birdsall residence and asked if the reported confession were true. "Mrs. Birdsall stated she was willing to tell the truth to the proper officers, but they were both her boys and she did not want to say any more than was necessary. She, however, stated that her son had been struck by a thrown plate, but it was in self defense. 'He was crazy under the influence of liquor, and he attacked me in the corner with a hatchet,' she stated, but would add nothing more but the statement that Charles threw the plate in self-defense. She would tell the rest of the story at the inquest."

#### A Hint to Income Voters.

To the Editor of The Advertiser: In the Municipal Act there is a clause relating to the franchise of the city under the property-holding or tenant qualification. This clause states that such men by receiving \$100 per annum are entitled to vote on all municipal matters.

If this is the case, it should be more generally understood, that there will be dozens, perhaps hundreds, of young men, on the day of the elections, standing around, ignorant of the fact that they might be using their just franchise in the city's welfare.

Of course, if this \$100 is assessable, it can be better understood, that it means taking advantage of this way of becoming an elector.

If you will elucidate this through your valuable paper, it will be thoroughly appreciated by a great number of readers. Yours truly, W. R. JEX.

Wortley road, London, Dec. 19.

## Another Appeal for a School of Domestic Science.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

Having been prevented by illness from attending the meeting held on Friday, Dec. 16, in behalf of domestic science, I take the liberty of asking for space in your valuable paper to make one more appeal to the citizens of the Forest City for their daughters. It is a question that has never before been considered it should. Teachers of cookery, and women who have advocated it, have been considered fanatics, and have too often been met with, "Oh, every girl knows how to cook!" Yes, perhaps they do, but could you take a look at I have often heard some of those homes, you would very soon alter your opinion. It has been my privilege for the past five years to have traveled over most of Canada, and a great deal of the Eastern States, giving public lectures on cooking, and I have been surprised how many people come to me and say, "Do you really think the time is ever coming when our daughters will have the privilege of learning to cook in the public schools?" I have often thought, as I visited the beautiful model farm at Guelph, that if so much money is expended by the government to fit our sons to be good practical farmers, why are our daughters lost sight of entirely? To be sure, there are training schools for cookery, but the expense is beyond the reach of most girls. The W. C. T. U. of this city are doing a good and noble work in their industrial school. It was my privilege for some time to teach the cooking class in connection with it, and I do not think I have ever enjoyed anything as I did that work. One of the great difficulties in getting our girls to cook and take up housework, is they think it is degrading, and they cannot be neat and clean while about it. What a mistake! The very highest place God ever intended for a woman was her home. How can she make a home unless she be a good, clean, neat, economical cook and housekeeper? Many a man would be saved from a drunkard's grave if his wife knew how to make the very best of what he provided for her.

If I had a home the kitchen would be the very brightest room in it. I would not be very careful whether I had a parlor to receive company in or not, but I should have a clean, bright kitchen. Good, wholesome, plain food, properly cooked, is what we need. For a long time I have felt that London, with all her educational advantages, would see the need of a school of domestic science. With a mayor and a school board who seem to favor the scheme, what is to prevent the Forest City from establishing a school of cookery? MISS C. V. MACLEAN, Teacher of English and American cookery, Dundas street, city.

## TWO BABES CREMATED

Child Left Alone Plays With Fire—Another Pulled the Lamp Over and Was Fatally Injured.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—A couple of fatal accidents by burning were reported to the coroner yesterday. The 3-year-old daughter of Mrs. Delphine Dignault, who resides at Outremont, was burned to death on Friday afternoon. The facts of the case as they were reported to the coroner were that while the mother was out of the house getting a pail of water the little one amused herself with playing with the fire in the kitchen stove. In some way her clothing caught, and before the mother returned the little girl was so badly burned that death resulted.

The second case was that of a 4-year-old child of Adolphe Rochon, Joiner, who was burned to death by upsetting a coal oil lamp. It seems that the little fellow was playing in the room where his father and mother were sitting. He accidentally pulled the lamp from the table, and the burning oil saturated his clothing. Before the parents could extinguish the flames the little fellow was badly burned that he died from his injuries.

## TOLSTOI'S SON

Is in Charge of the First Party of Doukhobors En Route to Canada.

Montreal, Dec. 20.—The Beaver Line steamship Lake Huron, which sailed for St. John, N. B., from Batoum, on Dec. 16, has on board 1,322 persons. In charge of the party, according to the Canadian Gazette, is Count Serge Tolstoi, son of the world-famous idealist and author, Count Tolstoi. Mr. Soulergitzky, whose name is now familiar in connection with this movement, will conduct the party on board of the steamship Lake Superior, the next steamer. The party of Doukhobors will proceed directly from St. John to Winnipeg.

## FINED FOR STRIKING A WOMAN.

Barrie, Dec. 20.—Frank Cooper was yesterday fined \$15 and costs for striking a young woman on the street, blackening her eye.

## CARPENTERS WANT AN ADVANCE.

Winnipeg, Dec. 20.—Union carpenters have decided to demand 20 cents an hour and a 9-hour day after May 1 next.

## TRIED TO HANG HIMSELF.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 20.—Czuby, the Austrian, who killed five people at Stuartburn last October, is completely broken down. While en route to this city yesterday he represented his attempt to hang himself in the closet of the car. It is said his confession implicates another man.

## PROFITS OF THE INDUSTRIAL.

Toronto, Dec. 20.—The auditors' statement shows that the total receipts of the Industrial Exhibition this season amounted to \$116,616 95; the disbursements to \$90,540 83; leaving a profit, as the result of the exhibition of 1898, of \$26,135 02. Last year the receipts amounted to \$94,557 22, there being a loss of \$2,561 90.

## NEW PULP MILLS ON THE GATINEAU.

Ottawa, Dec. 20.—Hiram S. Maxim, of London, England, inventor of the famous Maxim gun, is here in connection with the proposed establishment of pulp and paper mills on the Gatineau. Maxim represents British capitalists who have plenty of capital to develop the pulpwood resources of the Gatineau district, and who have faith in the resources. Mills will be erected larger than any near Ottawa.

## THE "GRAY MATTER."

The writer has examined many brains of persons morally or intellectually below the average—such as murderers, negroes and others sunk in ignorance. He has invariably found the layer of vesicular or gray matter to be thicker than that of Daniel Webster's brain. Elephants, porpoises, whales, dolphins and the grampus all have this layer thicker than the most intellectual men. Another great objection to locating the seat of the human mind in the brain is that it is not confined to the brain, but dwells in the spine also, and is distributed all through the human frame. Still another objection lies in the fact that wherever the gray matter exists near the surface of the brain, it consists of three distinct layers, separated by a white substance, and the outermost layer is white, not gray. Appleton's Popular Science Monthly for December.

A man of integrity will never listen to any plea against conscience.—Home.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickie's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness of the chest, bronchitis, etc. be far advanced in consumption.

Dr. Johnson's pocket notebook of the trip he took to France with the Turales Carignambo, the human frame, the Francesca de Rimini canto.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Very choicest Perfumes and Fancy Goods in city are at Barkwell's drug store. Go to Barkwell's for extra value, and pound of Pure Chocolate Creams free.

## ARE YOU BILIOUS?

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills Make the Liver Active and Cure Biliousness.

A sluggish liver does not properly filter the bile from the blood, and when this poisonous matter goes through the body in the circulation the whole system is tainted and deranged.

Biliousness, headache, dyspepsia, a pale, sallow complexion, a bitter taste in the mouth, lack of energy and depressed spirits are symptoms of a disordered liver.

The only rational way to treat biliousness is to make the liver active. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure most effective cure ever recommended for biliousness, because they act directly on the liver, and make it strong and vigorous in its work of removing the bile from the blood.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills cure all diseases arising from a torpid, sluggish liver or kidneys. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's New Illustrated Book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them." Sent Free to Your Address.



## London Advertiser.

ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1853.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Tuesday, Dec. 20, 1898.

## Canvassing at the Municipal Election.

One of the Hamilton mayoralty candidates, Mr. Teetzel, announces that he will do no house-to-house canvassing himself, and he will not ask others to do it for him. Neither will he hire any rigs on election day, nor maintain an expensive organization. What he has to say to ratepayers he will say from the public platform.

Mr. Teetzel has set a high example, but is it practicable? It would be a good thing if all municipal candidates would agree at the outset of a campaign to abstain from canvassing. This is, in most cases, impossible because there are always some who rely on the canvass for their main support and do not dislike the practice. There are others who very much dislike it, but who must adopt it in self-defense. The average man goes into a contest with the intention of winning, and not to sacrifice himself for some abstract principle. Unless he is confident of victory without any special effort on his own part, he must get out and canvass regardless of his own feelings. If he does not he gives his hustling opponents a great advantage.

At the same time one can sympathize with the motives which have influenced Mr. Teetzel. The abolition of canvassing would be a decided reform, acceptable not only to the great body of the electorate, but to the better class of candidates who canvass only because their opponents do so. Were the aldermen elected by the general vote, we should see an improvement in this respect. An office-seeker may canvass a ward, but not the whole city in the limited period of a municipal contest. Ratepayers would then be free to vote for the best men, untrammelled by pledges of support extracted from them, often against their will, by the house-to-house vote hunter.

It must not be forgotten, though, that certain ratepayers like to be "button-holed." "If my vote isn't worth asking for, it isn't worth having," is an expression often heard. It is regrettable that there should be such people, but it is a fact that candidates have to put up with.

## Canada's Opportunity for British Womanhood.

Miss Flora Shaw, in her latest letter in the London Times, again lays emphasis on the opportunity which our great Northwest affords to British womanhood, as well as manhood. Miss Shaw is severe on the English "gentleman farmer," as the term is commonly understood. "The Western cow-boy," she says, "maintains a higher level of cleanliness and decency about him than the young English gentleman fresh from the refinements of his father's house. It is a matter of general comment that there are no shacks upon the prairies to dirty, so uncomfortable as the average young English settler from moral degradation. Without it, the monotony of life drives him to seek the distractions of the nearest towns which are not of the highest order, and his land is soon neglected. The majority of those who try the experiment of living without female companionship and help do not achieve contentment. To work out of doors all day and to return at night to a cheerless, cold and unswept habitation, in which, if he is hungry, a man must proceed to light a fire and cook his evening meal, is an experience which, when repeated for long periods of time, tends to destroy all the best habits of domestic life. Cleanliness and order are among the first to disappear. Society too often follows, and with sobriety the other virtues upon which the standards of civilization are based. Miss Shaw argues that at the age at which a settler should start he is too young to assume the responsibilities of married life, and should, if possible, take with him a sister of congenial temperament, in order that a real home may be provided. The sisterly qualifications are thus outlined by the writer:

"The principal requisites for the girl are health, courage and good temper. These average well-bred English girl lacks none of these. She is, like her brother, supremely ignorant of much which is essential for her to know. But in this she need find no special cause for discouragement. Everybody is ignorant at 20 of much which life will render it essential for them to know. Like her brother, she has time before her in which to learn, and three or four years of practical experience in such relatively simple matters as farm and house work will convert her from an ignoramus into an expert. The apparent ease with which women in the Northwest perform the duties of the house is a matter of interest and surprise. The application of brains to the problem must be assumed to account in some part for their success.

Miss Shaw notes that hitherto the movement to the outskirts of civilization which has accompanied the expansion of the empire has been a movement of men alone, and one result has been to create a serious disproportion between the numbers of men and women left at home. The time would seem now to have come in which women may, if they will, take a very important part in the same movement. But

any girl who thinks of accompanying her brother to Canada should gravely realize that the way to success for her as for him will lie through hard work. She will have to lay aside many English prejudices. But the people among whom she will live are people of her own blood. The moral surroundings are those in which she has been trained. She will see by examples on all sides that it is possible without loss of refinement to do everything that the position renders necessary. The young man, too, should realize that, unless he is steady, trustworthy and prepared to work, the attempt to settle in the Canadian Northwest will be merely time and money thrown away.

## An Opposition Quid Nunc.

When The Advertiser talks about the press of Canada being in utter ignorance of what is going on in the conference it speaks of which it knows nothing. Some of the commissioners have been very outspoken all along, and the result of the conference so far are accurately known in a general way. The Advertiser should read its esteemed contemporary the Globe and become better informed.—Ottawa Citizen.

The Advertiser said that it was unjust in Opposition newspapers to accuse the Canadian commissioners of selling their country when these newspapers were in utter ignorance of what the commissioners were doing. We repeat the statement. No doubt the most accurate information that has appeared has been published in the Globe; but what is the sum of it all? Only three or four things can be positively inferred, viz.:

1. The Canadian commissioners have asked for free fish and free lumber.

2. The prospects for these are not bright, as the fish and lumber interests have too big a pull on the Senate at Washington.

3. American shipbuilders on the great lakes desire the abrogation of the treaty which forbids the building of warships on these inland waters. As a corollary they also ask the privilege of using Canadian canals in transporting these ships from the lakes to the Atlantic coast.

4. A valuation of the British Columbia sealing fleet has been made by American and Canadian experts, and their testimony submitted to the conference.

These things are known, but we challenge the Citizen or any other Opposition paper to say what interests the Canadian commissioners have offered to sacrifice that they should be so coarsely abused. We go further and challenge our contemporary to name a single concession that the Canadian commissioners have agreed to. The Canadian programme has not been divulged by the Globe or any other paper; and we repeat that the Opposition press, including the Ottawa Citizen, is in utter ignorance of it.

Mr. Sifton has again been banqueting in Manitoba—this time at Boissevain. His opponents are naturally envious.

Another United States cruiser—the Cincinnati—has run on a rock. American warships seem to have luck only in war.

Canada's space at the Paris Exposition has been increased by two thousand feet—another indication of our growing time.

The British who are so zealously supporting the Czar's peace proposals, no doubt regard Kipling's "Adam-zad" as a mere bear story.

The Globe's Washington correspondent declares that free lumber cannot pass the American Senate by the requisite majority. The lumbermen are naturally proficient at log-rolling and a good deal of it has been done in Congress.

Dr. Connell, of Formosa, has declined the call to the pulpit of St. Andrew's, Toronto, formerly occupied by Mr. McCaughan, of Ireland. An English minister has also refused St. Andrew's offer. The congregation may yet be reduced to the necessity of seeking a pastor in Canada.

The first steamer on the new transatlantic line, between Milford Haven and Pasphebec, Que., has arrived at the Canadian port with over 100 passengers, nearly all destined for New York. The new and fast Canadian lines are bound to draw an increasingly large American passenger traffic, and it is hard to see how Congress can prevent it.

The proposal to cut the Plains of Abraham into building lots has evoked a chorus of dissent from English and French-speaking people in Quebec. Canada is not rich in historical memorials, and should keep what she has. Both races can reflect on the battle of the Plains of Abraham with a common pride, because the battle reflected on both races a common glory.

"We are now going home to help Spain stanch the wound," said Senor Rios, the president of the Spanish peace commission, in an interview. It is a vivid figure of speech, but conveys a wrong impression. The loss of her colonies may be called a wound to Spain, but the possession of them was a cancer. The case may be compared to a successful operation for the removal of the cancer. It leaves a wound, but there is more chance for the patient.

The Toronto Telegram gives high praise to Mr. John Charlton, because,

as it alleges, he has "stood up for Canada from first to last" in the joint high commission. Whereupon the Hamilton Herald remarks: "We hope this is true. But as all the sittings of the commission have been strictly secret, we would like to know how the Telegram knows what it claims to know." Perhaps the Telegram got its information from the Ottawa Citizen. The Citizen claims to know all about the conference.

Rev. Dr. King's "Critical Study of 'In Memoriam,'" which has been issued by the Toronto publishing house of George N. Morang, has been well received by his numerous friends, and the large advance sale points to a second edition being soon required. Dr. King's large circle of acquaintances in this city, and the esteem in which he is held in Presbyterian circles throughout the country, make the success of his literary effort a foregone conclusion. The book has received high commendation from prominent critics.

The following are the totals of the imperial subventions for the various colonies of the German Empire for 1899, the increase, as compared with the previous year, being given in parentheses: East Africa, 5,985,500 marks (2,180,300); the Cameroons, 983,400 (168,300); Togoland, 254,100 (254,100); Southwest Africa, 6,970,000 (3,369,400); and New Guinea, 667,000 (657,000). The mark is equal to a shilling. It will be seen that Germany's colonies cost her a pretty penny, and are becoming increasing burdens. All but a few of Great Britain's are self-supporting.

## WHAT OTHERS SAY.

## More Ink Than Blood.

[Hamilton Herald.]

The pens of many of the warriors who are contributing war articles to American magazines are mightier than their swords.

## Santa Claus Stays.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]

This lively holiday trade is a pretty good sign that Santa Claus is paying no attention to the people who are trying to abolish him.

## Smiff Well Pleased.

[Bobcaygeon Independent.]

The Montreal police magistrate ought to be presented with the largest turkey in the market. He has fined two men \$5 each for the beastly, filthy habit of spitting in a street car.

## Smiff Sick of Slander.

[Bobcaygeon Independent.]

It is time that Sifton was left alone. Discuss his policy as much as you please, but don't discuss the man. The thing has become sickening by repetition. Our Tory contemporaries will please turn on another tap. The Sifton tap is turning the public stomach.

## Too Many Appeal Courts.

[Stratford Beacon.]

There are too many courts of appeal. As it now is, no man when he enters the court knows when or how he will get out, whether he will only lose his claim or everything he has in the world. As litigation is largely a game of head or tail, "sudden death" should be just as fair as three trials, when an independent man does the tossing. One court of appeal should suffice.

## Waiting for Russia.

Russia's standing army numbers 863,672 men, and its size is the chief cause of the largeness of the armies of the other powers. All Europe has 2,854,583 men in arms, against 2,608,580 ten years ago. The cost is now \$924,138,000 a year, against \$758,000,000 ten years ago. Russia has only to set an example of the disarmament in order to effect the sea. His enemies control all the avenues of communication with the outside world. He may "trek," but behind him will come Englishmen, crowding him further and further into the wilderness. He may as well make up his mind to fight for it now or else submit to British "protection," such as Egypt enjoys.

## The Feet of the Boer.

[Chicago Chronicle.]

Rhodes is supreme again in the Cape Colony. The imperial government has gained possession of Delagoa Bay by lease from Portugal. There is no outlet

## SORE HANDS FOR EIGHT YEARS

Pain So Intense Would Nearly Twist Fingers from Sockets. Puffed Up Like a Toad.

Water Ran Through Bandages to Floor. Had to Walk the Floor Until Would Fall Asleep.

Fingers Peeled Like an Onion. Doctors Could Not Cure, Cured By Cuticura.

About eight years ago I got sore hands, it commenced with a kind of a burning sensation on my fingers and on top of the hand. When I commenced to rub them, you could see little white pimples on the skin. I rubbed more and more, until I felt like twisting my fingers out of their sockets. I had high fever, and cold chills ran over me, and so I kept it going until I was tired out. Nights I had to walk the floor until I fell asleep. My hands peeled like an onion, the finger nails got loose in the roots, and the water ran out, and wherever there was a little pimple, there the burning fire was, and I tell you and can prove to you, that happened at least ten times. During the day, I had to attend to my business, for I am running a blacksmith shop, horseshoeing, and I would not shut up the shop for anybody, but it was hard. My hands puffed up worse than a toad. When I drove home, the water from my hands ran through the bandages, on to the floor. My customers refused to look at my hands. I had a friend to take me to the doctor; he gave a solution of something to bathe my hands with. I was working every day, and did not know what to do so I went to another doctor. I think for a year. I found your advertisement in a U.S. newspaper, and I got the CUTICURA RESOLVER and CUTICURA SOAP. The nails hardened up and peeled off and I don't believe there is one of the first nails left on my hands. What I have told you is true. I do not suffer any more as I did, for the whole country. CASPER DIETSCHLER, Feb. 22, '98. Pembroke, Genesee Co., N. Y.

Sold throughout the world. For Sale by Dr. J. C. O'Connell, Proprietor, Boston. How to Cure Every Skin Disease.

Dr. J. C. O'Connell, Proprietor, Boston. How to Cure Every Skin Disease.

Dr. J. C. O'Connell, Proprietor, Boston. How to Cure Every Skin Disease.

## THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE COMPANY.

## CHRISTMAS BUYING.

Of all times in the year Christmas is the worst time to buy carelessly made or carelessly-sold goods. Few things are so mortifying as to find that a gift bought and sent direct to a friend had some defect. It's a great satisfaction to buy where one has only the gratification of his or her taste to think of, knowing that quality will be right. To be sure, salespeople are only human, and the best systems will run off the track, but standards are high at this store.

## Ladies' Jackets and Furs.

You'll hardly allow Christmas week to go by without getting your New Jacket, such strictly up-to-date goods as we offer you in this list—desirable, seasonable merchandise—and at marvelously low prices, must give this store the preference in your buying.

## Four Bargains in Fur Jackets.

Four very exceptional bargains in Fur Jackets.  
1 Gray Lamb Sackie, satin lined, very best manufacture, 30 inches long, was \$60, reduced to \$49.  
1 Gray Lamb Sackie, satin lined 28 inches long, storm collar, was \$52 50, reduced to \$40.  
1 Black Persian Lamb Sackie, fancy silk lining, 30 inches long, fancy collar and front, was \$110 reduced to \$75.  
5 only 34-inch Black Astrachan Sackies, quilted farmers' satin lining, were \$22, reduced to \$15 each.

## Mantles and Jackets.

After a most successful season's business we offer the balance of our stock at greatly reduced prices. Goods all new and up-to-date.

Children's New York Jackets and Gretchens, only 9 left, were \$8 to \$17 each, we offer them at just one-half price.  
12 only Ladies' Satin and Silk lined 22-inch New York Styles were \$20 and \$25, all at \$15 each.

33 Sample Jackets, New Blue, Fawn, Brown and Black, newest styles, worth \$10 to \$15. We offer the lot, your choice \$3 each.

62 only, Last Season's Styles, good, comfortable Jackets in Tweeds, Beaver and Frieze, were \$6, \$7 and \$9, choice at \$3 each.  
17 only, Beaver, Frieze and Vienna Cloth Jackets, 24 inches long, some lined, others one-half lined, were \$3 and \$10. A great bargain choice, \$5 each.

## Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves.

25 dozen Fleece-Lined Vests and Drawers all sizes, regular 45c goods; very special, 25c each.  
10 dozen Ladies' Fleece-Lined Vests and Drawers, all sizes, regular 60c, very special at 35c each.  
15 dozen Boys' and Youths' Heavy-Ribbed Hose, sizes 8 1/2, 9, 9 1/2, regular 45c; very special, 25c pair.

## Men's Clothing.

\$5—Men's 4-Button Sackie Suits, in dark and light tweeds and serges, plain and fancy patterns, Italian linings, good weight, all sizes, 30 to 42; worth \$6 50; very special at \$5.  
\$7—Men's 4-Button Double-Breasted Sackie Suits in heavy all-wool tweeds, all sizes, worth \$8 50; very special at \$7.  
\$10—Men's Suits in Single and Double-Breasted, all-wool tweeds, Scotch effects, also in plain frieze, black and brown colors, well and strongly made, all sizes, worth \$12; special at \$10.  
\$4 50—Men's Heavy Frieze Ulsters, claret color, heavy tweed linings, well and strongly made, with large storm collars, worth \$6; very special at \$4 50.  
Men's odd pants, in extra heavy all-wool tweed, worth \$1 75; special at \$1 25.  
Men's odd pants in extra fine all-wool tweed, hair-line stripe, regular \$3 50 goods for \$2 75.

## Runians, Gray, Carrie Co'y,

IMPORTERS.

208, 210, 210 1/2, 212 Dundas Street, London.

formed on the political complexion of the ruling as he ought to be, he will not be long in discovering where the knockout blow came from.

## LIGHT AND SHADE.

## Not Necessary.

"If Wiggins called you a liar you ought to make him prove it."—Chicago Record.

## The Brute.

She—Who is that frightful-looking woman behind you who is talking with a man?  
He—It's my wife.  
She—But you haven't looked around to see whom I mean.  
He—Oh, your description is enough.  
—Das Kleine Witzblatt.

## The Task of Happiness.

Robert Louis Stevenson regarded happiness as an obligation laid by God on every individual man, woman and child. Not how to get through one's besetments somehow, but how to get the most happiness in spite of them, was his ideal of real living. So fervent was he in this belief that he dared utter a prayer which, I fear, few of us will dare utter after him. He prayed:  
"If I have faltered more or less in my great task of happiness; if I have moved among my race And shown no glorious morning face; If beams from happy human eyes Have moved me not; if morning skies, Books and my food, and summer rain, Knocked on my sullen heart in vain, Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take And stab my spirit broad awake."

## A Case of Age.

Mr. Fuddleson—I wonder why it is that girls don't get married as young nowadays as they used to?  
Miss Cutting—It's because they have got to wait for the men to grow up. Why, one rarely sees a fellow now who is capable of earning his own living before he's 35 or 40.—Chicago News.

## Black Dress Goods.

44-inch Irish Poplin, all wool, very special at 50c.  
44-inch plain Satin Cloth, all wool, beautiful finish special at 50c.  
48-inch Paris Cord, worsted finish. They are \$1 goods, for 63c.  
44-inch Mohair Crepon, pure, all wool, in fine stripes, regular 75c goods, special at 50c.  
44-inch Cashmere Serge all wool, fine twill, and extra special bargain, 45c.  
50-inch Serge, all wool, hard finish, extra, special at 50c.  
44-inch Poplin, extra weight, at 75c.  
44-inch Mohair Crepons, heavily raised designs, regular \$1 goods, for 85c.

## Christmas Linens.

Linens Sets—Table cloth and napkins to match, \$5, \$5 75, \$6 50 and \$8 set.  
72-inch Bleached Table Linens, special value at 65c, 75c, 90c, \$1 and \$1 25.  
Tray Cloths, Doilies, Centers, Lunch Cloths, etc.  
Bleached Linens for Fancy Work, special at 25c, 30c, 40c and 50c.  
Damask Towels, knotted fringe, very special, at 65c pair.

## Bargains for Those Who Get Here—Remnant Sale.

44-inch Mohair Crepons, fancy weaves, in Brocades and Beadere stripes, Priestley's celebrated blacks, special at \$1.  
44-inch Mohair Crepons in heavy Tuok stripes and Matalassies, very special at \$1 25.  
44-inch Mohair Crepons in heavy bluster effects and large fancy weaves. Very special designs for skirts at \$1 50.  
51-inch Mohairs in beautiful new designs, Beadere stripes and fancy weaves, elegant goods. Our \$2 goods. Very special at \$1 50.

## Remnant Sale of Black and Colored Dress Goods.

These remnants are the accumulation of ends after a heavy season's trade. They are in lengths suitable for ladies' and children's dresses. The entire lot must be cleared out at once regardless of cost or profit. Prices ranging from 10c a yard up.

## EMBRACE THIS OPPORTUNITY.

## Ladies' and Children's Ringwood Gloves.

All sizes and colors 10 dozen only, worth 25c, 35c and 40c; special at 15c pair.  
Our One Dollar (Lacing and Buttons) Kid Gloves, black and colors; very special at 60c pair.

## Boys' Sailors and Reefers.

50 Boys' Sailor Suits in Navy Serge, well made, neatly trimmed, worth \$1 to \$1 15; very special at 75c.  
Boys' Fancy Sailor Suits, in fine worsteds and serges with fancy detachable large sailor collars, beautifully trimmed. These are a very choice lot, ranging in price from \$3 to \$5. Mothers should see them.  
27 Boys' Fancy Vestee Suits, in the latest cut and style, well made and trimmed, beautiful goods, sizes 20 to 26, worth \$1 50; very special at \$3.  
Boys' Knicker Pants, odd, in good strong tweed and serges, sizes 22 to 32; very special at 19c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c and \$1.

## WORLD'S GREAT APPLE PROBLEM

Probably our great ancestor, Adam, little thought of the trouble he would cause posterity by eating an apple. But now the question as to how many apples he really did eat is a new difficulty.

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat? Was it one, or was it millions. When the subject was first mooted, the editor very naturally replied: "Why, one, of course."

"No," said the assistant editor, "Eve ate one, and Adam ate one, too, that's ..... 2."

Then the sub-editor passed along a slip of paper, on which was written, "Eve 81 and Adam 81, making ..... 162."

But the poet, who is a man of imagination, capped this with, "Eve 81 and Adam 812. .... 893."

Then the publisher tried his hand, and his contribution was, "Eve 812 see how it tasted, and Adam 812, equals .... 8,954."

But his assistant beat the publisher, asserting that "Eve 812 see how it tasted, and Adam 812 keep her company, .... 16,284."

The poet who dislikes being surpassed as much as he hates barbers, came up to the scratch again with, "Eve 812 see how it tasted, and Adam 81224 keep her company, .... 89,884."

Then the humorist, who had been listening quietly, handed in his contribution, "Eve 812 see how it tasted, and Adam 812,240-der a husband was to see her eat one alone, equals ..... 3,132,352."

There the matter rests for the present, and we are very thankful that it does rest.

Every household should have on hand a box of Dr. Chase's Ointment. The diversity of uses to which it can be put and the many doctors' bills it saves warrant it taking first place in the family medicine chest. All dealers sell and recommend it.



# SENSATION IN ST. THOMAS

Singular Circumstances Attend Joseph Birdsall's Death.

His Skull Was Fractured About Nine Days Ago—Ugly Rumors Afloat—An Inquest To Be Held.

[St. Thomas Journal, Dec. 19.]  
Mr. Joseph Birdsall died yesterday in the Amasa Wood Hospital under circumstances which, to say the least, are very suspicious and, if the reports which are in circulation prove true, deceased's own brother will find the charge of murder hanging over his head.  
The deceased, who is a son of Mrs. Birdsall, No. 225 Center street, was formerly employed as a brakeman on the M. C. R. and lately on the F. P. and M. R. at Saginaw, Mich. He came to this city with his wife and three children a little over two weeks ago to visit his mother and about nine days ago Dr. Smith was summoned to his mother's house to attend him, and afterwards Dr. Legney had charge of the case. On Friday last he was removed to the hospital, where he died as stated yesterday.  
The cause of death was a fracture of the skull, and the reports being circulated are that he and his brother got into an altercation, and then a quarrel, and the brother threw at him and struck him in the head with a heavy plate, causing his death. The mother of deceased states that he came into the house intoxicated and fell on a plate sticking through the floor, and was thus injured. Whatever story is true, there is no doubt of the cause of death.

## AN INQUEST.

Dr. Gustin, coroner, and County Attorney Donahue were notified of the circumstances this morning, and the coroner issued instructions that the funeral should not be proceeded with, and an inquest will be held.

## DR. SMITH'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Smith said he was called to see the deceased, he thought, a week ago Friday, about 7 or 7:30 p.m. He found Birdsall very drunk with blood all over his face. There was a scalp wound on the right side of the head about the ear about three inches in extent. The deceased was wildly intoxicated, and was swearing and using frightful language, and the doctor found it very difficult to draw blood. Finally he did succeed in doing so, and put on several stitches.

"The deceased was thoroughly beside himself at the time," said the doctor, "but I thought if he would get a sleep he would be better next day. His wife came to my office next day and said the deceased suffered a great deal of pain and did not sleep. I went and saw him and gave him some powders to quiet him. I have never seen him since. I had, before leaving on the occasion of the second visit, asked the family to let me know how he was getting on, but received no word. Last Friday I started over to see him, it being about time to take the stitches out, but learning that Dr. Lipsey had since been in attendance and that the deceased had been removed to the hospital, I did not go to the house."

"The mother of deceased and the others told me," said the doctor, "that the jury was the result of a quarrel over whiskey. The deceased was drunk and wanted more whiskey and they refused to get it for him, and he threatened to kill his mother and wife. They were all at the supper table, and his brother threw a plate at deceased and struck him on the head, and the deceased then started after his brother Charles and threatened to kill him, but Charles got out of his way."

"No doubt," said the doctor, "if he had caught his brother, he would have killed him as he was in a perfect frenzy."

## DR. LIPSEY'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Lipsey, in answer to the question of a representative of the Journal, said that Mr. Birdsall died of inflammation of the brain, the result of an injury received nine days ago. The skull was fractured at the right side for an extent of about three inches. The brain was bruised and torn, and there was intense inflammation of the whole of the brain. The deceased had been taken to the hospital on Friday, and had been unconscious ever since the accident and had made no statement to him as to how the accident occurred.

Mrs. Birdsall, mother of deceased, however, told Dr. Lipsey that her dead son was injured by falling while intoxicated and striking his head on a plate which stuck through a hole in the floor.

## MRS. BIRDSALL'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Birdsall, the mother of the deceased, was seen by a reporter of the Journal. Asked when her son came to his injuries, she said:

"He fell on the floor and struck his head on a piece of dish."

"How did he come to fall? Was he standing on anything?" queried the reporter.

"Well, he had been drinking that evening and he slipped as he came in the door," replied Mrs. Birdsall.

"I suppose you have heard the rumor that there was a scuffle before your son fell? Was there a quarrel?"

"Oh, he was quite quarrelsome when he came in, but no one was near him," she answered.

Mrs. Birdsall did not say how the piece of dish came to be on the floor, and she evaded the question regarding the quarrel.

"Was he rendered unconscious as soon as he fell?" she was asked.

"No," she replied, "he did not lose consciousness for two days."

## A POST-MORTEM.

Dr. Lipsey and Dr. Tafford held a post-mortem on the remains of deceased, and found that death was caused as stated, from fracture of the skull.

## THE INQUEST.

The inquest will open at 7 p.m., before Dr. Gustin, coroner, at the Wilcox House.

## A MARRIED MAN.

The dead man was in his 27th year and leaves a wife and three children. His mother resides at 225 Center street, and he has one sister, Mrs. W. W. Webb, of Memphis, Tenn., and two brothers, Edward, of Chicago, and

Hundreds have been cured without knife or plaster by our pleasant HOME TREATMENT.

Full particulars, 6c (stamp). A. L. Stott & Co., Bowmansville, Ont. (Mention Advertiser.)

**CANCER**

# FOR COUNTY COUNCILORS

Result of Nominations Made in Western Ontario Sections.

## MIDDLESEX.

Glenora, Dec. 19.—At the nominations for county councilors for district No. 7, Middlesex, Mr. William Webster and Mr. G. B. Campbell, the former representatives, were elected by acclamation.

Strathroy, Dec. 19.—A very large meeting of the electors of Strathroy, Adelaide and Metcalfe convened in the town hall here today for the purpose of nominating candidates for the county council. Twelve nominations were made, all resigning but Messrs. John Morgan, James Bennett, George Roberts and Henry Owens. The contest so far remains between these gentlemen—two to be elected.

Parkhill, Dec. 19.—The county councilors nominated at Parkhill today for No. 2 district, Middlesex, were: Simon McLeod, Parkhill; S. F. Stewart, Ailsa Craig; Trafford Campbell, East Williams.

## HURON.

Exeter, Dec. 19.—Nominations for the county council took place here today. The following were nominated: J. A. Rollins, M.D., Exeter; Donald McInnes, Exeter; John Tebridge, Exeter; and Wm. Bowden, Exeter.

Clinton, Dec. 19.—County councilors nominated for this division are James Connolly, James Snell, S. S. Cooper, John Britton.

Dungannon, Dec. 19.—Nominations of county councilors took place today for No. 1 district, county of Huron. Philip Holt, barrister, Goderich; Hugh Gilling, farmer, Ashfield; T. C. Durbin, farmer, Dungannon; A. Young, farmer, Colborne, and Mr. Jothrip, Alford, were nominated.

Brussels, Dec. 19.—Nominations for county council for district townships of Grey, Morris and Brussels: W. H. Kerr, Brussels; J. Bowman, township of Morris; E. Bryans, township of Grey; Andrew Sloan, township of Morris.

## LAMBERTON.

Sarnia, Dec. 19.—Nominations for the position of county councilors for division No. 1 (Sarnia and Point Edward), for the county of Lambton, were received at the town hall, George A. Proctor, Wm. McClester, R. S. Oliver were nominated.

## ESSEX.

Amherstburg, Dec. 19.—N. A. Coote and J. S. Patten were elected by acclamation as representatives in the Essex county council today for district No. 1.

## WATERLOO.

St. Jacobs, Dec. 19.—A. H. Erb, of Elmira, and Alexander Peterson, of Woodville township, were elected by acclamation as county councilors to represent the seventh division, county of Waterloo.

## BRUCE.

Port Elgin, Dec. 19.—At the nomination held here today for North Bruce county councilors, J. Pierson, H. Cummings, G. Leeds, Neil McDougall and John McInnes were nominated.

## ELGIN.

Aylmer, Dec. 19.—Nominations for county councilors were held this afternoon. The following were nominated: Richard Locker, Oscar McInnes and Mahlon Edward Lyons.

# MRS. VIAU'S COMPANION

Sam Parslow on Trial Charged With Murder of I. Poirier.

St. Scholastique, Dec. 20.—There was a fair attendance at the trial of Sam Parslow, charged with the murder of I. Poirier, husband of Cordelia Viau, when the court met yesterday afternoon. As the jury had been selected in the morning, matters proceeded rapidly. Mr. Ethier, counsel for the defense, asked that he be accorded the privilege of medical experts to inquire into and pronounce upon the mental condition of his client, Parslow. The crown argued that Mr. Ethier should bear the cost. Judge Taschereau said that in his opinion the thing could not be done. He remarked that he had consulted with Chief Justice Lacoste on the subject, and that he (Taschereau) would probably be able to give a decision today.

Mr. F. X. Mathieu presented the case of the crown to the jury in a short, concise speech of half an hour's duration. The prisoner, Sam Parslow, listened intently throughout.

When Mr. Mathieu sat down the first witness was called.  
This was Mr. Mignault, the coroner for the district. He testified to having been summoned on the evening of Nov. 22, 1897, to go to St. Canute, as Isidore Poirier, of that place, had on the 21st died suddenly and he had been killed. He had gone and held an inquest. He described the condition of the room as he found it. The medical report of the inquest was read to the jury, and all the blood-stained, greswome relics of the tragedy were shown and explained to them by Coroner Mignault and High Constable Brasseur. The jury inspected all of them carefully.

Dr. Simeon Lemarche and Dr. Henry were the next witnesses. They were the doctors who made the autopsy, and gave their evidence as to the character of the wounds.

The court then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

## COST FOUR LIVES

Fatal Frank of an Engineer Who Had Been Drinking.

New York, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A terrible explosion shook the little steamer Fantia on Sunday, when some steam pipes in the boiler-room blew out, killing one man and fatally scalding three others. The Fantia was at anchor in the harbor, ready to go out in the morning. Three men were at work upon the machinery, when Chief Engineer A. E. Geer, of Tampa, went into the boiler-room. Geer had been drinking. By mistake or accident he opened a stop-valve, turning the full pressure of steam into pipes that had been found defective. Instantly there came a terrific explosion that wrecked the room, instantly killing Geer. John Wiley, assistant engineer; William Green, a fireman, and Peter Walsh, a machinist, were so scalded that they are all dying at the Reina Mercedes Hospital.

# THE LATE WM. BLACK

Principal Dymond, of Brantford, Gave the Novelist His Start

In Literary Life—Met Him in France—Not a Promising Beginning.

[From the Brantford Expositor.]

In connection with the death of William Black, the novelist, Principal Dymond contributes the following reminiscence of the deceased author's first introduction to permanent employment in a literary or journalistic capacity: In the year 1864, I was spending a few days in the city of Paris. It was in the high days of the second empire, and no expense was spared to sustain the popularity of the existing regime. Among the sights most worthy to be seen was the grand display of the fountains at Versailles, a single exhibition of which, on alternate Sunday afternoons, was said to cost 40,000 francs. On returning to Paris I found seated opposite to me in the coupe of the railway carriage, a rather boyish-looking young man in a "Glenarry" cap, and further testifying to his British nationality by the possession of a Bradshaw railway guide. He being a stranger to Paris, and almost a stranger to the French language, the society of a fellow-countryman was not unwelcome, and I soon found that my young companion was not much, if at all, better furnished in those regards than myself. So we naturally came together and spent some pleasant hours seeing people, places and things in one another's company.

Thus it happened that the future successful novelist—the young man whom William Black—confided to me his desire for literary career and I, in turn, the contents of editorial waste-paper baskets and the disappointed faces of the contributors thereto constantly in mind, did my best to discourage a dependence on so uncertain a venture. Rather, I advised, should he hold on to the situation—of a man of letters—then filled, and trust to hours of leisure for literary possibilities. After my return to London, however, Mr. Black called upon me at the office of The Morning and Evening Star, and begged me to introduce him to Mr. Samuel Lucas, the managing editor, to whom I was acting as assistant manager. This led to Mr. Black's engagement as assistant sub-editor of the morning paper, his immediate head being Mr. Charles A. Cooper, since, for many years, editor-in-chief of the Edinburgh Standard, and among the foremost of Scotch journalists.

At the selection of clippings from exchanges and such like operations of the scissors and paste-pot, I am bound to say that the "sub" was not a success. He was born, doubtless, to do things, and our war correspondents were not very highly estimate some of his more original efforts. We were in the habit of publishing in the evening edition, light narrative or descriptive sketches on topics real or imaginary, and, entitled, "Readings by Starlight." The managing editor, I remember, in 1865, and Mr. Justin McCarthy and I had succeeded to the management, he taking the editorial and I the business department. And I well remember the light esteem in which we held certain contributions to the "Readings" from the pen of our junior colleague. From the condition in which some of them came to us we were led to imagine that they had already in vain, sought admission to other publications. On the outbreak of the war between Prussia and its allied states and Austria, Mr. Black asked our war correspondents, or rather very honestly and perseveringly tried to act in that capacity. He sought official recognition from the authorities at Berlin in vain, and had to be content with following the Prussian forces at as short a distance as circumstances would permit. His prudence in this regard, however, did not insure absolute safety, for one of his best letters detailed with much humor, of a grim sort, a brief sojourn in prison under the charge of being a spy, w. I am glad to say that the spy's fate awaited him, and his career was speedily established. He was a singularly quiet, unassuming young man, but with a good deal of the business shrewdness of his nation, as his publishers probably discovered when, rather to the surprise of his old friends and associates, he blossomed into one of the most popular and prolific novelists of his time.

# POWER OF THE NEW RIFLES

Bullet Passed Through One Man's Foot, Broke the Arm of Another in Room Below and Passed Through Two Two-Inch Oak Floors.

Detroit, Dec. 20.—The power of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle was shown in an accident which took place in the bar-room of a saloon, on the corner of the Privateers Thomas A. Collins, Company E, and Frank L. Sands, Company H, are both in the regimental hospital, suffering from wounds, and they can thank their lucky stars that they were not mortally wounded.

Private Collins has been on detached duty as carpenter for some time, and has not been using his rifle except for inspection once a week. Another member of the same company had borrowed the gun for use on guard duty, and left it in the company's chamber. This morning Collins started to clean up his gun. He was standing near his bed in the barrack-room, which is on the second floor of the building. He leaned over to pick up a gun brush. The trigger, presumably cocked, edged the iron bedstead. The gun which Collins imagined was empty was discharged.

The bullet cut through Collins' foot, passed through the ceiling and plaster and struck Private Sands, who was standing directly below. Company H's barracks, cleaning his gun. The bullet entered Sands' neck, passed close to the bone, went into his arm and passed through, breaking the bone. Even then the velocity of the bullet was not stopped. After leaving Sands' body it glanced downward, passed through another two-inch oak floor, and finally landed in the basement.

Sands and Collins were removed to the hospital where their wounds were dressed. The hole in Collins' foot is as a correlative of a narrow, plenty, maudlin evolutionism, or gloomy superstition, only the fact is that those who run in these directions are hardly likely to choose this food. We are inclined to think that the writer owes something to Prof. Drummond's beautiful book, and the reference to him might have been a little more courteous.

Speaking of "love as a factor of evolution," this statement is made: "Thus gravitation might be figuratively des-

# Fresh Literary Notes

"Poet Lore" for the last quarter of 1898 (Poet Lore Company, Boston) is an interesting budget of literature and literary criticism. The standpoint of this journal is given in the following statement: "Poet Lore considers literature as an exponent of human evolution rather than as a finished product, and is interested in discerning life and the progress of ideals in letters." This point of view insures a living journal, which pays attention to both past and present. It is needless to say that it is also cosmopolitan in its tone. There are several articles in the present issue which are of interest to the general reader, as well as much material for the student and teacher of English literature. One of the special features is a brief sketch of "A Golden Wedding," from the French of Edouard Rod, which derives additional interest from the fact that this accomplished writer and able critic is about to visit Harvard for the purpose of giving a course of lectures. This is becoming a regular feature of the academic year. The French-Canadians of Montreal also import a distinguished lecturer from France each term.

Among the "Notes and News" we find the "Bergerac," from two or three points of view, a division of "In Memoriam," said to have been given by Tennyson himself, as well as a piece of Shakespeare criticism by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Here also we have explained why the name of the Spenser's favorite saint, "Iago," is used by the great English dramatist for the villain in one of his greatest plays.

During the past six months thousands in this country who use the International Lessons have been engaged in studying the history of Israel, and the same class will resume that study in the middle of the coming year. We now acknowledge that history in all its branches is one of the most interesting and important studies. Those who wish to have a neat specimen copy of the Spenser's favorite saint, "Iago," is used by the great English dramatist for the villain in one of his greatest plays.

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cribed as a sort of atomic affection." But this kind of "figurative" speech is poetic rather than scientific. The exclamation "Oh, beauty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" is not correctly described as a "paraphrase" of Madame Roland's famous saying: "However, we leave this book, in which there is much that should promote thought and much that calls for criticism, with the statement that if its philosophy is not profound, the author has managed to infuse into it some of the living personal force which he evidently possesses in large measure."

Here we have another volume from the same enterprising publishers, "Truth and Error on the Science of Intellection," by J. W. Powell. Speaking for ourselves, we do not like the word "Intellection," but of course Mr. Powell cannot help that. Much as we would like to do so we cannot recommend this book to "the man in the street" or to any of our friends who are seeking "light reading." Some of our philosophers will no doubt, consider it light enough though they may not regard it as luminous. The author certainly mingles the abstract and the concrete in a wonderful fashion, so that we meet some pages that are highly complicated and others that are quite easy and interesting. The book belongs to the evolutionary school and is an attempt to apply "scientific" principles to philosophy. The concluding words are, "The philosophy presented here is neither idealism nor materialism; I would fain call it the Philosophy of Science." It appears that philosophy, from the days before Aristotle down to Mr. H. Spencer, has been a series of fallacies which are here classified and controverted so that in future mankind may not stray into such forbidden paths. The great sin of thinkers, men, the sophists and the unsophisticated, has been something which our author calls "Relativism." It is pleasantly alluded to in the following passage, which refers to an Indian's illusion: "So in the moonlight of the last evening's sojourn in the camp on the bank of the canyon, I told Cnuar that he was a great traveler (i.e., wise man) and that I knew of two other great travelers among the Seers of the East, one by the name of Hegel and another by the name of Spencer, and that I should ever remember these three wise men, who spoke like words of wisdom, for it passed through my mind that all three of these philosophers had refuted void and founded a philosophy thereon." Those who wish to sharpen their powers of "Intellection" and at the same time learn how to avoid this sin of "relativism," will do well to give some days and nights to the study of "Truth and Error." Learning to think is learning to distinguish things that differ, and this author has, of course, distinctions of his own by which Kant and Locke, Hume and others are tried and found wanting. We believe the man who cannot grasp these distinctions. His punishment is severe. Witness the following statement: "He who cannot distinguish between concomitancy and relativity cannot follow his argument and cannot understand its fundamental doctrine and he cannot follow up this distinction in all of its logical results under the conditions of complexity which are exhibited in the various bodies of the universe considered by scientific men, had bet- ter devote his time to metaphysical speculation, where logical distinctions are confused and the spun theories of the unknown are the substance of philosophy; for scientific men deal with simple facts, though they may be tangled in relations; while metaphysicians are confessedly deal in speculation about the unknown and boldly assert that realities are fallacies." "Confessedly" is very good, but we must resist the attractions of this fascinating subject.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me, and I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good."

THE RICHMOND—CORNER OF KING and Richmond streets, H. L. Peine new proprietor. A call solicited.

EUROPEAN HOTEL—306 DUNDAS street. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Chas. Stevens, proprietor.

ONEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets, new and convenient; stables Wm. Collins, proprietor.

CITY HOTEL—LONDON—BEST 1/4 DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMartin, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL—MON TREL. Centrally located and first class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

TECUMSEH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$2 and \$3 per day. C. W. Davis, proprietor.

Legal Cards.

MEVOY, POPE & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 606. J. M. McEvoy, LL.B., H. G. Pope, LL.B., F. E. Perrin, B.A.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—418 Talbot street, London. Francis Love R.H. Dignan.

W. LITTON, etc. Office, 30 Dundas street.

GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc. Office, corner of King and Richmond and Carling streets. George O. Gibbons, Q.C., F. Mulkern, Fred. F. Harper.

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER—80 York street, new and convenient; stables Wm. Collins, proprietor.

DARKE, PURDOM & PURDOM—BARRISTERS, Masonic Temple, E. Jones Park, Q.C., T. H. Purdom, Alexander Purdom.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, 100 Dundas street, London. Private funds loan. A. Greenlees, B.A., H. C. Bocher.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. 100 Dundas street, near Richmond street. Money at lowest rates.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—814 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at 5%.

JARVIS & VINING—BARRISTERS, ETC.—101 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate.

STUART, STUART & ROSS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Offices London, Strathroy and Glencoe. Alex. Stuart Dundas, Stuart, Dundas, C. H. Ross, Dundas, offices, corner Dundas and Richmond Glencoe, Main street.

U. A. BUCHNER—BARRISTER, ETC. 33 Dundas street, London. Telephone 99. Money to loan at lowest rates.

MAGEE, MCKILLIP & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, Q.C., B. McKillip, Thomas J. Murphy, Philip & McKenna, J.B.A.

Veterinary Surgeon.  
J. H. TENNANT—VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, King street, opposite Market House. Residence, corner King and Wellington. Telephone.

Viatic Treatment.  
MRS. L. STEIN AT HOME SATURDAY at her new address, 186 John street, London.

Massage Treatment.  
MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DRS. W. & J. Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish Movements. 447 King street, London, Ont. Phone, 502.



# SENSATION IN ST. THOMAS

Singular Circumstances Attend  
Joseph Birdsall's Death.

His Skull Was Fractured About Nine  
Days Ago—Ugly Rumors Afloat—  
An Inquest To Be Held.

[St. Thomas Journal, Dec. 19.]  
Mr. Joseph Birdsall died yesterday in the Amasa Wood Hospital under circumstances which, to say the least, are very suspicious and, if the reports which are in circulation prove true, deceased's own brother will find the charge of murder hanging over his head.  
The deceased, who is a son of Mrs. Birdsall, No. 225 Center street, was formerly employed as a brakeman on the M. C. R. and lately on the F. P. and M. R. at Saginaw, Mich. He came to this city with his wife and three children a little over two weeks ago to visit his mother and about nine days ago Dr. Smith was summoned to his mother's house to attend him, and afterwards Dr. Lipsev had charge of the case. On Friday last he was removed to the hospital, where he died as stated yesterday.  
The cause of death was a fracture of the skull, and the reports being circulated are that he and his brother got into an altercation, and then a quarrel, and the brother threw at him and struck him in the head with a heavy plate, causing his death. The mother of deceased states that he came into the house intoxicated and fell on a plate sticking through the floor, and was thus injured. Whatever story is true, there is no doubt of the cause of death.

AN INQUEST.  
Dr. Gustin, coroner, and County Attorney Donahoe were notified of the circumstances this morning, and the coroner issued instructions that the funeral should not be proceeded with, and an inquest will be held.

DR. SMITH'S STATEMENT.  
Dr. Smith said he was called to see the deceased, he thought, a week ago Friday, about 7 or 7:30 p.m. He found the deceased very drunk with blood all over his face. There was a wound on the right side of the head above the ear about three inches in extent. The deceased was wildly intoxicated, and was wearing and using frightful language, and the doctor found it very difficult to draw blood. Finally he did succeed in doing so, and put in several stitches.

"The deceased was thoroughly beside himself at the time," said the doctor, "but I thought if he would get a sleep he would be better next day, and I came to my office next day and said the deceased suffered a great deal of pain and did not sleep. I went and saw him and gave him some powders to quiet him. I have never seen him since. I had, before leaving on the occasion of the second visit, asked the family to let me know how he was getting on, but received no word. Last Friday I started over to see him, it being about time to take the stitches out, but learning that Dr. Lipsev had since been in attendance and that the deceased had been removed to the hospital, I did not go to the house."

"The mother of deceased and the others told me," said the doctor, "that the injury was the result of a quarrel over whiskey. The deceased was drunk and wanted more whiskey and they refused to get it for him, and he threatened to kill his mother and wife. They were all at the supper table, and his brother threw a plate at deceased and struck him on the head, and then started after his brother Charles and threatened to kill him, but Charles got out of his way."

"No doubt," said the doctor, "if he had caught his brother, he would have killed him as he was in a perfect frenzy."

DR. LIPSEY'S STATEMENT.

Dr. Lipsev, in answer to the question of a representative of the Journal, said that Mr. Birdsall died of inflammation of the brain, the result of an injury received nine days ago. The skull was fractured at the right side for an extent of about three inches. The brain was bruised and torn, and there was intense inflammation of the whole of the brain. The deceased had been taken to the hospital on Friday, and had been unconscious ever since the accident and had made no statement to him as to how the accident occurred.

Mrs. Birdsall, mother of deceased, however, told Dr. Lipsev that her dead son was injured by falling while intoxicated and striking his head on a plate which stuck through a hole in the floor.

MRS. BIRDSALL'S STATEMENT.

Mrs. Birdsall, the mother of the deceased was seen by a reporter of the Journal. Asked how her son came to his injuries, she said:

"He fell on the floor and struck his head on a piece of dish."

"How did he come to fall? Was he standing on anything?" queried the reporter.

"Well, he had been drinking that evening and he slipped and came in the door," replied Mrs. Birdsall.

"I suppose you have heard the rumor that there was a scuffle before your son fell? Was there a quarrel?"

"Oh, he was quite quarrelsome when he came in, but no one was near him," she answered.

Mrs. Birdsall did not say how the piece of dish came to be on the floor, and she evaded the question regarding the quarrel.

"Was he rendered unconscious as soon as he fell?" she was asked.

"No," she replied, "he did not lose consciousness for two days."

A POST-MORTEM.  
Dr. Lipsev and Dr. Tufford held a post-mortem on the remains of deceased, and found that death was caused as stated, from fracture of the skull.

THE INQUEST.  
The inquest will open at 7 p.m., before Dr. Gustin, coroner, at the Wilcox House.

A MARRIED MAN  
The dead man was in his 27th year and leaves a wife and three children. His mother resides at 225 Center street, and he has one sister, Mrs. W. Webb, of Memphis, Tenn., and two brothers, Edward, of Chicago, and

Hundreds have been cured without knife or plaster by our pleasant HOME TREATMENT.

CANCER  
Full particulars, 6c (stamp).  
A. L. Stott & Co., Bowmansville, Ont.  
(Mention Advertiser.)

# FOR COUNTY COUNCILORS

Result of Nominations Made in Western Ontario Sections.

MIDDLESEX.

Glencoe, Dec. 19.—At the nominations for county councilors for district No. 7, Middlesex, Mr. William Webster and Mr. G. B. Campbell, the former representatives, were elected by acclamation.

Strathroy, Dec. 19.—A very large meeting of the electors of Strathroy, Adelaide and Metcalfe convened in the town hall here today for the purpose of nominating candidates for the county council. Twelve nominations were made, all resigning, but Messrs. John Morgan, James Bennett, George Robson and Henry Owens. The contest so far remains between these gentlemen.

Parkhill, Dec. 19.—The county councilors nominated at Parkhill today for No. 2 district, Middlesex, were: Simon McLeod, Parkhill; S. F. Stewart, Ailsa Craig; Trafford Campbell, East Williams.

HURON.

Exeter, Dec. 12.—Nominations for the county council took place here today. The following were nominated: J. A. Rollins, M.D., Exeter; Donald McInnes, Exeter; John Tebridge, Exeter; and Wm. Bowden, Exeter.

Clinton, Dec. 19.—County councilors nominated for this division are James Connolly, James Snel, S. S. Cooper, John Britton.

Dunnangton, Dec. 19.—Nominations of county councilors took place today for No. 1 district, county of Huron. Philip Holt, barrister, Goderich; Hugh Glisling, farmer, Ashfield; T. C. Durbin, farmer, Dunnangton; A. Young, farmer, Colborne, and Mr. Jothrip, Alford, were nominated.

Brussels, Dec. 19.—Nominations for county council for district townships of Grey, Morris and Brussels: W. H. Kerr, Brussels; J. Bowman, township of Morris; E. Bryans, township of Grey; Andrew Sloan, township of Morris.

LAMBERTON.

Sarnia, Dec. 19.—Nominations for the position of county councilors for division No. 1 (Sarnia and Point Edward) for the county of Lambton, were received at the town hall, George A. Proctor, Wm. McClester, R. S. Oliver were nominated.

ESSEX.

Amherstburg, Dec. 19.—N. A. Coote and J. S. Patten were elected by acclamation as representatives in the Essex county council today for district No. 1.

WATERLOO.

St. Jacobs, Dec. 19.—A. H. Erb, of Elmira, and Alexander Peterson, of Waterloo, township, were elected by acclamation as county councilors to represent the seventh division, county of Waterloo.

BRUCE.

Port Elgin, Dec. 19.—At the nomination held here today for North Bruce county councilors, J. Pierson, H. Cummings, G. Leeds, Neil McDougall and John Molnes were nominated.

ELGIN.

Aylmer, Dec. 19.—Nominations for county councilors were held this afternoon. The following were nominated: Richard Locker, Oscar McInnes and Mahlon Edward Lyons.

# MRS. VIAU'S COMPANION

Sam Parslow on Trial Charged With Murder of I. Poirier.

St. Scholastique, Dec. 20.—There was a fair attendance at the trial of Sam Parslow, charged with the murder of I. Poirier, husband of Cordelia Viau, when the court met yesterday afternoon. As the jury had been selected in the morning, matters proceeded rapidly. Mr. Ethier, counsel for the defense, asked that he be accorded the privilege of medical experts to inquire into and pronounce upon the mental condition of his client, Parslow. The crown argued that Mr. Ethier should bear the cost. Judge Taschereau said that in his opinion the thing could not be done. He remarked that he had consulted with Chief Justice Lacoste on the subject, and that he (Taschereau) would probably be able to give a decision today.

Mr. F. X. Mathieu presented the case of the crown to the jury in a short, concise speech of half an hour's duration. The prisoner, Sam Parslow, listened intently throughout.

When Mr. Mathieu sat down the first witness was called.  
This was Dr. Mignault, the coroner for the district. He testified to having been summoned on the evening of Nov. 22, 1897, to go to St. Canute, as Isidore Poirier, of that place, had on the 21st either died suddenly or had been killed. He had gone and held an inquest. He described the condition of the room as he found it. The medical report of the inquest was read to the jury, and all the blood-stained, greswome relics of the tragedy were shown and explained to them by Coroner Mignault and High Constable Brasseur. The jury inspected all of them carefully.

Dr. Simon Lemarche and Dr. Henry were the next witnesses. They were the doctors who made the autopsy, and gave their evidence as to the character of the wounds.

The court then adjourned until Tuesday morning.

# COST FOUR LIVES

Fatal Frank of an Engineer Who Had Been Drinking.

New York, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A terrible explosion shook the little steamer Fanita on Sunday, when some steam pipes in the boiler-room blew out, killing one man and fatally scalding three others. The Fanita was at anchor in the harbor, ready to go out in the morning. Three men were at work upon the machinery, when Chief Engineer A. E. Geer, of Tampa, went into the boiler-room. Geer had been drinking. By mistake or accident he opened a stop-valve, turning the full pressure of steam into pipes that had been found defective. Instantly there came a terrific explosion that wrecked the room. Instantly killing Geer. John Wiley, assistant engineer; William Green, a fireman, and Peter Walsh, a machinist, were so scalded that they are all dying at the Reina Mercedes Hospital.

# THE LATE WM. BLACK

Principal Dymond, of Brantford, Gave the Novelist His Start

In Literary Life—Met Him in France—Not a Promising Beginning.

[From the Brantford Expositor.]

In connection with the death of William Black, the novelist, Principal Dymond contributes the following reminiscence of the deceased author's first introduction to permanent employment in a literary or journalistic capacity: In the year 1864, I was spending a few days in the city of Paris. It was in the high days of the second empire, and no expense was spared to sustain the popularity of the existing regime. Among the sights most worthy to be seen was the grand display of the fountains at Versailles, a single exhibition of which, on alternate Sunday afternoons, was said to cost 40,000 francs. On returning to Paris I found seated opposite to me in the coupe of the railway carriage, a rather boyish-looking young man in a "Glenary" cap, and further testifying to his British nationality by the possession of a Bradshaw railway guide. Being quite a stranger to Paris, and almost a stranger to the French language, the society of a fellow-countryman was not unwelcome, and I soon found that my young companion was not much, if at all, better furnished in those regards than myself. So we naturally came together and spent some pleasant hours seeing people, places and things in one another's company.

Thus it happened that the future successful novelist—the young man who, William Black—confided in me his desire for literary career, and the contents of editorial waste-paper baskets and the disappointed faces of the contributors thereto constantly in mind, did my best to discourage a dependence on so uncertain a venture. He, however, should hold on to the situation—no matter what the result—then filled, and trust to hours of leisure for literary possibilities. After my return to London, however, Mr. Black called upon me at the office of The Morning and Evening Star, and begged me to introduce him to Mr. Samuel Lucas, the managing proprietor, to whom I was acting as assistant manager. This led to Mr. Black's engagement as assistant sub-editor of the morning paper, his immediate head being Mr. Charles A. Cooper, since, for many years, editor-in-chief of the Edinburgh Freeman, among the foremost of Scotch journalists.

At the selection of clippings from exchanges and such like operations of the scissors and paste-pot, I am bound to say that the "sub's" "sub" was not a great thing, but I certainly did not not very highly estimate some, even of his more original efforts. We were in the habit of publishing in the evening edition, light narrative or descriptive sketches on topics real or imaginary, and, under the heading of "Starlight," and "Readings by Starlight," Mr. Black and I carried on, in 1865, and Mr. Justin McCarthy and I had succeeded to the management, he taking the editorial and I the business department. And I well remember the light esteem in which we held certain contributions to the "readings" from the pen of our junior colleague. His condition in which some of them came to us were led to imagine that they had already in vain, sought admission to other publications. On the outbreak of the war between Prussia and its allies and Austria, Mr. Black and I, as our work corresponded, or rather very honestly and perseveringly tried to act in that capacity. He sought official recognition from the authorities at Berlin in vain, and had to be content with following the Prussian forces at as short a distance as circumstances would permit. His prudence in this regard, however, did not insure absolute safety, for one of his best letters detailed with much humor, of a grim sort, a brief sojourn in prison under the charge of being a spy, w. I awaited him, of his work corresponded, and he was speedily established. He was a singularly quiet, unassuming young man, but with a good deal of the business shrewdness of his nation, as his publishers probably discovered when, rather to the surprise of his old friends and associates, he blossomed out into one of the most popular and prolific novelists of his time.

# POWER OF THE NEW RIFLES

Bullet Passed Through One Man's Foot, Broke the Arm of Another in Room Below and Passed Through Two Two-Inch Oak Floors.

Detroit, Dec. 20.—The power of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle was shown in an accident which took place in the barracks at Fort Wayne, Mich., yesterday. Private Thomas J. Collins, Company E, and Frank L. Sands, Company H, are both in the regimental hospital, suffering from wounds, and they can thank their lucky stars that they were not mortally wounded.

Private Collins has been on detached duty as carpenter for some time, and has not been using his rifle except for inspection once a week. Another member of the same company had borrowed the gun for use on guard duty and had left it carelessly in the chamber. This morning Collins started to clean up his gun. He was standing near his bed in the barracks-room, which is on the second floor of the building. He leaned over to pick up a gun brush. The trigger, presumably stuck, fired the iron bedstead. The gun which Collins imagined was empty was discharged.

The bullet cut through Collins' foot, passed through the ceiling and plaster and struck Private Sands, who was standing directly below. Company H's barracks, cleaning his gun. The bullet entered Sands' neck, passed close to the bone, went into his arm and passed through, breaking the bone. Even then the velocity of the bullet was not stopped. After leaving Sands' body it glanced downward, passed through another two-inch oak floor, and finally landed in the basement. Sands and Collins were removed to the hospital where their wounds were dressed. The hole in Collins' foot is as large as a lead pencil, and both floors are cut through without hardly a splinter being torn off the sides of the hole. The wounded men are not seriously injured.

Sands is 19 years old, and enlisted in Boston, Mass., in May. His home is at Cambridge. A sister lives in Portsmouth, N. H. Collins is 26 years old and enlisted at Fort Logan, Colo. He has the reputation of being a careful man.

# Fresh Literary Notes

"Poet Lore" for the last quarter of 1898 (Poet Lore Company, Boston) is an interesting budget of literature and literary criticism. The standpoint of this journal is given in the following statement: "Poet Lore considers literature as an exponent of human evolution rather than as a finished product, and is interested in discerning life and the progress of ideals in letters." This point of view insures a living journal, which pays attention to both past and present. It is needless to say that it is also cosmopolitan in its tone. There are several articles in the present issue which are of interest to the general reader, as well as much material for the student of English literature. One of the special features is a brief sketch of "A Golden Wedding," from the French of Edouard Rod, which derives additional interest from the fact that this accomplished writer and able critic is about to visit Harvard for the purpose of giving a course of lectures. This is becoming a regular feature of the academic year. The French-Canadian of Montreal also imports a distinguished lecturer from France each term.

Among the "Notes and News" we find "Cyrano de Bergerac," from two or three points of view, a division of "In Memoriam," said to have been given by Tennyson himself, as well as a piece of Shakespeare criticism by Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Here also we have explained why the name of the Spaniards' favorite saint, "Isidro," is used by the great English dramatist for the villain in one of his greatest plays.

During the past six months thousands in this country who use the International Lessons have been engaged in studying the history of Israel, and the same class will resume that study in the middle of the coming year. We now acknowledge that history in all its branches is one of the most interesting and important studies. Those who wish to have a new species of history, the critical study of Old Testament history means will do well to invest in Prof. Camille's "History of the People of Israel from the Earliest Times to the Destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans," a handsomely bound volume of 250 pages, including a convenient index (The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago; \$1.50). The book owes its English dress to W. H. Carruth, professor of German in the University of Kansas, and it is not by any means what is called "translator's English."

Camille's treatment of the subject is both critical and reverent. His view is that the Old Testament does not claim to be history in the strict sense of that word, but that it contains materials which the scientific historian of today must arrange and compare in the light of the latest research. The book we are told is for "lay readers," but many students and ministers will find it stimulating and helpful. The professor claims that a knowledge of Israel's history is as much an essential part of a good education as an acquaintance with the life and times of Rome. "Besides Hellas and Greece, third in the group of races to which the arbiter of history assigned an exceptional mission in the world, stands Israel." "For all times the truth is established that was uttered by the founder of Christianity himself: 'The woman of Samaria' in the talk by Jacob's well at Sychar. Salvation is of the Jews, and which his greatest apostle wrote in an epistle to the Christian community of Rome, that Abraham is the father of us all in the faith."

But the hand of the author is guided by conviction that the traditions of the people of Israel itself regarding its early history are thoroughly historical in all essential points, and can sustain the keenest and most scorching criticism. Poetic legends have, indeed, woven about the ancient traditions a misty magic veil which charms the eye and captivates the heart, and in which lies the spell that these traditions cast over every unbiassed mind.

These extracts show the spirit of the book, which, whatever may be our opinion of its particular points, will repay perusal.

"The Gospel According to Darwin," by Woods Hutchinson, M.A. (Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago.) The criticism that many will make on this book will be that it is not a gospel, and it is not strictly according to Darwin. In reply, the author would perhaps say that he finds it a sufficient and inspiring gospel for himself, and that the latter part of the title "is not used in the narrow sense of the personal views of Charles Darwin, but simply as typifying the evolutionary movement and its wonderful consequences."

The writer quotes in one place the saying of a Methodist minister that some people think themselves excessively pious when they are merely very bilious. Whatever may have happened to Dr. Hutchinson since, one would credit him with being very bilious when he wrote this book, as it is marked by a buoyant optimism which seems to think that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. Evil, we are told, is only negative, the shadow of good. It is good to live and easy to die. Literature provides remedies for small ills, and narcotics for the incurable ones. The bad perish, which is good for themselves and for the race, while the good live on in the life they have helped to create. If people would only evolve, this cheerful creed and its attendant false philosophies and foolish superstitions, all would be well and humanity would march on triumphantly to its glorious destiny of continuous progress. To attempt to criticize this book, therefore, requires a book bigger than the one before us. The writer is not sparing of criticism, and it is to be hoped that he will get his share. According to him, St. John makes "deplorable" statements, and Huxley gave a "deplorable" swan song, "while orthodox is too often also a mixture of one-day Christ, one-fourth Paul, and one-half pure superstition." There is tremendous natural vigor in the book, which is good for those who are able to bear it. On such subjects as "the strength of beauty," "the benefits of over-population," "love as a factor of evolution," the writer expresses himself with great clearness and strength, and while there is never anything coarse, there is a brusque frankness in dealing with the "wicked" which is somewhat startling. There is a breeze about the book which might serve as a corrective of a narrow bigotry, a maulin evolutionism, or gloomy pietism, only the fact is that those who run in these directions are hardly likely to choose this food. We are inclined to think that the writer owes something to Prof. Drummond's beautiful book, and the reference to him might have been a little more courteous. When speaking of "love as a factor of evolution," this statement is made: "Thus gravitation might be figuratively des-

cribed as a sort of atomic affection." But this kind of "figurative" speech is poetic rather than scientific. The exclamation "Oh, beauty! what crimes are committed in thy name!" is not correctly described as a "paraphrase" of Madame Roland's famous saying. However, we leave this book, in which there is much that should promote thought and much that calls for criticism, with the statement that if its philosophy is not profound, the author has managed to infuse into it some of the living personal force which he evidently possesses in large measure.

Here we have another volume from the same enterprising publishers, "Truth and Error on the Science of Intellection," by J. W. Powell. Speaking for ourselves, we do not like the word "intellection," but of course Mr. Powell cannot help that. Much as we would like to do so we cannot recommend this book to "the man in the street" or to any of our friends who are seeking "light reading." Some of our philosophers will, no doubt, consider it light enough though they may not regard it as luminous. The author certainly mingles the abstract and the concrete in a wonderful fashion, so that we meet some pages that are highly complicated and others that are quite easy and interesting. The book belongs to the evolutionary school and is an attempt to apply "scientific" principles to philosophy. The concluding words are, "The philosophy presented here is neither idealism nor materialism. I would fain call it the Philosophy of Science." It appears that philosophy, from the days before Aristotle down to Mr. H. Spencer, has been a series of fallacies which are here classified and controverted so that in future mankind may not stray into such fooling paths. The great sin of thinking, men, the sophists and the dilettantes, has been something which our author calls "Refutation." It is pleasantly alluded to in the following passage, which refers to an Indian's illusion: "So in the moonlight of the last evening's sojourn in the camp on the brink of the canyon, I told you that he was a great traveler (i.e. wise man) and that I knew of two other great travelers among the Seers of the East, one by the name of Hegel and another by the name of Spencer, and that I should ever remember these three wise men who spoke words of wisdom, for it passed through my mind that all three of these philosophers had refuted void and founded a philosophy thereon." Those who wish to sharpen their powers of "intellection" and at the same time learn how to avoid this sin of "refuting void," will do well to give some days and nights to the study of "Truth and Error." Learning to think is learning to distinguish things that differ, and this author has, of course, distinctions of his own by which Kant and Locke, Hume and others are tried and found wanting. We bide the man who cannot grasp these distinctions. His punishment is severe. Witness the following statement: "He who cannot distinguish between concomitancy and relativity cannot follow his argument and cannot understand its fundamental doctrine. He who cannot follow up this distinction in all of its logical results under the conditions of complexity which are exhibited in the various bodies of the universe considered by scientific men, had better devote his time to metaphysical speculation, where logical distinctions are confused and fine spun theories of the unknown are the substance of philosophy; for scientific men deal with simple facts, though they may be tangled in relations; while metaphysicians devote his time to speculation about the unknown, and boldly affirm that realities are fallacies." "Confessedly" is very good, but we must resist the attractions of this fascinating subject.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me; I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any remedy to do me good."

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EUROPEAN HOTEL—306 DUNDAS street. Choice wines, liquors and cigars. Chas. Stevens, proprietor.

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# Legal Cards.

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MRS. L. STEIN AT HOME SATURDAY at her new address, 186 John street, London.

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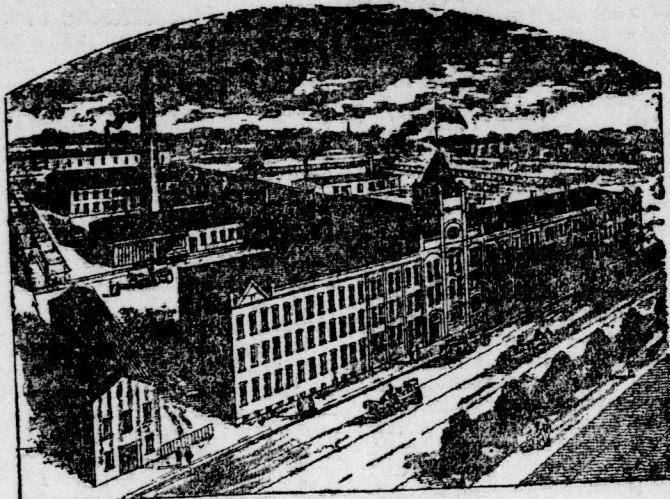
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READ THIS AND YOU WILL SEE WHY.

## Just a Quiet Word To Santa Claus.

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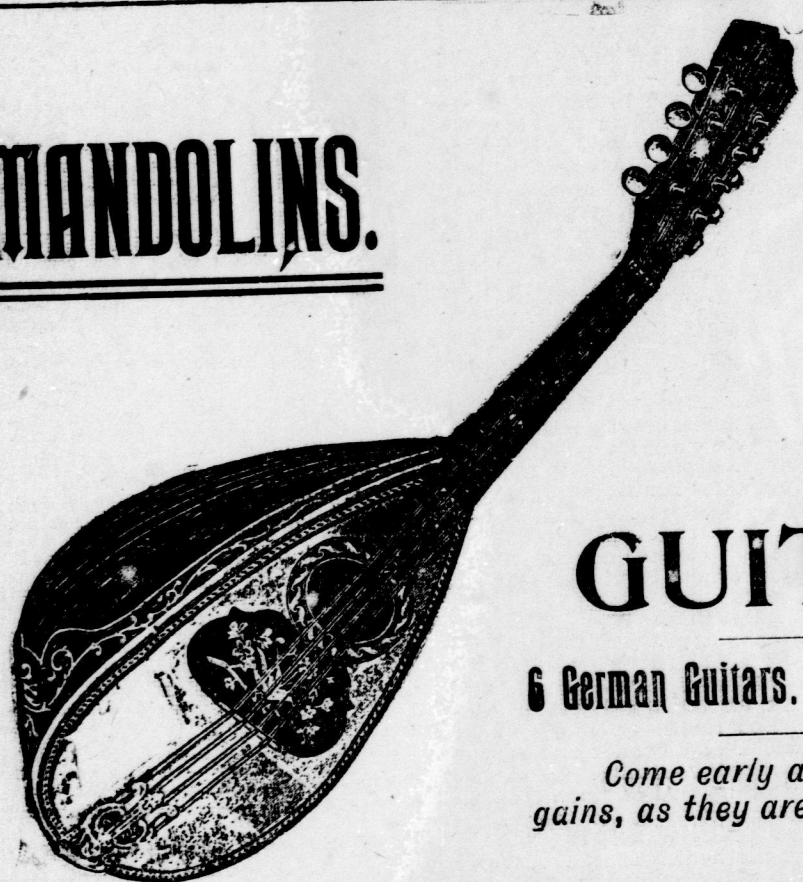


OUR FACTORY.  
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## Also a Word to The Children.

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If there is anything here that you would like just tell your father or mother to call in our store, and tell us what you want, and we will have Santa Claus take it to you Christmas Eve.

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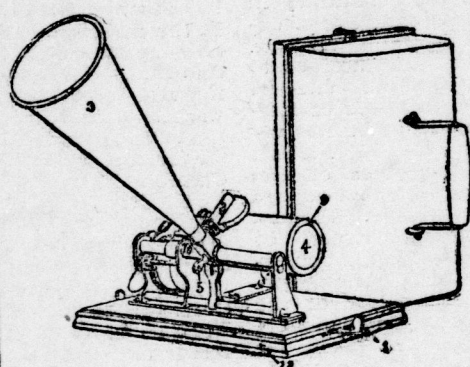


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## GUITARS

6 German Guitars, \$7.50, Special \$4.00

Come early and secure these bargains, as they are going very fast.



PLAYS, TALKS, SINGS.

An Elegant Entertainer.

\$12 50 Without Cabinet  
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This includes one two-way hearing tube, horn and reproducer.

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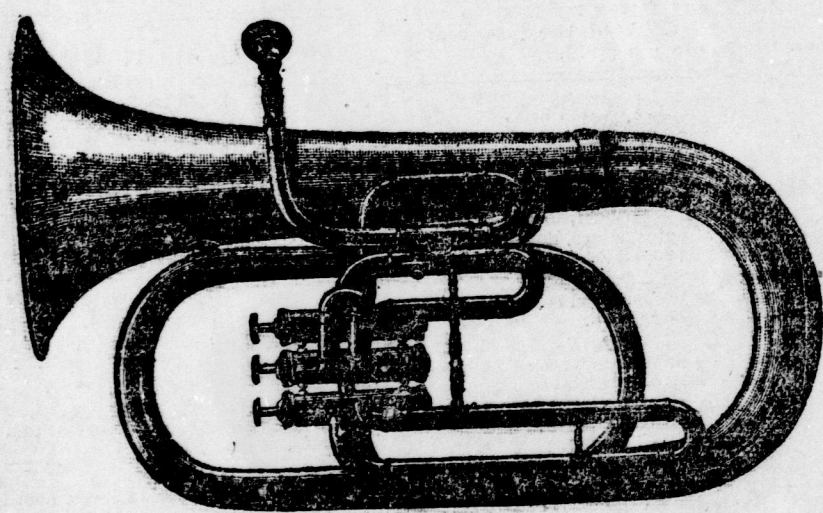
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1 Guitar, solid rosewood, regular \$30, special....\$17 00  
1 Guitar, handsomely inlaid, reg. \$50, special....\$25 00  
Canvas Cases, regular price \$3, special.....\$2 00  
Baize Bags, regular price, \$1 50, special.....\$1 00

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Because you won't believe it. But it is true, nevertheless.  
Call and see.

Walnut and Birdseye Maple, regular price \$10, Xmas price.....\$ 6 00  
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A Beautiful Solid Rosewood Mandolin, handsomely inlaid with pearl and silver, regular price \$60, Xmas price.....30 00  
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We will guarantee the instruments to be first class. If you purchase one and find a defect kindly return to us without delay, and we will cheerfully replace it with another.



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1 Eb Alto, bell front, regular price \$20, special.....\$12 00  
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1 Bb Cornet, perfectly new, with case, regular price \$32, special.....20 00  
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1 Square Piano, good order...\$ 20 00  
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Liverpool, Nov. 18, 1888.

Messrs. R. S. Williams & Son,  
143 Yonge Street, Toronto:

Gentlemen,—I am pleased to inform you that Her Majesty the Queen has chosen one of your Pianos for Windsor Castle. The selection was made by Mr. Dyson, of Messrs. Dyson & Sons, Windsor, specially appointed tuner to the Queen, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Duke and Duchess of Albany.

Mr. Dyson was so pleased with your Pianos that he purchased two for himself, and I beg to congratulate you on my being able to dispose of these Pianos for you in such good hands.

I have no doubt that you will now call yourselves "Piano Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen of England."

Yours truly, W. H. PELLOW.

Commercial Agent for Canada at Colonial Exhibition.  
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We have a magnificent stock to select from. Come and see them for yourselves. We are always pleased to show our Pianos whether you intend purchasing or not.

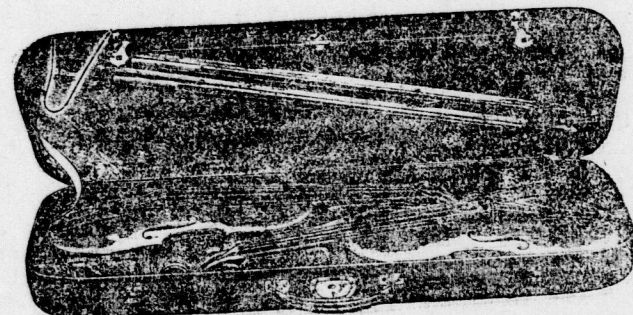
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A BEAUTIFUL  
PARLOR INSTRUMENT.

Rosewood, orange top, regular price \$10 00, Xmas price, \$5 00.

1 August Pollmann, solid rosewood, reg. price \$14 Xmas price \$7 00.  
These instruments have a very pleasing tone.

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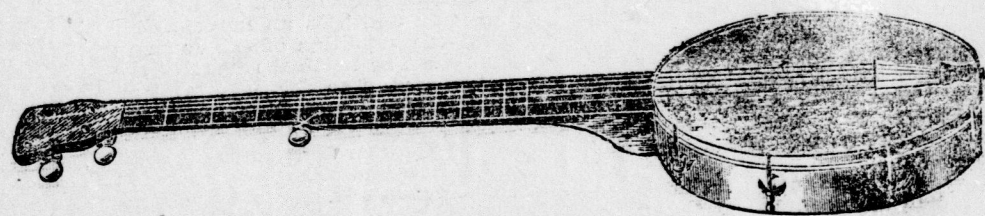


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1 BOW, regular price \$1 50.....  
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1 BOW, regular price \$1 25.....  
1 BOX, wooden, with lock, regular price \$2 50.....  
A number of others from \$2 50 up to \$250. 3 Genuine Old Violins at \$125, \$150 and \$200.

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1 BANJO, regular price \$10, Xmas price.....\$7 00  
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NOTICE---Our Store Will Be Open Every Night From Now Until Christmas.

## Williams' Music Store

171 Dundas Street, London.

B. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

Lord Chamberlain's Office,  
St. James' Palace,

Dec. 3, 1886

Sir,—In reply to your letter this day I am desired by the Lord Chamberlain to acquaint you, for the information of Messrs. Williams & Sons, of Toronto, that the pianoforte referred to can be taken or sent to Mr. Heather, the inspector at Windsor Castle. I am, sir, Your obedient servant,

GEO. T. HERTSHET,

Comptroller.

To S. Passmore May, M.D.



## MONEY DOCTORS

The House of the Red Shield Busy These Troublous Times.

Europe's Chief Financiers and Their Idiosyncrasies—A House That Has Never Been Divided Against Itself—Rules of the Family—Something of the Lives and Habits of the Rothschilds.

This is the busy season for the Rothschilds—the financial doctors of Europe. There are sick nations, ailing kings, grip-stricken banks and malarial financial concerns. All feel that there is danger in the air, and the trouble is that not even the Rothschilds—the financial doctors—can diagnose the disease.

France has organic trouble. Franz Josef is harassed, the Bank of Spain needs the doctor, and no great commercial concern will venture forth until the doctor says it is "safe."

And who are these men, the physicians who heal all national wounds, even those of royal love? How and where did they get their names? How maintain their prestige? Mooley rise and Barnato die, Rhodes suffer; but never a Rothschild smart!

Telegrams are still pouring in upon Nathan Meyer Rothschild, head of the banking house of England—telegrams of congratulation—for on the 8th of November he was 66 years old, and all Europe had to wish him health. Not that Europe hesitated about doing so, for Lord Rothschild is one of the best loved men in the



FAMOUS BANKING HOUSE IN ST. SWITHIN'S LANE.

world. Only those of us who spell our names with a very small p hesitate about declaring our affection for him, but this is merely because of his enormous wealth and the vague ways in which tinkings of it reaches us. But to the bankers of Europe, the financiers, the merchants and mercantiles, the kings and rulers, he is the kind one who helps them out of their difficulties.

Like pawns upon a chessboard are great men like Lord Salisbury, and the greatest financiers are no more than bishops and knights in the great game of money which the Rothschilds are playing with the world; the veriest rulers and the absolute monarchists are not as much as castles in the game.

No great war ever takes place without a Rothschild knows it in advance—and gives his permission. The sick nation appeals to him for medicine and he says he can supply it, after listening to the case and deciding whether or not it is curable. The Rothschilds doctored little Alfonso's bank in the recent Spanish crisis, and the bill is said now to amount to \$100,000,000. They doctored France during the Franco-Prussian war, and France still looks to them for help.

Is it any wonder, then, that Europe respects and loves them, for with it all they have been exceedingly moderate and so generous in the final settling that the King of Serbia once asked them how they got along. "We let somebody make something," replied Baron Rothschild. And that has been the motto of "The Red Shield" for a hundred years.

The Rothschilds made their money themselves. About the beginning of the 18th century Meyer Rothschild, a citizen of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, opened a small coin shop, and did so well that he left a nice little fortune. His son, Anselm Meyer, succeeded him, and did so prosper that in 1776 he was really a rich man.

About that time England wanted to get troops to fight George Washington in the colony called the United States, and Anselm Rothschild offered to send over an army of 16,000 Hessians. The British Government accepted the offer, and these Hessians were the famous ones who made "the father of his country" so much trouble. Anselm received a very large sum from Great Britain for the job.

When the Duke of Wellington got into trouble in Spain England desired to send him coin. Anselm offered to convey it to him, and succeeded in getting a great amount into Spain. These were the first great deals of the house.

When Anselm died he left five sons—Meyer, Nathan, Solomon, James and Carl—who were instructed on his deathbed to scatter to Frankfurt, their native home, Vienna, London, Italy and Paris. They did this, and in 1820 they were already great bankers, doing business at all the principal stands of the world.

About this time they formulated the family rules that have given their fortune a chance to accumulate and have held the family intact. The rules were drawn up by their mother, the aged wife of Anselm, who lived until 1849 and died at the ripe old age of 96, and were governed largely by the advice of their father on his deathbed.

These rules were substantially that: No Rothschild should make a financial arrangement without the unanimous consent of the whole family.

That the mother or oldest living woman of the family should be present at all important financial meetings.

That the great councils should take place at the banking house at Frankfurt-on-the-Main.

That the family residence should be maintained at Frankfurt, at the original old home, which stands where once was the Judengasse which divided the Jewish from the Christian part of the town.

That no Rothschild should go out of the family for a wife.

That only the members of the family should be employed in the banking houses.

That the family arms should be a red shield to be set over all banking houses. That the family motto should be "Give a Little More."

That the Rothschilds should remain arm in the faith of their fathers.

These rules have been rigidly followed except in a few instances. Hannah Rothschild married Lord Rosebery, and there

have been three intermarriages with the nobility.

Another exception has been the hiring of clerks, for though the Rothschild boys are all sent to Frankfurt at an early age to learn the banking business, the hiring of clerks became a necessity, and now there are 100 women, selected, it is said, for their ugliness, in the English house, on St. Swithin's Lane, London, which is only eight feet wide.

The Rothschilds, as the present generation knows them, are represented by Lord Nathan Meyer Rothschild, who was the oldest son of Baron Lionel Rothschild. He is not the only one in the public eye, for there is Ferdinand, the widower without children, who keeps "bachelor's hall" at Waddesdon, the finest country seat in Europe. Every Saturday Baron Ferdinand takes an immense house party to Waddesdon to stay over Sunday. The Prince of Wales has often been a guest here, and once Her Majesty Queen Victoria gave the host great delight by joining the party. It was at one of these "Saturday to Monday" gatherings that the Prince of Wales slipped upon the staircase and injured his knee. Baron Ferdinand has since been inconsolable. He belongs to the Austrian branch, but never England, and became a naturalized English citizen, and is now an M.P. for Aylesbury.

Doctors as well as patients must have their sports, and so the country house of Baron Edmond Rothschild, this owner of Atmah, which is the largest private yacht in Europe.

One hears also of Nathaniel and Adelbert of Frankfurt, for the former is called the alchemist of princes. Baron Nathaniel has personally helped more princes than any other Rothschild that ever lived. Twice he had offers of crowns from small principalities, but he refused them. Once a German duchy was tendered him by an impoverished duke in return for money. "No," he replied. "To be a Rothschild is better than being a king."

It is often asked how these brothers got their titles, for they are all decorated. The answer dates back to their first service to Vienna. They loaned the city a large amount to help it out of pecuniary trouble, for which service they refused all but the smallest interest. By way of award the King created them all "barons." In this generation Lord Nathan was made peer of England.

The Rothschilds could go in any society they chose. But they are very clannish, and their family rules are exacting. Once a year they go to Frankfurt for a family reunion. Much more frequently they travel from the different capitals of Europe to visit each other. Every night they hold a family dinner, in what would seem to us a large, but which is to them small, fashion, and they are intensely interested in their own affairs. Beyond entertaining and being entertained by kings and princes they go out little.

The Rothschilds have always had their own peculiar way of doing things. Once a clerk absconded with a large sum of money, but the Rothschilds refused to prosecute. They said the case would expose their clients and their confidential business. But they took care to place temptation before a stranger no more.

Their acumen is as great as their wealth. Baron Alphonso, the head of the French branch, who occupies in Paris the magnificent old Talleyrand palace, is afraid of riots. For months workmen have been busy at his walls and now the story is that by touching secret springs the baron can cause all his priceless paintings to disappear and the wonderful statues to occupy hidden shelves within the walls.

Not only to the powerful are the Rothschilds the financial doctors, but to the people also. After the great charity bazaar of 1,000,000 francs was received, a contribution of 1,000,000 francs was received. This proved to be from the banking house of Rothschild. They maintain in every capital in Europe one charitable institution. They generously head every public contribution. They give to the poor, as a matter of conscience, \$100 daily.

Their superstition—if you can call it such—is loyalty to their women. Mother and wife are worshipped.

Another family peculiarity, promised to old Anselm, is loyalty to home. This they fulfill so well that Frankfurt is the richest city of its size in the world, and so well have the Rothschilds doctored the enterprises of the city that there is one bank to every 1,300 persons.

Of these "physicians" it may be told, as a remarkable thing, that they have never "lost a case." No country or king borrowing from them has been too poor to pay.

Living "Up a Tree." Being "up a tree" has no terrors for one resident of South Gipsland, Australia, who has literally made a house out of a gum tree stump. There is a door in one side of the stump. Within, a stair



A GUM TREE STUMP HOUSE.

ascends to the second story, a steep roof of thatch protecting the whole from the inclemencies of the weather. The second story is considerably smaller than the first, owing to the slope of the stump, but a family of five manages to stow itself away in it somewhere and somehow. The designer of this queer mansion is more than satisfied with it, and professes himself to be as comfortable as the proverbial bug in a rug.

A "Mile in Various Countries."

Our English mile is 1,760 yards, and differs from the unit of distance used in other countries. The kilometer of France, Belgium and Holland is 1,094 yards, the Chinese mile 609 yards, the Russian 1,167, the Spanish 1,322, the Italian 2,025, the Portuguese 2,350, the German 5,280, the Austrian 5,297, the Danish 8,238 and the Norwegian and Swedish 11,600.

Source of the Gulf Stream.

Recent investigations have shown that the principal source of the Gulf stream is not the Florida channel, but the region between and beside the islands of the West Indies. At Bimini the volume of this warm water is 60 times as great as the combined volumes of all the rivers of the world at their mouths.

If you have catarrh, don't dally with local remedies, but purify and enrich your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## FRENCH EXPANSION

The Republic Has Vast Possessions in the Dark Continent.

Desire to Connect the Eastern and Western Colonies Led to Fashoda and Aroused Britain—Although Less in Area the British Possessions in Africa Are the Most Valuable.

There was much more at stake in the Anglo-French controversy over the ownership of the territory around Fashoda than that territory itself. The controversy has reached the danger point because there have been constant clashes between the two nations during their work of seizing the dark continent and opening it to civilization. That it is out of the way does not lessen the friction. In the struggle for African territory France has been England's greatest rival. To-day Great Britain controls 3,572,900 square miles of African soil exclusive of Egypt, while France controls 2,999,830 square miles.

These figures show that the French own the greater share of the territory. Yet that owned by England is more populous, having 40,436,500 inhabitants within its borders, against 27,099,000 in the French possessions. The possessions of England are not only more thickly settled, but they are also more valuable. The Sahara desert counts for 1,550,000 square miles in the French estimate, and, as is well known, a great proportion of it is absolutely useless for any purpose, as is shown by the fact that its population is less than one individual to each square mile.

Algeria, the principal colony of France, though by no means the largest, is practically a part of the republic itself. The Algerians send three Senators and six Deputies to the French Parliament, and these have a right to vote. The Chamber passes laws for Algeria except on the most local subjects. Algeria has an area of 287,600 square miles, including its " hinterland," and a population of 4,000,000.

Tunis, which came under French control in 1881, is the most important foreign



MAJOR J. B. MARCHAND.

possession that is administered by the French Minister of Colonies. It has an area of 94,800 square miles and a population of 1,500,000.

Madagascar and its dependencies are a recent prize. Originally a French protectorate, the republic gobbled in the whole of the island. The Hova dynasty made concessions which gradually ended in its detronement by the French. England laid claim to the island, but did not push it, and French influence there is now unchallenged. August 6, 1896, the island was declared a French colony. Madagascar has an area of 228,000 square miles and a population of 3,530,000.

With the exception of the British colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, Portuguese Guinea and Liberia, France claims the whole of West Africa from Cape Blanco to Tongo land and inland to the Upper and Middle Niger and considerable areas to the east of the Upper Niger, including the kingdom of Kong and neighboring territories. By the Anglo-French treaty of August 6, 1890, Great Britain recognizes as within the French sphere of influence the whole region to the south of Tunis and Algeria north of a line from Say on the Middle Niger to Barrow on Lake Chad, including all the territories which belong to Sokoto. The line of division between England and France has not been settled and war has been threatened before on this account. The total area claimed by France in West Africa is about 550,000 square miles, and it is divided into Senegal, Riviere du Sud, the Gold Coast, French Sudan, Dahomey and French Guinea.

French Congo and Gaun region is a continuous and connected territory on the right bank of the Congo. It has a total area of 500,000 square miles, and the native population is estimated at 5,000,000, with 300 Europeans in the district.

Diego-Suarez, Nosse Be and Ste. Marie were placed under the authority of the resident-general of Madagascar after the annexation of the island.

Reunion, which has belonged to France since 1764, is represented in the French Parliament. It has an area of 965 square miles and a population of 167,000. The government of Mayotte and the Comoro island, which together are about as large as Reunion, were in 1896 attached to the latter island.

On the east coast are Obock and the Somali Coast protectorate, with an area of 6,330 square miles and a population of 200,000. It is France's endeavor to connect this with the French Congo and West Africa that has led to the Fashoda affair.

Wear on Valuable Coins.

A gold coin passes from one to another 2,000,000 times before the stamp or impression upon it becomes obliterated by friction, while a silver coin changes about 3,250,000 times before it becomes entirely effaced.

Abyssinian Murder Law.

In Abyssinia it is the law that the murderer be turned over to the relatives of the dead person, they, if they please, to put him to death in the same manner in which the murdered person was removed.

British Pill Consumption.

Recent investigations have shown that the people of Great Britain swallow over 5,600,000 pills daily, or one pill a week for every person in the population.

Noble Venetian Family Now Extinct.

By the death of the widow of the last prince, the name of the Venetian family Giocannelli, that had existed since 1230, has become extinct.

## WILHELMINA'S BETROTHED

Prince William of Wied May Be the Future Husband of Holland's Pretty Queen.

The engagement of the Queen of Holland with the young German Prince of Wied may be a love match, as everybody claims, but it has a practical, everyday side to it as well, it is said. One of the principal reasons, according to a European authority, why the Queen intends to marry a member of a family of so little importance as the Prince of Wied has not yet been brought to light.

The royal family, as well as the people of Holland, want first of all to avoid the possibility that by the marriage of the



PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED.

young sovereign to a prince of a ruling family it might happen after some time that through inheritance a ruler of a foreign country might become also King of Holland. This might easily happen if the young queen should marry a prince of any ruling European house. The Dutch royal family and the people of Holland do not wish to repeat the experience which the country has had in the past. Such marriages were the reasons for the Dutch war of independence in the sixteenth century, and indirectly for the dividing of Belgium and Holland into two kingdoms in 1839.

The family of the Prince of Wied has practically no influence in Germany. The Wieds are not even ruling princes, as the rule of Napoleon in Germany. After the evacuation of Germany by the French it was considered best by the rulers of all the large German states not to restore their thrones to the smaller princes, included among whom were the Princes of Wied. The former territory of the Wieds was therefore given to Prussia in 1815, since when the Princes of Wied have been Prussian subjects, with less influence in Germany than many of the oldest noble families. Nevertheless, the Wied family is considered to be of equal birth to the other royal German families. Their title remains, but that is all, as they have very small family possessions.

Many Germans believe that there is not much love on the side of the Prince of Wied. They will not admit that as far as he is concerned his aim is not to obtain a position of influence and a fortune, both of which he lacks at present. Even if he plays only "second fiddle" in Holland as husband of the Queen and is known only as "Queen's Consort," as it was with Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, he will have quite an other and more influential position than he had in Germany as Prince of Wied. His income, too, will be far greater than he ever dared to dream of.

Frightened Into Health.

Fear is sometimes curative, although vastly less so than the opposite emotions of joy and hopeful expectation. Dr. Tuke reports the case of a man suffering greatly by the shock and fright of a railway accident. Sharp relates a similar history. Hysterical paralysis has been cured by sudden fright, although such occurrences are rarer than is generally supposed. Mischea, a celebrated physician, one of the most profound in the knowledge of mental diseases, used to write insulting anonymous letters to some of his patients in order to cure the hysterical cases. Physicians have sometimes had recourse in hysterical cases to threats or sudden fright to check dangerous symptoms when all other remedies have proved useless. Amann tells of a hysterical patient who suffered from tetanic convulsions and trances, and whose father treated her with blows and cured her. Pansanctis relates that a youth recovered his speech in the fright caused by the sight of a lion; and Herodotus, in his history, narrates that the son of Croesus was dumb, and that at the taking of Sardis, seeing a Persian with drawn sword about to kill his father, he cried out, overcome with fright: "Kill not Croesus!" and from that moment he was able to speak.

Woman Man's Best Friend.

Because she is his mother. Because she is his wife. Because without her he would be rude, rough and ungaily.

Because she can with him endure pain quietly and most joy gladly.

Because she is patient with him in illness, endures his fretfulness and "mo-mo's" him.

Because she teaches him the value of gentle words, of kindly thought and of consideration.

Because on her breast he can shed tears of repentance, and he is never reminded of them afterwards.

Because she will stick to a man through good and evil report, and always believe in him if she loves him.

A Fifth Season.

In northern Russia the month of October is characterized by features so remarkable that it is reckoned as a fifth season, coming between autumn and winter, and called the rasputnya season. It is nearly coincident in time with our Indian summer, but is more regular in its occurrence, and lasts longer. The word "rasputnya," says Mr. Trevor-Batye, a recent traveler in Russia, means "the separation of the roads." During the season bearing this name the country is impassable, owing to the thawing of the first frosts and the blocking of the streams with broken ice. The land resembles a quagmire, and even the Government postal service is suspended for a month.

The Power of Coal.

An interesting calculation has been made, which shows that the energy produced by a pound of good coal equals the work of one man for one day. One square mile of a seam of coal only four feet deep could therefore be made to exceed the work of 1,000,000 men for 50 years.

## ONLY 700 CITIZENS

Inhabit the Capital of the Falklands, Port Stanley.

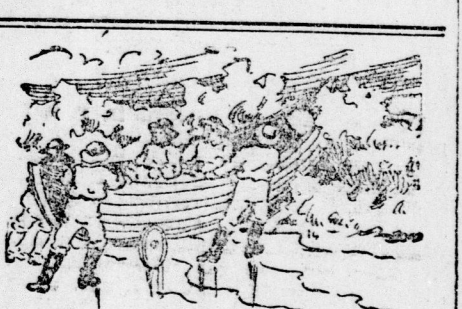
The Unique City That Will Be Headquarters of the New Naval Station of Great Britain, Which Is to Control the Magellans and Cape Horn—A Thrifty Community.

Port Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, is shortly to become a coaling and naval station of Great Britain, and the fleet whose base it will be will thus command the Magellans and Cape Horn. This capital is one of the most unique towns in the world. Frank G. Carpenter, who recently visited the city, says it has only 700 citizens, including the Governor and all his officials, but it has more thrift and business than many towns of five times its size. It is perhaps the richest capital of the world, for every one of its inhabitants has all he can eat and to spare. Port Stanley is situated on Stanley Harbor, just beyond Cape Pembroke, at the east end of East Falkland. Its harbor is a safe, land-locked bay, about half a mile wide and five miles long, with an entrance so narrow that a large ship could hardly turn about in it. Upon the south side of the harbor, running up a gently sloping hill, are a hundred or so neat one and two-story cottages. They are made of wood or stone, with ridge roofs of corrugated iron. This is Port Stanley. As you look at it from the steamer it makes you think of a German village, and as you come closer to it you find that every little house has its front yard and garden, and that the front doors of even the poorest of the cottages have vestibules. This is to shield the visitors and families from the cold wind. In nearly every window you see potted plants and flowers. Such things will not grow out of doors, and I venture that there is not a town of this size in the world which has so many green-houses and conservatories.

Beside each house is a pile of what looks like cubes of well-rotted manure. This is peat. Peat forms the fuel of the town, and it comes from the bog on the top of the hill, at the foot of which Port Stanley lies. Everyone here can get his own fuel for the digging, and nearly every householder in Port Stanley goes to the moor and chops out his own peat blocks for the winter.

Some of the houses are quite pretentious. The manager of the Falklands Company has a house containing a dozen rooms, and the cottages of the Governor cover perhaps one-quarter of an acre of ground, all of his rooms being on the ground floor. There are three churches, one of which is called the cathedral. This is presided over by the bishop of the Falklands. Another church is Roman Catholic and a third is a Baptist. There are two hotels or public houses where you can get a bed or a drink. If you want the latter you may have good Scotch whiskey for six cents a glass and Bass' stout for four cents. There is a butcher shop which sells delicious mutton at four cents a pound and fairly good beef for eight cents a pound, so you see the necessities of life are cheap.

Port Stanley has a post office at which the monthly newspaper mail averages five pounds per family. It has a postal savings bank in which the deposits now amount to \$180,000. There are only 2,000 people in the Falklands and the depositors in the postal savings bank number 350. The town has a Governor appointed by the Queen, who gets a salary of \$5,000 a year. It has other officials whose salaries foot up \$50,000 annually. It has an American Consul, a Kentuckian named Miller, who seems to be hand and glove with the Governor, and who is trying hard to earn his salary on these faraway islands, where there is no American trade and where there are not a dozen vessels in a century. The Consulate is a little cottage of three rooms and a lean-to such as could be built for \$100 in the United States. It is one of the most useless Consulates in our service, and there is no earthly reason for its existence except to give some politician a place. By the time this letter is published the present appointment will probably be back home, as an Iowa man has been chosen to succeed him.



LAUNCHING THE LIFE-BOAT.

There are greater dangers than those of the angry sea. That dire disaster, a shipwreck, kills more men and women in a generation than the sea has swallowed up since the earliest history of navigation.

There is a sure and safe life-boat ever ready to be launched for men and women who suffer from this merciless destroyer. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, laryngitis, weak lungs, spitting of blood and throat and nasal troubles. It acts directly on the lungs, driving out all impurities and disease germs. It soothes and heals the mucous membranes of the lungs, bronchial tubes, throat and nasal cavities. It restores the lost appetite, makes digestion assimilation perfect, invigorates the liver, and purifies and enriches the blood. It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food that build new and healthy tissues. It tears down, carries off and excretes the diseased and half-dead tissues upon which the germs of consumption thrive. It checks the cough and facilitates expectoration until the lungs are thoroughly cleared. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. Unlike cod liver oil, it does not build flabby flesh, but the firm, muscular tissues of health. It does not make corpulent people more corpulent. It has been tested to their cure thousands of times by the most skillful physicians, and all hope was gone. An honest dealer will not suggest some inferior substitute for the sake of a little extra selfish profit.

A man or woman who neglects consumption suffers from slow poisoning. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. All medicine dealers sell them. No other pills are "just as good."

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Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with

## Aches and Pains

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

## A Cure For All

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frostbites, Chilblains, Headaches, Toothache, Asthma, Difficult Breathing. Cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Not one hour after reading this advertisement need any one suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprain, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

## IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, swelling of the lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application. A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Croup, Spasms, Stomachic, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Flatulency and all internal pains. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief. \$2 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

## Radway's Pills

Always Reliable, Purely Vegetable.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, purgative, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Constipation, Sick Headache, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disease of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness or weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and full pain in the head, sudden depression, yellowness of the skin and sufficiency of perspiration, sick, chest, limbs and sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders. Price 25c per box. Sold by druggists, sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 71 St. Helier Street, Montreal, for Book of Advice.

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## ELEPHANT HANGED

Barnum's "Nick" Strangled for Showing Temper.

Executed at Stoke, England—Details of His Death.

[London Daily Mail.]

The second execution of an elephant by strangulation that has ever taken place in the United Kingdom occurred at Stoke-on-Trent on Saturday. The victim, as was the first elephant ever strangled in England, was the property of Messrs. Barnum & Bailey, who concluded their provincial tour at the above-named place on Saturday night.

"Nick," the victim of the deed, was the largest elephant in the herd, and until within a week or two ago, one of the best behaved. He was a "tusker," and a trick elephant besides. The monetary loss was, therefore, far beyond even the market value of an elephant of "Nick's" description, which is about £1,000.

Two or three weeks ago Mr. Conklin, the circus manager of the elephant herd, reported to Mr. Bailey that "Nick" was rapidly becoming very hard to manage. The breeding season was coming on, and "Nick's" jealousy of the other bulls was such that a sudden and ferocious attack both upon them and upon the keeper was feared at any moment.

"He has been one of my best elephants," Conklin said, "but I cannot attempt to control him if he ever runs amuck with the herd."

When the circus reached Stoke on Friday, Mr. Bailey gave orders not to take any further risks with "Nick," but to execute him on the following day. Conklin put him through the usual public appearances. On Saturday morning arrangements were made for the execution. It was held in the big tent, and took place in view of all the other elephants, possibly as a sort of warning to them of the results of disobedience.

"Nick" was led into the tent, and his four ponderous feet chained fast to heavy posts driven into the ground at proper distances. The big fellow watched the operation with strange interest and some misgiving. He had never been chained like that before, and he seemed to understand that something serious was in hand. Once or twice he uttered a short "trumpet," that was responded to feebly by his mates, and then stood shaking his ponderous body from side to side, like a ship in the trough of the sea.

Conklin succeeded in getting a heavy hemp halter about his neck, however, and a noose having been made in this, it was drawn well up to the neck and a hangman's knot arranged. The other end of the rope had been run through a block and tackle. And at a word from the hangman, the rope was pulled and the elephant was hoisted into the air.

At a given signal, when Conklin cried "All right!" the men started running with the rope in hand. At once the noose tightened about "Nick's" throat, and he tumbled to the ground, as graceless as a log. Not a groan escaped him, and in less than a minute he had ceased to move. In less than two minutes he was pronounced dead.

Prof. Cross, a Liverpool naturalist, secured the head and tusks. The tusks were 3 feet 3 inches in length, "Nick" stood 7 feet 4 inches in height, and weighed 4½ tons when he left America, on Nov. 13 of last year. He was purchased by Mr. Bailey in 1871, at a cost of £1,000.

## JAMAICA'S STAGNATION

The Alleged Cause a Lazy Population—A Relapse Since Slavery.

In 1834 slavery was abolished "by act of parliament," and widespread ruin enveloped Jamaica. The £6,000,000 sterling paid to the slaveholders, many of them living in princely style, as compensation for the destruction of their slave property and total loss of income, only accentuated the misery.

In times of prosperity money had been easily borrowed and the interest as easily paid, but now ruin overshadowed the planters, the borrowed capital had to be repaid, mortgages cleared, and very little of the £6,000,000 remained with those for whose benefit it had been voted, for it only sufficed to meet the liabilities incurred in the earlier days of improvident luxury. Immense estates lapsed into waste land—"rums," as the pathetic technical term is— and wild vegetation re-entered into possession of the broad acres which a century of slave labor had conquered from it. It had been hoped that the freed negro would continue to work, but unfortunately the "mobility" which other races see in "work for work's sake" does not come within the scope of negro vision. He only works for other considerations. So, having obtained his freedom, he was idle. Food was master's estate, and was idle. Food was in abundance around him, and he needed little more. And so it is today. The curse of a great nomadic negro population refusing to undertake regular agricultural labor lies like a black cloud of blight upon the beautiful island, and until that curse is raised by strong and

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddings, Faintness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Browsiness, Flushing, Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constipation, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, and all Turbid Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Stomach, Headache, and

Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

well-enforced vagrancy acts the property which is Jamaica's natural right is impossible. The population today is about 800,000, and out of these only one in a hundred is white. Five hundred thousand are pure blacks, and in some of the inland districts they are, at this very day, morally retrograding towards aboriginal savagery. The negro man is a power in the land, and voodooism has been abandoned, nearly every black being of "illegitimate" birth, and except that he has acquired some of the "peculiarities of civilization," the freed negro is today very little better than the African of the Congo.—Harper's Weekly.

## THEY LIVED LONG

Centenarians in Italy and How They Regulated Their Lives.

[From Omega, New York.]

A Turin physiologist, Dr. Javali, sent a series of questions to all Italians who had attained the age of 100 years. The total number to whom the applied was 274 women and 138 men. Only 52, however, out of the 833 returned answers of which he could make any practical use for the object which he had in view, namely, an account of the manner of life of persons who lived to be very old, before the conclusion that a man's constitution of body, whether tall or short, stout or lean, straight or bent, had little influence on his chances of long life. The most important point, according to the answers received, is the food. The majority of these Italian centenarians reported that they were either small meat-eaters or ate no meat at all, and that the staple diet of nearly all was vegetables and fruit. From the settlement of the country, most of the simplest wines of the country, most of them abstained. It is important to note that the majority stated that they were careful to wear warm clothing. Another point was their uniform testimony to cheerfulness of temper and avoidance of all excitement and worry about daily and hourly trifles. Sangriness and content, Dr. Javali infers, are aids to length of days. A certain degree of stoicism, also, he believes worth cultivating.

But it is very doubtful if those who live a feverish, busy-scurry life can, unless they have very excellent constitutions, and not often then, ever live 100 years. Seventy-five or eighty years ought to content the majority of mankind, until we are able to live rationally.

## THE RACE PROBLEM

Advice to Southern Negroes—Should Abjure Politics.

The race difficulties in the south and in Illinois continue to be discussed in the newspapers, but there are signs of a gradual loss of public interest in the question, which is so characteristic of the American people, and upon which Mr. McKinley is said to have relied as the best defense. That Mr. Alger had the negroes in New York have held a mass meeting, and this meeting has been followed by others in different parts of the country. The negroes, at all events, are not losing interest in the all events, are not losing interest in the matter, because they depend upon a proper evenness of the question. Notwithstanding the fact that the government owes it to itself and to its citizens to enforce the law, we do not see how the question can be finally settled without the aid of the negroes themselves; and upon this point Mr. Booker T. Washington and Mr. John C. Darcy have given their race excellent advice. It is, in effect, from doing those things which alone seem to arouse the enmity of the whites, who are determined that this shall be a "white man's government."

The negroes, by refusing to become the negroes, will not be guilty of spoils politics, but will be doing an act of cowardice, which is demanded of them in view of the great blessing which the whites have given them—that is, the blessing of freedom.

## JAPANESE MUSIC

Symphonies of Silence—New Set of Musical Sensations.

To one who never heard it it is impossible to give a definite idea of Japanese music, says the Washington Star, and to one who hears it for the first time it must either repel or strangely attract. For its fantastic intervals and fractional tones demands a totally new sense of musical appreciation and call into being a new set of musical sensations.

Notes and vibrations unknown to our scale emerges from some mysterious center, and play upon our nerves hither to dormant and undivided by us. It is as if a hitherto closed door had been suddenly thrown open. One might think that if reincarnation were true, one would find those vanished existences, reconstructed from their own Un- known, a bird which has but three notes, have I heard anything so occult.

Japanese music is like Japanese art, which with its unperceivable spirit sense and symbolism, its strange sense and brush handling, might seem method of grotesque at first, but which gradually reveals to the initiated eye mysteries within mysteries of the art of omission. So in Japanese music its methods are not ours, its climaxes come in crashes of silence in sustained and soundless pause, the notes subordinated to a silent something, an inner sense, which, while restraining, or even repressing sound, is the very ecstasy of musical sensation.

POLICE FORCE OF ONE OFFICER. There is one country in the world, and probably one only, which gets along with a single policeman. That is Iceland.

Iceland is peopled by the descendants of Vikings, including many famous warriors and heroes, but they are so law-abiding that they have no need of policemen.

The solitary officer, in spite of his great responsibility, has a very easy time. He is maintained more for ornament and dignity than for use. The Icelanders think it would not be a disgrace to have a policeman, and so they keep one.

The Iceland police force is large in one sense. Its member is six feet high, broad shouldered and handsomely uniformed.

## LOST NAME OF OUR GOD

Jehovah Not Thought Of Until 1517 A.D.—The Hebrew Bible Contained the Consonants Only.

[By Prof. Wilbur Fletcher Steele, D.D., Cliff School of Theology, University Park, Col.]

All are now hearing it hinted, as for a century past all scholarly readers of the Hebrew Bible have fully known, that the true form and pronunciation of the name of the Deity of the Jews, and of the Christians after them, is in doubt and uncertainty.

Many will stoutly resent this, in fright and indignation, affirming that his name is Jehovah. True it is that in the English Bible this word occurs five times, all in the Old Testament. But this very word "Jehovah" seems not to have been thought of, spoken, heard or written prior to 1517 A.D., a time comparatively recent. Pray, by what name, then, was our God known before that notable year?

This question will stare many in the face from the pages of a recently published form of the English Bible, which in some of its features is excellent, but in many respects will be astonishing not to say repulsive. When the Revised Version made its appearance, and it was discovered that the word Sheol, or Hades, was often substituted for the word hell, it was at once brushed aside as a mistake. So, now, upon the appearance of the work referred to, not a few will bitterly cry, "They have taken away our Lord!"

As a fair sample of this rendering and representation of the name of our God, the Third Psalm may be cited:

O JHVH, how many are my foes! Many are rising against me!

Many are they who say of me: For him is no help in his God.

But thou art a shield, O JHVH, about me; My pride; hence I hold my head high.

I call upon JHVH aloud, From His holy mountain He answers.

I lay me down, and I sleep; I awake, for JHVH sustains me.

I fear not hundreds of thousands, Who are marshaled on all sides against me.

Arise, O JHVH! help me, my God! Thou shalt smite the jaws of all who despise me.

Thou breakest the teeth of the wicked. Victory belongs unto JHVH, Bestow on thy people Thy blessing.

Similarly will the conforming Twenty-third read:

JHVH is my shepherd.

And the Thirty-fourth:

I will bless JHVH at all times, My soul shall make her boast in JHVH.

But why this blasphemy and brutality? Upon the ground can be justified this heartless mutilation of the blessed word of God?

Upon the ground that truth is more wholesome than falsehood. Salvation can be based only on fact. The fact so chillingly laid bare above is due to the following history. The Hebrew Bible, like all early Hebrew literature, when first written contained only the consonants of the words. We are wont even more fully to condense words, as pks., mngs., mts., etc.

JHVH S M SHEPHERD, I SHALL NOT WANT.

Of course the Hebrews knew perfectly well that vowels to insert as they read. But about 600 A.D., when the teachers among them feared that the true method of pronouncing their language might be forgotten, the vowel sounds began to be represented by dots and dashes in, over and under the letters. Excepting this, over and under the first word, that Psalm would appear in the present Hebrew Bible:

JHVH IS MY SHEPHERD, I SHALL NOT WANT.

Now, as to the first word, called the unpronounceable four-letter word. About the time of the captivity the Hebrews began to regard the name of their God, JHVH, however they may have formerly pronounced it, as far too sacred to speak. Hence, whenever they say or read it, they adopt the plan of saying the word "Adonai," or, My Lord, for and instead of it.

To the following history, we may suppose that 100 years ago our language was written without vowels. Then one would read in a certain inscription that:

WASHINGTON WAS THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Suppose that during some great revival of patriotism the name was revived, and that it is blasphemy to utter it, and that upon meeting it in reading we should say instead, "My Master." When, later yet, the teachers conclude it best to put in the word "vowel" they will insert in all the other words their proper vowels. But in the great and sacred name they will insert not its proper vowels, but those rather of "My Master," the words invariably uttered in its stead.

Thus vocalized, the inscription would appear:

WASHINGTON WAS THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

Suppose still further that long afterward the Koreans become religiously interested in our history and literature and learn to read our records. Very innocently would they read, think and speak of the great Washington as the American Saint, in sublime ignorance of the consonants of "Washington" and the vowels of "My Master." The thing, therefore, is no word or name at all, but a hybrid, having no conceivable meaning. It is as much a mongrel as was the fellow kneeling before the Bible in the story.

The voice of Isaac, of whom he said: "The voice is the hands of Esau," but the hands are the hands of Esau.

Similarly, since the Captivity, whenever the Jew saw or sees the consonants of the name of his Deity, JHVH, he always says, "Adonai," which means "My Lord." When throughout the Bible they put in signs for the vowels at the time before named, to the consonants of this sacred Name added—Lo—Lord, which is ever pronounced as JHVH. But it is just as much a mongrel as would be WASHINGTON, and our blunder is as great as that of the supposed Korean.

Little kindergarten Americans would laugh in their sleeves upon hearing the Korean feelingly allude to our "Washington," and with just as much

fitness may the Jew smile aloud when he hears us Christians speak of Jehovah!

JHVH, in exactly that form, occurs thousands of times in the Jew's Synagogue Bible. He sacredly and superstitiously refrains from pronouncing it, and probably does not know how to do so. Upon coming to it he says instead, My Lord. The Greeks, Latins, Germans and ourselves have gone even further, having actually cut out the sacred Name, and printed in its place the word Lord in large and small capitals, save in the five places in our English Bible.

Now it is proposed to print the difficulty just as it is, and let everybody do what he can and please with it. If at sight of the JHVH one says "The Lord," he will be consciously doing just that which in ignorance he was doing before. Or he may listen to some of those who are searching high and low for the original vowels which went with the letters JHVH, and may choose to say Jah-veh, or even better, Yah-we.

Thankful are we, however, that we have learned that God is Love, whatever he may have been called in ancient days.—Independent (New York).

FOES FOR CENTURIES

France and England Have Fought Twenty-Two Times Since the Norman Conquest.

Since the Norman conquest, 22 times have England and France been locked in a death-struggle. The last 150 years the two nations have fought each other twenty-three, always for the same thing, and France has invariably gone to the wall. Our last five wars with France were one prolonged struggle for sea power—that is, for trade, territory, and wealth. During this period of struggle the population of England and Wales never exceeded 9,000,000, and never during this period were the people of France fewer than 27,000,000. In the year of Waterloo there were 28,000,000 of French, and only 14,000,000 of English in England. Now all is changed. The French have increased by 10,000,000 in 94 years. The English have increased by more than 20,000,000. Ireland, which was seething in rebellion in 1798, is now not only potent, but the quiet and partially contented. The quiet and partially contented. The quiet and partially contented.

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## TODAY'S MARKETS

New York Stocks.  
Reported by F. H. Butler, 15 and 18 Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

| Yesterday's       | Open.   | High.   | Low.    | 2:30.   |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Atchafalca        | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  |
| Atchafalca Pfd.   | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| C. & N. W.        | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  |
| C. & N. W. Pfd.   | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| Bay State Gas     | 2 1/2   | 2 1/2   | 2 1/2   | 2 1/2   |
| Chicago Gas       | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| N. Y. Gas         | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Gen. Electric     | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  |
| L. & N.           | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| Man.              | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Mo. P.            | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Omaha             | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   |
| P. E.             | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Reading           | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  |
| N. Y. Central     | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| W. U. Tel.        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Wapash            | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  |
| W. U. Tel. Pfd.   | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Brooklyn Transit  | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   |
| U. Pacific        | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   |
| Leather Trust     | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  |
| Lead              | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Sugar             | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 |
| Tobacco           | 11 1/2  | 11 1/2  | 11 1/2  | 11 1/2  |
| Southern Ry. Pfd. | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Jersey Central    | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   |
| N. E. Pfd.        | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  |
| N. E. Pfd.        | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  |

Toronto Stock Market.

| Yesterday's       | Open.   | High.   | Low.    | 2:30.   |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Atchafalca        | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  | 18 1/2  |
| Atchafalca Pfd.   | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  | 50 1/2  |
| C. & N. W.        | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  | 12 1/2  |
| C. & N. W. Pfd.   | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/2 |
| Bay State Gas     | 2 1/2   | 2 1/2   | 2 1/2   | 2 1/2   |
| Chicago Gas       | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| N. Y. Gas         | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Gen. Electric     | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  | 27 1/2  |
| L. & N.           | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  | 63 1/2  |
| Man.              | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Mo. P.            | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Omaha             | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   |
| P. E.             | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Reading           | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  | 19 1/2  |
| N. Y. Central     | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| W. U. Tel.        | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Wapash            | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  | 22 1/2  |
| W. U. Tel. Pfd.   | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Brooklyn Transit  | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   |
| U. Pacific        | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   | 7 1/2   |
| Leather Trust     | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  |
| Lead              | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  | 10 1/2  |
| Sugar             | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 |
| Tobacco           | 11 1/2  | 11 1/2  | 11 1/2  | 11 1/2  |
| Southern Ry. Pfd. | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  | 42 1/2  |
| Jersey Central    | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   | 9 1/2   |
| N. E. Pfd.        | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  | 37 1/2  |
| N. E. Pfd.        | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  | 75 1/2  |

Toronto Produce Market.

TORONTO, Dec. 20.—Wheat is quiet, at 67c for red and white. Manitoba wheat is firm, at 68c for No. 1 hard grinding in transit, and 75c for Midland. Flour is dull, at 35c for cars of straight roller in barrels west. Millfeed is firm, at \$14 to \$15 for bran according to quality, and \$12 for corn. No. 1 west. Buckwheat scarce and firm, at 47c west. Rye firm, at 50c to 51c west. Corn steady, at 34c for Canada yellow west, and 44c for American, Toronto freights. Peas firm, at 27 1/2c to 28c west. Eggs steady, at 20c to 22c for new laid, 17c for fresh, and 15c for hatched. Butter—The offerings are fair, there is a good demand, and the market is steady at 13 1/2c to 15c for good lake rolls, 12c to 13 1/2c for dairy tubs, creamery is steady, at 20c to 21c for prints and 19c to 20c for packed. Dressed hogs—The offerings are fair, the demand is active, and the market is steady, at 45c to 46c and 45c for cars of weights here, and 45c to 46c.

English Markets.

Liverpool, Dec. 20.—Closing. Wheat—Spot firm, No. 1 red western, firm, 65 1/2d; No. 1 red northern spring, firm, 65 1/2d; No. 1 Cal. 65d to 66 1/2d; No. 1 cash, 65 1/2d. Corn—American mixed, spot old, firm, 30 1/2d; futures steady, Dec. quiet, 30 1/2d; Jan. 30 1/2d; March, quiet, 30 1/2d. Flour—St. Louis winter, steady, 8s. 6d.; Canadian 8s. 10d. Pork—Prime mess, fine western, dull, 50s; 60, medium, western, dull, 47s; 60, extra, India mess, dull, 65s; 60, medium, western, dull, 47s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., easy, 34s; Bacon—Dull; Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs., 50s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs., 55s; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs., 55s; clear middles, heavy, 35 to 45 lbs., dull, 57s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., dull, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 35s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., dull, 22s. Lard—Prime western, dull, 27s 6d. Butter—Finest American, 88s; good, 65s. Cheese—Common steady, 42s. Canned—American finest white, steady, 47s 6d; colored, steady, 48s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 29s 3d. Cottonseed oil—Lard oil refined, dull, 14s 9d. Turpentine spirits—Strong, 31s 3d. Hops—At London (Pacific coast), dull, 44s to 45s 1/2d.

Chicago Exchange

| Following are the fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade furnished by F. H. Butler, broker, Masonic Temple, Phone 1278. | Open.  | High.  | Low.   | Close. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Wheat—Dec.                                                                                                                  | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| May                                                                                                                         | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Corn—Dec.                                                                                                                   | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| May                                                                                                                         | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Oats—Dec.                                                                                                                   | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| May                                                                                                                         | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 | 25 1/2 |
| Pork—Jan.                                                                                                                   | 9 1/2  | 9 1/2  | 9 1/2  | 9 1/2  |
| May                                                                                                                         | 9 1/2  | 9 1/2  | 9 1/2  | 9 1/2  |
| Lard—Jan.                                                                                                                   | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  |
| May                                                                                                                         | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  | 5 1/2  |
| Ribs—Jan.                                                                                                                   | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2  |
| May                                                                                                                         | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2  | 4 1/2  |
| Put—60% Calls—67 1/2                                                                                                        |        |        |        |        |

American Markets.

BUFFALO, Dec. 20.—Spring wheat—No. 1 hard, 76 1/2c; No. 1 northern, 73 1/2c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red, 72 1/2c to 73c; No. 1 white, 72 1/2c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 37 1/2c; No. 3 corn, 36 1/2c, on track. Oats—No. 2 white, 32c, on track.

DETROIT, Dec. 20.—Wheat—White, cash, 69 1/2c; No. 2 red, cash and Dec., 69c; May, 70 1/2c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 20.—Wheat—Cash, 70c; Dec., 70 1/2c; May, 71c. Corn—Cash and Dec., 35c; May, 35 1/2c. Oats—Cash, 27c; May, 27 1/2c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 20.—Wheat—Cash, 67 1/2c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Flour—Receipts, 32,384 barrels; sales, 2,700 packages; state and western quiet and lower. Rye flour—Dull; sales, 150 barrels; good to fair, 35 to 35 1/2c; choice to fancy, 35 1/2 to 35 3/4c. Wheat—Receipts, 400,000 bu.; sales, 275,000 bu.; options opened lower in response to bearish cables and further weakened under liquidation. March, 74 1/2c; May, 75 1/2c; Dec., 73 1/2c to 73 3/4c. Rye—Quiet; state, 56 1/2c to 57c; No. 2 western, 61 1/2c. Corn—Receipts, 155,025 bu.; sales, 20,000 bu.; options sustained by higher cables and wet weather. May, 40 1/2c; Dec., 40 1/2c to 40 3/4c. Oats—Re-

ceipts, 50,400 bu.; dull; track, white state and western, 34c to 37c. Butter—Receipts, 6,453 packages; firm; western creamery, 15c to 21c. Cheese—Receipts, 4,081 packages; very firm; large white and colored, 10 1/2c to 10 3/4c; small do, 10 1/2c to 11c. Eggs—Receipts, 6,893 packages; firm. Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, steadier. Coffee—Firm. Hops—Quiet. Lead—Firm. Bullion, \$3 55; exchange, \$3 80 to \$3 82 1/2. Potatoes—Steady.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Hogs—Receipts, 35,000; left over, 7,500; market steady to 5c lower than yesterday; light, \$3 15 to \$3 27 1/2; mixed, \$3 25 to \$3 45; heavy, \$3 15 to \$3 47 1/2; rough, \$3 15 to \$3 75; Yorkers, \$3 30. Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; steady to strong; beefs, \$3 90; cows steady and light, \$2 to \$4 75; Texas steers, \$2 20 to \$4 55; stockers and feeders, \$2 80 to \$4 30.

## PERFUME

In pretty packages, atomizers and cut glass bottles. A new importation received for this season's trade direct from the leading manufacturers such as

Piver,  
Pinaud,  
Houbigant,  
Roger & Gallet.

W. T. STRONG & CO.  
Chemists, 184 Dundas St.

LATEST "PROBS"

Toronto, Dec. 20—11 a.m.—Probabilities for the lower lakes region for the next twenty-four hours: clearing; mild weather; gradually clearing; mild weather; Wednesday—Fair and mild.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—Ex-Ald. George Olmsted is being urged to offer himself for re-election in No. 2 ward, and has promised to consider the matter.

—The Christian Endeavor Societies of St. James' Church, South London, gave a delightful entertainment at the Old Men's Home last night, which is needless to say, was greatly appreciated by the inmates.

—John Brennan was arraigned before Judge Edward Elliott this morning for sentence, having pleaded guilty to stealing a bicycle from W. Mann & Co. Brennan was sent down for six months, to the Central Prison.

—Hugh McCurdy made his 67th appearance as a drunk before Magistrate Parke at the police court this morning. He was allowed to go. Michael Dunn, a vagrant, went down for a month in default of a \$5 fine. Archibald McDonald, a drunk, was remanded for a week.

—Mrs. Ann Doney, an old resident of London, passed away yesterday at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. H. Grenfell, 140 Wellington street, aged 73 years. Deceased was the widow of James Joseph Doney, of Bruce Mines, Alameda. Chronic bronchitis was the cause of death. The funeral (private) will take place tomorrow afternoon.

—The sittings of the county court were resumed this morning before Judge Edward Elliott. The one case disposed of was that of Mrs. Rachel Watson vs. Mrs. A. McAlpine and Archibald McAlpine, an action to recover \$250 on a promissory note, with interest. Judgment for plaintiff, \$267 50 and costs; J. B. McKillop, for plaintiff; U. A. Buchner, for defendant.

—The second of a series of twilight organ recitals will be given by Mr. W. H. Hewlett in Dundas Center Methodist Church next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Alfred D. Sturrock, at the celebrated harp, late soloist at the Cathedral, Toronto, and the Dominion Methodist Church, Ottawa, will assist. The recital promises to be a most enjoyable one.

—James Whittaker, of North Dorchester, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Ward and Northgreaves on a charge of fraud, preferred by Dennis Collins, of West London. It is alleged that Whittaker purchased a horse from J. H. McMechan, for \$50, and gave a lien note. On Oct. 27, Whittaker gave a lien note. On Nov. 1, he disposed of the horse to Mr. McMechan and not being paid, Mr. McMechan recovered the horse from Mr. Collins. Whittaker was brought before Squire R. F. Lacey last night and remanded to appear on Saturday next.

—At the last regular meeting of the Lodge Princess of Wales the election of officers was the feature of the evening. The following were chosen: President, Sister Cripps; vice-president, Sister Ninkins; chaplain, Sister Hoop; secretary, Sister Smith (retained); treasurer, Sister Dyson; medical officer, Bro. Dr. English; first guide, Sister Deeley; second guide, Sister Patton; third guide, Sister Nichol; fourth guide, Sister Blanchard; inside guard, Sister Leonard; outside guard, Sister Russell; trustees, Sisters Deeley and Patton; auditors, Sisters Cripps and Hopper; and Bro. Ninkins. The meeting closed with singing the "National Anthem."

CLOT OF BLOOD ON THE HEART.

Agnes T. Oliver, who lived near St. Marys, died at an early hour this morning at 505 English street, where she was visiting. Her death was very sudden, and due to a clot of blood on the heart. The remains were conveyed to St. Marys this afternoon for interment.

The cruiser Cincinnati ran full speed

up a rock at Santiago, clearly defined in the charts, but not buoyed. She is probably not seriously damaged.

A dispatch to the New York Herald from Havana says Yellow Jack has cleaned its first victim among the American troops—a member of the Second Volunteer Engineers.

William Steele, former cashier of the wrecked Chestnut street (Philadelphia) National Bank, was today sentenced to six years' and six months' imprisonment and \$300 fine.

The Berlin provincial court has acquitted Mr. Frank Knaak of New York, of the charge of lese majeste, in referring to Emperor William as "a sheep's head," because, it appears, Mr. Knaak was intoxicated when he committed the offense.

## TOOK THE ADVANTAGE

Ald. McPhillips and Douglass

Strike Off About 75 Names

In the Wards Where They Seek Re-election—Those Whom They

Attacked.

As a result of the revision of the voters' list yesterday, some 75 names were struck from the roll for various causes, such as not being entitled to vote on income, as not being tenants, or not being owners, etc. The big majority of those stricken from the list were at tacked on the ground of being ineligible to vote on income, as they were otherwise qualified. The whole matter seems to be that Ald. McPhillips and Ald. Douglass took advantage of this technicality to better the chances of their election. The great bulk of the names dealt with are in wards 1 and 2, where Ald. McPhillips and Ald. Douglass respectively are seeking re-election. There were, however, many more stricken off in ward 1 than in ward 2. The following were struck from the list principally in respect of income:

A. D. Aikenhead, Adair, Abraham, Maxwell Armstrong, S. J. T. Brown, J. K. Ball, J. Barnhart, Claude Brown, George Bayley, H. Buttery, Thomas A. B. Brockschire, J. M. Breen, Wm. Brodison, D. M. Cameron, C. E. A. Carr, J. D. Clarke, John Durand, D. B. Dewar, Ben Dwyer, Cecil Fife, G. Gammage, Janet Gammage, R. H. Geise, Kosomond Greig, E. H. Haynes, James Herrick, Jacob Harris, James Harris, W. J. Hyman, Thomas Horsman, Robert Hardy, George W. Hayes, W. R. Jarmain, J. D. Keenleyside, F. C. LeGrange, Will Long, A. E. Lennox, John Milne, Nathaniel Mills, L. G. Mercer, J. G. Mencham, Alex. Macfie, John A. Moody, J. Moore, B. S. Murray, R. D. Millar, Alex. Milne, H. H. Middleton, George McBroom, John K. McLeod, J. G. McIntosh, J. M. McPherson, B. C. McCann, R. McKenna, J. A. Nelles, C. B. Niles, John O'Hearn, John Dringle, A. E. Patterson, Joseph Pigot, Mrs. John Peters, M. R. Rowland, Geo. W. Stuart, T. Saddler, George A. Somerville, James Shillington, Alex. Tytler, John Waters, C. A. Whitman, W. J. Willis, Edward Wrigley, Samuel Williams, Margaret Walsh, J. D. Young.

The following were added for various

causes: Alex. Arnett, Geo. Brown, W. H. L. Bennett, H. Burt, Wm. Brown, Mrs. Brodison, J. H. Chalmers, Harry Campbell, George E. Chittick, John Clayton, Richard Elson, Wm. Fields, Charles B. Gower, Herbert Gower, Jas. Herron, Charles Hendridge, W. H. Holland, J. H. Leathorn, Walter R. Lindsay, J. R. Monson, W. J. Mulloy, John R. Minihnick, George F. Morris, Jeremiah McDonald, Mrs. Geo. McGuire, Joseph Pigot, F. P. Perrin, E. E. Parsons, Walter W. Teale, W. E. Thorpe, Louise L. Turner, Harry Warner, Aaron Wolf, Isaac Waterman, W. A. Wilson, W. Westby.

From the above it would appear that

the efforts of Mr. McPhillips and Mr. Douglass were not applied to purge the list so much as for personal or political purposes.

SUCCESSFUL

MODELITES

Result of the Recent Examinations at

London and Strathroy.

The following is the result of the

Model School examination, ranged in order of merit in teaching:

LONDON.

C. L. Gilliland, J. L. M. Coughlin, J. L. W. J. Stevenson, s.c.; Jennie O'Brien, J. L. Jessie, A. McCall, J. L. J. E. Kiger, J. L. S. McMillan, J. L. Jennie Grant, J. L. O. M. Walker, pr.; Margaret Knowles, s.c.; W. A. Robb, J. L. Katie McLachlin, J. L. D. Egan, pr.; Nellie Kerr, J. L. E. J. Rogers, J. L. G. A. Ramsay, pr.; J. L. Margaret Fraser, pr.; Jessie McIntosh, J. L. A. J. George, J. L. Edith D. Sawens, J. L.; Nina McGregor, J. L.; L. M. Claris, J. L.; L. A. Showler, J. L.; E. N. Finlayson, pr.; F. L. Beare, J. L.; F. J. Dodson, J. L.; Margaret Kingston, pr.; J. G. Bice, pr.

STRATHROY.

E. E. Landford, J. L.; G. E. Trueman, s.c.; M. Milliken, J. L.; A. Newton, pr.; E. D. Stewart, J. L.; L. N. Douglas, J. L.; A. M. Patterson, J. L.; J. A. Watson, J. L.; M. G. Quarry, J. L.; D. E. Johnson, s.c.; S. L. senior leaving; J. L. junior leaving; pr. primary.

NO CHRISTMAS

THIS YEAR

Nor Any Year Without a Visit to the

Palace of Flowers.

December without Christmas would be as great a misnomer as Christmas without flowers. Nowadays people of taste consider flowers and plants as the sweetest and best, the most desirable and appreciated of all the myriad items in the Christmas present list. What could exceed the pleasure of being the recipient of a graceful plant, a glistening rubber plant, a stately and handsome lovely dracena, or any of the thousand and one varieties of decorative and flowering plants offered by Gammage & Sons, corner of Dundas and Clarence streets? For many recurring Christmas presents.

Woman's ruling passion crops out in

her desire to rule a husband.

Cupid puts in a good deal of his time at target practice.

A Pair Of Ladies'

Fashionable Furrier.

Fur Gauntlets—a nice Double Ruff or Capeline. We have some lovely ones in stock right now.

The steamer Gallia, which arrived at

Halifax Monday, from Liverpool, brought 553 soldiers and a number of officials of the army. The vessel had a rough winter passage.

Gen. Kourapatkine, Russian minister

of war, has been summoned to meet the czar in St. Petersburg, to consult as to means of quelling the mutiny of Finnish soldiers, who refuse to serve in the Russian army outside of Finland.

## DO NOT LIKE BEING IGNORED

Farmers Incensed at the City

Council's Action

Upon the Petition for the Dismissal of

Market Clerk Wilson—The Long-Promised Financial Statement Will Be Given Next Year.

A number of farmers on the market this morning were greatly incensed at the action of the city council last night in throwing out the petition for the dismissal of Market Clerk Wilson, without giving the petitioners a chance to substantiate their claims. The solicitors for the petitioners, Messrs. Jarvis & Vining, have other large petitions, which will soon be ready to be presented to the council. And they asked that the matter be referred to committee, so that they might enter into specific details and give evidence when the other petitions were ready. What particularly incensed some of the council's critics was the remark of an alderman that so long as the clerk pleased citizens, it made no difference about his treatment of outsiders.

Two changes have been made in the

polling places announced for the municipal elections:

The polling place in division 6 of No. 1 ward will be at Geo. Stevenson's, 189 Simcoe street, instead of D. B. O'Hearn's house, Richmond street.

In division 1, ward 5, the polling place will be John Bromfield's house, Wellington road, instead of Mrs. Walton's house, High street.

The change in the latter place is on account of a scarlet fever patient. The reason for the other change was D. O'Hearn's objection to having his house used.

The promised financial statement was

not forthcoming at the council meeting last night. No. 3 committee was the only one the standing of which was given. It was as follows:

Estimate. Expenditure.

Market ..... \$1,600 \$1,419 29  
Street watering..... 5,900 6,424 08  
Street lighting..... 24,000 22,108 97  
Fire Department..... 16,520 14,308 54  
Water ..... 9,100 9,100 00  
Pavilion ..... \$56,920 \$54,899 68

Accounts outstanding amount to \$3,464 84, thus the



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A Nicely-Framed Picture.  
See our fine assortment.  
**H. N. HUNT,**  
190 Dundas Street.

THE QUEEN OF  
THE SEASON

"Don't be unhappy about me; I am not much hurt—I am not, indeed."  
"He mistakes you for me," whispered Vivien, coming forward and clasping between her own hand her madly dazed not touch. "I am here, Aymer. Do you not know me yet?"

For some days Lord Esseyln was really ill and feverish, but afterwards his recovery was rapid, and he merrily protested that he should be well before his nurses had had time to get tired of the task of waiting on him. How his injuries were received he never attempted to explain, and when Vivien, who took the trouble to visit the place where he was found, expressed her surprise that he had fallen from the steps which were comparatively so easy to climb, he contented himself with reminding her that he always had been an unlucky fellow, finding danger where no one else ever discovered it. He even listened with the greatest meekness to the countless accusations on his inconsiderate conduct in scrambling about like a schoolboy, and keeping her and Viva in attendance upon him when they ought to be in the town preparing for the coming season.

As soon as a real obstacle occurred to prevent it, Lady Esseyln was all eagerness to be on the wing for the metropolis, and she fretted and murmured at her enforced stay at Burchchurch, till Aymer, who soon began to limp about with the aid of a stick, insisted that he was quite equal to the journey.

"I do not think you are," Vivien retorted. "Why not remain here a little longer, and ask your Phis Achates, Sir Innis, to come and share your solitude?" then mamma and I could leave you without compunction."

"Hatherfield did offer to come as soon as he heard of my accident," Aymer replied; "but I declined with thanks, for I like him too well to expose him again to the snubs you and the dear mamma inflict upon him."

Vivien had to bite her lips to keep back the torrent of bitter words thronging to them; then it was her brother's fault he had not followed her, and not doubtless imagined that it was with her concurrence his proffered visit declined. She made such an abrupt exit that Aymer had to ring for a servant to come and collect the papers and periodicals that had been left behind, and Cressida, meeting her on the stairs, came in to ask confidentially what the earl could have done to make Viva look so dreadfully strange.

Under these circumstances no one regretted that Aymer persisted in declaring that he was able to travel, and a telegram, announcing their coming, to the servants at the Esseyln's town house in Belgravia, was promptly dispatched.

Not once had the young earl seen Marie since that forgiving hand was held out to her on the morning after his fall. He knew it was by her that his books and writing materials were so deftly arranged every morning; and the cushions of his reclining chair placed so as to give him all the support and rest he still needed. It was Marie, too, who, on hearing that he complained of the messes sent up by the woman engaged pro tem, to act as cook, decided to the kitchen and not only devised dishes, such as only a Frenchwoman is supposed to be capable of concocting, but sent up the tray with his luncheon or dinner so tastefully adorned with flowers that his eye was gratified as well as his palate.

Though always eager to devote herself to his service, she carefully avoided his presence, till he wearied to behold her. He even racked his brain to find excuses for requiring trifles from his sister's desk or jewel box, which Vivien would ring for her maid to bring to him; but Marie, as if divining his motives, generally contrived to delegate the task to another, and remain invisible.

However, he consoled himself with the thought that she could not always avoid him, and was telling himself that a time must come when he could insist on knowing of what she accused him, as he limped one morning into the breakfast-room at an earlier hour than usual.

It was the day appointed for the journey to town, and Marie was addressing some cards for the luggage, when the entrance of the earl made her start up to hurry away. But she could reach only the opposite side of the hall, when he had dropped the cane, with which he sustained himself, and seemed in danger of falling. She flew to his assistance, and when, with her aid, he was seated in his chair, she was detained by his gentle grasp of her arm, until she ventured at last to glance at him. Yes, at last she saw how wan, how weak the sufferings he had endured so bravely had made him. And she shuddered as she gazed.

One swift look, and all pride, all reserve, thrown aside, she was on her knees beside him, weeping bitterly, and praying him to pardon her. He had endured so much, and yet he had spared her!

"Indeed, I thought you were un hurt," she sobbed. "I could not have left you

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... Cheese  
JUST ARRIVED.

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169 DUNDAS ST.

WE GIVE  
in  
TRADING  
STAMPS

stretched on the rocks, tortured with pain, exposed to the chill winds of the night, and I know how hopeless you were! I have been your enemy? I have disliked, nay, despised you; but I was not capable of a revenge so cruel, so heartless as this would have been. Oh, say that you believe me! that you acquit me of malice so unwomanly and so deliberate."

"Be calm, petite," he answered earnestly. "I have never cherished a reproachful thought of you. There is some frightful mystery at the root of the strange, and will venture to say, caustic, prejudices you try to cherish. Without your aid I cannot fathom this mystery or exonerate myself. Why not, then, be frank, and say what has led you to doubt and despise me, and let me have a chance of convincing you of my innocence."

"If you could do this—but it is impossible. I did not come here till I had assured myself beyond a doubt that I was justified in so doing."  
"You were prepared to dislike me, and yet you came to live beneath my roof!" she exclaimed, regarding her with reproachful astonishment. "Nay, you said just now that you are my enemy; then your motives for coming to us were motives that disgrace you!"

Her cheeks grew crimson, and she drew herself up haughtily; but only to let her head drop on her bosom in shame.

"You are right. My reasons for accepting the situation I hold reflect no credit on me. Yet I did not think so when I first proposed to do so. I felt no compunction when I promised myself that I would either find some way of making you suffer as you have made another suffer, or put it out of your power to boast of your greatness."

"Of whom are you speaking?" asked Aymer, uneasily. "I will not deny that while I was abroad I committed many follies; but none that have troubled my conscience much."

"I do not doubt that," was the bitter retort. "Men of your stamp break hearts to amuse themselves, and saying, 'We meant no harm,' pass on without inquiring what has befallen the poor butterfly they have crushed."

"Marie, as I hope for heaven, I have never yet said in sober earnest to living woman, 'I love you.' A passing flirtation, a few jesting compliments, or a kiss snatched from willing lips, are all of which I have to accuse myself."

"Who told you spoke of wrong done to one of my own sex? Was it that conscience whose promptings trouble you so little? And is it thus you justify yourself? Is it not as I have said—the poor girl who listens to your tender whizzers, and devoutly believes that you mean what you say, will surely rue it her life long? The vows she treasures and trusts, you speak of as passing flatteries, and the jest of the hour."

"You are terribly severe in your judgment," said Aymer, flushing and wincing. "Yet I say again that you are taking an exaggerated view of any follies I may have committed in the past."

"I wish I dare believe you!" Marie murmured. "But, no; it is because your memory is treacherous, and the past is no longer remembered, that you speak thus."

"On my soul, Marie," was the eager reply. "Your good opinion is so precious to me, that I would rather lay bare every weakness of which I have been guilty, than willfully deceive you. Tell me my fault, and by the heaven above us, I will do all that lies in my power to atone for it!"

"Mademoiselle," said a servant, putting his head in at the door. "Lady Vivien's bell has rung twice, and the countess's maid is inquiring for you."

"I go," said Marie, refusing to see the entreating gesture of Aymer, who would have detained her still. But on the threshold she looked back, and lifted hand to say: "I will remember your vow, and claim its fulfillment before the summer has wholly waned."

Her mysterious speeches and reproaches kept Aymer's mind so fully occupied all day, that he had no time to question of the sister and the countess at random, and was so unusually silent, that by the time they reached town Vivien was seriously uneasy, imagining as she did that the fatigue of crossing the Solent and subsequent jolting on the railway had tried him more than he would confess.

[To be Continued.]

## ON A BRIDGE

A Biddulph Man's Narrow Escape—His Horse Killed.

Exeter, Ont., Dec. 20.—A serious accident occurred here yesterday afternoon. William Kelly, of Biddulph, was driving his team and sleigh up the railroad track to the Sauble bridge, when the team stopped.

Kelly, who, it is said, was under the influence of liquor, was determined to drive them across the bridge, and whipped them up. They started and ran about half way across, when one of them got his leg down between the timbers of the bridge and fell. The other horse was got off all right. It was fortunate the trains were late. There would likely have been a bad smashup. Mr. Kelly got off without being hurt.

What She Believes.

"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine because I have seen its good effects in the case of my mother. She has taken it when she was weak and her health was poor, and she says she knows of nothing better to build her up and make her feel strong."

Bessie M. Knowles, Upper Wood Harbor, N. S.

HOOD'S PILLS cures all liver ills. Mailed for 25 cents by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Agents from the Congo Free State are scouring the Congo for the far east for 50,000 coolies to be shipped to the Congo by the end of the year.

Give you a creepy feeling—bedbugs. Get rid of them with Persic Bedbug Exterminator. At your dealer's or Pickard's Bedbug Company, Limited, Stouffville.

In a recently discovered Roman tomb the skeleton of a woman was found which had a complete set of false teeth, beautifully wrought in pure gold.

Pain in the Back. Being troubled off and on with pains in my back, caused by constipation. I tried several kinds of pills I had seen advertised, and to put the truth in a nut shell, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the only pills that have proved effectual in my case. I can heartily recommend them.

JOHN DEVLIN, John Devlin, Unionville, Ont.

In a golf match at Raynes Park, England recently a lark flying across the grounds was hit by a golf ball and decapitated.

Is your electric bell a constant source of trouble and expense? It will be kept in permanent repair for only 50 cents per year. All bells will be repaired same day as notice is received. R. M. MILLAR, 434 Talbot street. 15 ct.

DASHED OVER  
THE TRESTLE!

Fearful Plunge of an Indiana Express Train.

A Lineman's Fatal Fall—One Soldier Killed and Eight Injured—Drowning Accidents.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 20.—During a fire in the stables at Fort Adams last night a gun exploded, killing Pte. Sullivan, of battery A, Seventh Artillery, and injuring eight other soldiers. All the horses were saved, but the stables of the Light Battery F, Fourth Artillery, were destroyed.

## OVER A TRESTLE.

Indianapolis, Dec. 20.—The Indianapolis express, due to arrive in this city at 3:55 a.m., left the tracks west of a high trestle near the Indiana, Decatur and Southwestern road, near Guilford station. The train passed over the trestle, which was 60 feet long, with seven coaches off the rails, and bumping along the ties. The rear car had just left the trestle when a spreading of the rails ahead of the baggage car piled the seven cars into a heap. The baggage car and smoker were ground almost into splinters, and all of the cars were badly wrecked. There were about 50 passengers on the train, and not a woman or a child in the list.

T. M. Wells, of Arcola, Ill., was killed. The injured are: Daniel Pointer, Decatur, Ill., head cut and neck and shoulders bruised; Andrew Kafer, Lawrenceville, Ind., head badly cut; A. J. Diddle, Indianapolis, frightfully cut about the face; M. J. Moore, Indianapolis, slightly injured; J. A. Mitchell, conductor, injured ankles; A. W. Scott, Indianapolis, head injured; H. M. Tenney, Chicago, slight injuries.

## DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 20.—Fishery Inspector Kerr found a hat on the bay yesterday afternoon near a hole, and skates marks leading to the hole. It is probable there has been a drowning accident, and the police authorities are investigating.

Kingston, N. Y., Dec. 20.—John Junni and James McCormick, aged 18 years, were drowned in the Esopus Creek at Glen by breaking through the ice on Sunday evening.

## LINEMAN'S FATAL FALL.

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 20.—Thomas Thompson, a telephone lineman, fell from the top of a pole on Water street yesterday, and broke his neck. He lived for ten minutes afterward.

## FROZEN TO DEATH.

Holland Landing, Dec. 20.—Hiram Sweeney, farmer, of King township, who lived about two miles from here, was found dead on Monday morning in a field, half a mile from his home. Mr. Sweeney was at Newmarket on Saturday, and it is supposed that while on his way home he lost his way and wandered about until he was unable to go any farther, and, sinking down, met a terrible death from freezing. He leaves a wife and grown-up family in good circumstances.

## FELL FROM A TRAIN.

Windsor, Dec. 20.—About three miles out of Windsor on Saturday evening the fireman of the M. C. R. train noticed a man lying unconscious near the track. The man was brought in and sent to the Hotel Dieu. The physicians found he had sustained fractures of both legs and several severe scalp wounds. He died at 10 o'clock, but first recovered sufficiently to say that his name was John Ronalds, that he had been employed on the natural gas line, and had fallen from a train in the afternoon while on the way from Windsor to Essex. He was about 45 years of age, and from papers found in his pockets it was learned that he had lived on Ohio street, Buffalo. The letters "J. R." were tattooed on his left arm.

## BRAKEMAN KILLED.

Brooklyn, Dec. 20.—Michael Riley, aged 19 years of age, a G. T. R. brakeman, was running along the top of his train here, setting brakes, when he stumbled and fell between two cars, receiving injuries from which he died early yesterday morning. This was only his second trip as brakeman.

THE LABOR  
CONVENTION

Federation of Labor Favors It for Telegraph Lines—Sat on the Socialists.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 20.—The American Federation of Labor opened the second week of its annual convention yesterday. Two resolutions adopted at the morning session petitioned congress to pass a bill giving to the citizens of the District of Columbia the same rights of franchise enjoyed by the people of the states and urging the government ownership of telegraph lines, the postal telegraph system being favored.

One session of the American Federation of Labor convention was devoted to the Socialists, who argued for the political support of their principles by the federation. While the speech-making was at its height, Mr. Gompers took a hand, and denounced the efforts of the Socialists to infuse their doctrines into that of trades unionism. He said: "This question involves the integrity of the labor movement of our country. Either the trade union movement is right or it is wrong." The debate was resumed at the afternoon session and was continued almost to the close of the day's proceedings. The result was an utter rout of the Socialists.

Children Cry for  
**CASTORIA.**  
Children Cry for  
**CASTORIA.**  
**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The health  
signature of  
*Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every  
bottle.

Children Cry for  
**CASTORIA.**

KITCHENER'S  
SCHOOL

Kipling's Remarkable Poem on the Sirdar's Project.

The Gordon Memorial College—Published in the London Times.

[Being a translation of the song that was made by a Mohammedan schoolmaster of the — Bengal Infantry (some time on service at Suakin) when he heard that the sirdar was taking money from the English to build a Madrassa for Hubshees—a college for the Soudanese.]

Oh, Hubshee, carry your shoes in your hand and bow your head on your breast!

This is the message of Kitchener, who did not break you in but set you free. It was permitted to him to fulfill the long-appointed years, Reaching the end ordained of old over your dead Emirs.

He stamped only before your walls, and the Tomb you knew in dust; He gathered up under his armlets all the swords of your trust; He set a guard on your granaries, securing the weak from the strong; He said: "Go work the waterwheels that were abolished so long."

He said: "Go safely, being abased, I have accomplished my vow." That was the mercy of Kitchener. Cometh his madness now! He does not desire as ye desire, nor devise as ye devise; He is preparing a second host—an army to make you wise.

Not at the mouth of his clean-lipped guns shall ye learn his name again.

But letter by letter, and many letters, at the mouth of his chosen men. He has gone back to his own city, not seeking presents or bribes, But openly asking the English for money to buy you Haksims and scribes.

Knowing that ye are forfeit by battle and have no right to live, He begs for money to bring you learning—and all the English give. It is their treasure—it is their pleasure—thus are their hearts inclined; For Allah created the English mad—the maddest of all mankind.

They do not consider the Meaning of Things; they consult not creed nor clan.

Behold, they clap the slave on the back, and behold, he becometh a man. They terribly carpet the earth with dead, and before their cannon cool.

They walk unarmed by twos and threes to call the living to school.

How is this reason (which is their reason) to judge a scholars worth. By casting a ball at three straight sticks and defending the same with a fourth.

But this they do (which is doubtless a spell) and other matters more strange.

Until, by the operation of years, the hearts of their scholars change;

Till these make come and go great boats or engines upon the rail; (But always the English watch near by to prop them when they fail)

Till these make laws of their own choice and Judges of their own blood; And all the mad English obey the Judges and say that the law is good.

Certainly they were mad from of old; but I think one new thing That the magic whereby they work their magic—wherefrom their fortunes spring—

May be that they show all people their magic and as no price in return. Wherefore, since ye are bow to that magic, O Hubshee, make haste and learn!

Certainly also is Kitchener mad. But one thing sure I know— If he who broke you be minded to teach you, to his Madrassa go!

Go, and carry your shoes in your hand and bow your head on your breast. For he who did not slay you in sport he will not teach you in jest.

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

CONSERVATIVE  
AGENTS' METHODS

The West York Trial—Attempt To Get Witnesses Drunk—Charges Dismissed.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 20.—The trial of the election petition against W. J. Hill, Liberal member of the legislature for West York, was resumed yesterday morning, after an adjournment of several weeks. Judges Falconbridge and Street were on the bench. The judges first heard evidence for the defense on a series of charges, known as the Gillman charges, evidence in support of which was heard before the adjournment. The charge was that Hill was alleged to have told Gillman he would see what a certain account Gillman held against York township was paid.

After hearing the evidence of Wm. Surridge, J. P., and the respondent, the judge dismissed the charge. Another charge taken up was that a man named Arch Fraser had been paid \$10 for his vote by an agent of the respondent. Fraser, however, went into the box and swore not only that he had received no such money, but that he had been made drunk by Conservative agents when he made a statement to that effect to Conservative lawyers. He added that an effort had been made by Conservative agents yesterday morning to get him drunk. Under the circumstances the judges could do no other than throw out the charge, and with it several others hanging upon it. Altogether seven charges were dismissed yesterday morning.

FAGGED OUT.—None but those who have become fagged out know what a depressed, miserable feeling it is. All strength has gone, and despondency has taken hold of the sufferers. They feel as though there was nothing to live for. There, however, is a cure—none of Parmentier's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmentier's Pills.

## 'NO PLACE FOR LOVE

Many authorities maintain that consumption is not an hereditary disease, but it is universally admitted that the tendency to consumption is inherited.

Weak lungs, narrow chests and low vitality are in many cases family characteristics, and sooner or later the dread destroyer usually appears. Marriage among such people should not be permitted. The tendency toward consumption may be overcome in youth or early manhood and womanhood. Proper care, proper diet and proper exercise, together with Shiloh's Consumption Cure, will conquer the handicaps of heredity, and make anybody equal to the responsibilities and joys of life.

Nelson Gough, of Strathroy, Ont., sent the following letter to Druggist Stephenson, of Strathroy, and that gentleman has kindly forwarded it to the S. C. Wells Co., of Le Roy, N. Y.: "I want to tell you what the medicine, Shiloh's Cure, which I bought at your drug store, has done in three cases here. You know that I was long ill with lung trouble. The doctor thought I would not get well. I went out to your store and got a bottle of Shiloh's Consumption Cure. I never had anything to do me so much good. My lungs had been so weak that singing was impossible, and my head was so bad as to affect my memory. Shiloh's Consumption Cure cured me, and to-day I am a well man."

Shiloh's Consumption Cure is sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee that the purchase money will be refunded in case the medicine does not accomplish all that is claimed for it. 25c, 50c, and \$1 a bottle throughout the United States and Canada. In England is 2d., 3s. 3d. and 4s. 6d.



A Useful Present  
And a Good Investment  
Would Be a Genuine

Heintzman & Co.  
Piano

|          |                               |            |
|----------|-------------------------------|------------|
| \$325 00 | We are offering Special In-   | \$8, \$9,  |
| \$350 00 | ducements in Prices and       | \$10, \$12 |
| \$375 00 | Terms this Xmas week to       | Per        |
| \$400 00 | purchasers, and will give you | Month      |
| \$450 00 | better value for your money   | Will       |
| \$500 00 | than any one else in London.  | Buy        |
| \$600 00 |                               | One...     |

When you buy a Piano with a reputation, indorsed by noted musicians such as W. Caven Barron, Principal London Conservatory of Music; J. T. Wolcott, Organist First Methodist Church; C. E. Wheeler, organist St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church; Miss Armstrong, musician and graduate of the Brantford College; Prof. Fisher, Vogt, Torrington, and all the best musicians and artists in Canada; the Piano that is the favorite in the homes of the cultured in your own country, you naturally feel that you are getting a superior piano, such as the Heintzman & Co. Pianos are.

Would you select a Piano that stands the Peer of all Canadian Pianos. Then choose only a genuine

## HEINTZMAN &amp; CO. PIANO.

Some Rare Snaps in Slightly Used "Upright" and "Square" Pianos and Slightly Used Organs.

WAREHOUSES OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL 10 P.M.

## Heintzman &amp; Co.,

217 Dundas Street, Corner Clarence.

J. A. CRODEN, Manager.

"Chemical analysis shows Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum to be pure and healthful."

The American Analyst.

Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum is made from Pure Chicle Gum, and is absolutely pure and wholesome. No imitation or substitute is "just as good" or half so good. Look out for dealers who talk up imitations in order to make a great big profit.

One Sent Free. Send your name and address plainly written, and a set of the letter coupons which are wrapped with the gum to spell the words "Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum," and a handsome prize will be sent you free. Sample package of Tutti Frutti and full list of prizes will be sent on receipt of 5 cents in stamps.

Adams &amp; Sons Co., 11 &amp; 13 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Ont.

TO CURE  
CREAKY BOOTS

Three Little Wooden Pegs Will Abate the Nuisance—Cost, 5 Cents.

"Cheap shoes are not necessarily of poor quality," said a shoe store clerk. "Creaking often accounts for the low price. Cheap double-soled shoes nearly always creak, and the reason is that the two soles do not quite fit or one is of more pliable leather than the other, so that they rub against each other. Among the remedies usually tried is soaking the shoe in water or oil. This is effective for a time, but the cure is only temporary. The creak invariably returns in a few days. However, there is one certain and simple remedy. It is to drive three little wooden pegs into the sole. The pegs prevent the friction of the soles. Any cobbler will do it for you for 5 cents, and so not only re-

store your own peace of mind, but also that of your friends."

## KINGSTON'S RECORD

For Producing Famous Men and Dadd's Kidney Pills Cures.

Kingston, Dec. 19.—The Limestone City has given Canada a majority of her greatest and most famous men. Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Oliver Mowat, Sir George Kirkpatrick, Sir Richard Cartwright and many other notable personalities claim the city as their home.

Kingston is no less famous as the scene of many of the most wonderful and startling cures by Dadd's Kidney Pills, than for the first named reason. Now another is added to this long list of cures. Mr. Robert Orr, Pine street, reports that after suffering for years with Bladder Trouble, Dadd's Kidney Pills completely cured him, though all other remedies had failed. Every city has a similar experience. Dadd's Kidney Pills have cured every time.



## London Indorses This School...

In the very best way by its always liberal patronage. What better test of the character of our work can you want? Catalogue free. College re-opens Jan. 3, 1930.

Mr. McMartin has been placed as assistant in the office of the Deering Harvester Company, city.

J. W. WESTERVELT, R. P.  
Principal.

W. B. LAIDLAW,  
Barrister, solicitor, etc. Money to loan at low  
est rates. Bank of Commerce Bldg.

**FITZGERALD**  
and FITZGERALD.  
Larriers 171 Dundas street,  
Fitzgerald Block.

**The Health of Your Family**  
May be endangered by allowing the  
plumbing in your residence to get out of  
repair. All this can be easily prevented  
by having a first-class plumber inspect  
your bath-rooms, water closets, etc., every  
year. I will gladly furnish estimates  
on plumbing work.

J. A. Johnston, 280 Dundas, Phone 1264

## DIABETIC PATIENTS

will kindly remember that for the future  
my hours for consultation will be limited  
to Wednesdays.

Office Opposite  
Public Library. A. R. PINCEL, M.D.  
City

**FAIRBAIRN**  
MERCHANT  
TAILOR.  
Opp. City Hall, Upstairs

## AMUSEMENTS

### "AN ENEMY TO THE KING."

The beautiful and fascinating story  
of "An Enemy to the King," told in  
its best form by John Griffith and a  
talented company of players should  
attract a large company to the Grand  
theatre tomorrow evening. It is a  
romantic drama in four acts by R.  
N. Stephens. The scene is laid in  
Berri, France. The time, autumn of  
1585. The subject is an episode of the  
conflict waged by Henri III, King of  
France, against his Protestant sub-  
jects, the Huguenots. Claude de la  
Chastre, the governor of Berri, is loyal  
to the king. The leader of the Hugue-  
nots is Ernanton de Launay. He suc-  
cessfully evades the efforts of the gov-  
ernor to kill or capture him. Finally  
the governor resorts to a comparatively  
mild. Minimum and maximum tem-  
peratures: Victoria, 44-48; Kamloops,  
36-44; Calgary, 12-40; Battleford, 12-  
33; Winnipeg, 8-24; Port Arthur, 13-  
34; Parry Sound, 2 below-22; Toronto,  
10-30; Ottawa, 4 below-10; Montreal,  
zero-8; Quebec, 2 below-6; Halifax,  
28-28.

Toronto, Dec. 20, 1 a.m.—Probabil-  
ities for the lower lakes: Strong winds,  
mostly easterly; unsettled, with sleet  
or rain; clearing and milder towards  
night.

Local temperatures—The highest and  
lowest readings of the thermometer at  
the observatory on Monday, Dec. 19,  
were 30 and 14 degrees.

## If It Is Your Wife...

or sister, or mother, that you are going to buy  
a present for what is more acceptable than something in Fur? They  
are sure to appreciate it. We would suggest a Jacket, Capeline, Muff,  
Collarette, Ruff or Gauntlets. We have them in all classes of Furs.

## Spittal, Sabine & Co.

## Suitable Gifts

Boys' Boxing Gloves.....\$2, \$2.50 and \$3  
Men's Boxing Gloves.....\$2.50 to \$7  
Whitely Exercisers.....\$2, \$3 and \$4  
Spring Skates.....40c, 50c, \$1 and \$1.25  
Hockey Skates.....50c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2  
Hockey Sticks.....15c, 20c, 25c, 40c and 50c  
Boys' Knives.....10c, 20c, 25c and 30c  
Girls' Knives.....15c, 20c, 25c and 30c  
Ladies' Knives.....20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 50c  
Men's Knives.....75c, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50  
Razor Strope.....15c, 25c, 50c and 60c  
Seissors.....15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 60c and 75c

## OPEN EVERY EVENING

**Wm. Gurd & Co**  
188 Dundas Street. Phone 800.

## FINE TAILORING SOUTHCOTT'S

361 RICHMOND ST.

## UNSETTLED, WITH SLEET OR RAIN.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 19, 11 p.m.—The  
low area which was central over Texas  
yesterday has moved northeastward,  
and is now nearing Lake Michigan. It  
is causing a general rain or sleet storm  
in the southern portion of the lake dis-  
trict, which is spreading rapidly north-  
eastward. In the eastern provinces  
the weather is fine and cold, and in  
the Northwest fair and comparatively  
mild. Minimum and maximum tem-  
peratures: Victoria, 44-48; Kamloops,  
36-44; Calgary, 12-40; Battleford, 12-  
33; Winnipeg, 8-24; Port Arthur, 13-  
34; Parry Sound, 2 below-22; Toronto,  
10-30; Ottawa, 4 below-10; Montreal,  
zero-8; Quebec, 2 below-6; Halifax,  
28-28.

## Johnston Bros. Whole Wheat Bread

contains all  
the nutritious  
elements of  
the wheat,  
and is easily  
digested.

## London Advertiser.

### TELEPHONE NUMBERS:

107.....Business Offices  
134.....Editorial Room  
175.....Job Department



## A LOCAL BUDGET

—Mr. W. G. Wrong, inspector of the  
Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, is  
in the city.

—Ridgeway Standard: Mr. H. D.  
Smith, barrister, left today for Lon-  
don and Toronto on a professional trip.

—Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Buckley, of  
Great Falls, Montana, are spending  
their honeymoon with Mrs. C. Keenan,  
149 Center street, West London.

—The Y. M. C. A. basketball team  
will play in Hamilton on Christmas  
Day. On New Year's Day the Hamil-  
ton Y. M. C. A. team play a return  
match here.

—The Ministerial Association met in  
the Y. M. C. A. rooms yesterday  
morning, when Rev. J. W. Pedley, the  
secretary, read a paper on "Essential  
Principles of Christianity," which was  
discussed freely.

—Sarnia Observer: The marriage of  
Miss Henrietta Todd, daughter of Wm.  
Todd, late locomotive foreman of the  
G. T. R. shops at Point Edward, to  
Dr. A. M. Hayes, of this town, is an-  
nounced to take place at the home of  
the bride's father, in London, on Wed-  
nesday, Dec. 23.

—The social at Dayton & Mc-  
Cormick's last night was attended by  
50 young people. A well selected pro-  
gramme was carried out to music fur-  
nished by the academy orchestra. Mr.  
James McCormick was master of cere-  
monies, and looked after the comfort  
of the guests generally.

—Mitchell Recorder: Rev. R. Whit-  
ing, of Forest, who has been invited to  
the pastorate of the Methodist Church  
here, has also received an invitation  
from the South London Methodist  
Church. The recording steward of the

## Ladies,

Don't Forget to Tell  
Your Husband....

That we have the newest and  
most stylish things in Ladies'  
Umbrellas, from \$3 to \$7.50, and  
the best qualities in Ladies' Kid  
Gloves, both in lined and un-  
lined, from \$1.50 to \$4.50.

## BOUGHNER, HABERDASHER.

latter church wrote here to ask if the  
Mitchell body would waive their prior  
claim upon Mr. Whiting, and got for  
answer an emphatic no. Although  
South London would mean \$1,200 a  
year to Mr. Whiting, while the Mitchell  
salary is only \$1,000, he remains loyal  
to the latter's prior claim upon him.

A farewell service will be given in  
the Church of St. John the Evangelist  
at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening, to Miss  
Annie L. Archer of this city, who  
leaves in a few days for Japan, to  
which country she goes as a missionary  
under the supervision of the Canadian  
Church Missionary Society. On this  
occasion Bishop Baldwin will deliver  
an address. Yesterday afternoon a  
farewell to Miss Archer was given in  
St. Paul's Cathedral. Miss Archer's  
many friends in London wish her suc-  
cess in the noble work she has un-  
dertaken.

### CHRISTMAS CHEER.

The Irish Benevolent "cheer" will be  
given out from Mr. Fred Henry's  
store, Richmond street, opposite City  
Hall, which he has kindly let them  
use, gratis. Relief tickets will be  
given out from 2 to 4 p.m. on Wednes-  
day, Dec. 21. The cheer will be dis-  
tributed on Friday, 23rd, from 2 to 4  
p.m. The committee will be pleased to  
furnish tickets for "cheer" to persons  
knowing of any really deserving poor.

### SUDDEN SUMMONS.

Death came suddenly last night to  
Mrs. William Battensby, of 527 Que-  
bec street, from an affection of the  
heart. Mrs. Battensby had been ail-  
ing for a week past, but appeared to  
be considerably improved yesterday.  
Early in the evening, however, she suf-  
fered a relapse, and passed away be-  
fore aid could be summoned. De-  
ceased was highly respected, and leaves  
a husband and family, the youngest  
only a few days old.

### "IRELAND AND THE IRISH."

A large gathering assembled in the  
King Street Presbyterian Church last  
night to hear Rev. Mr. Patterson,  
pastor of Cook's Church, Toronto, de-  
liver his celebrated lecture on "Ireland  
and the Irish." The speaker was in-  
troduced by the pastor, Rev. Thomas  
Wilson, who graduated with Mr. Pat-  
terson in Toronto a number of years  
ago. The lecture was bright and very  
enjoyable. The speaker has a large  
fund of ready wit, his illustrations be-  
ing clear and vivid. He was tender-  
ed a hearty vote of thanks. Messrs.  
Saunders and Stratford, and Master  
Wilson, son of the pastor, rendered  
solos, which were much appreciated.

### THE TELEGRAPHERS.

The danger of a telegraphers' strike  
on the G. T. R. was minimized yester-  
day by the decision of Mr. Hays, the  
general manager, to recognize and  
treat with the committee of the tele-  
graphers, which has been in Montreal  
for the past several weeks, waiting for  
an opportunity of presenting a sche-  
dule to the management for their in-  
dorsement. Mr. Hays had requested  
Mr. Powell, grand chief of the Order of  
Railway Telegraphers, to wait till yester-  
day before doing anything, and dur-  
ing the morning a letter was sent to  
Mr. Reynolds, chairman of the com-  
mittee, from Mr. Hays, stating that  
Mr. McGuigan, general superintendent,  
would confer with the committee on the  
subject of their grievances.

### CONCERT AT HARDING HALL.

The students of the Conservatory of  
Music gave an enjoyable piano recital  
in Harding Hall, the new ladies' col-  
lege, last evening. The following pro-  
gramme was carried out, after which  
Mr. Barron played several numbers:  
(a) Paderewski.....Caprice  
(b) Godard.....Valse Chromatique  
Mr. Charles Percy.

Danza.....Sing On  
Miss Ethel McKillop.

Herbert.....Cupid and I  
Miss Catharine Kelly.

Lack.....Arabesque  
Mr. Charles Marsh.

Thomas.....Dost Thou Know that Sweet Land?  
Miss Winnifred Hosson.

Henbert.....Love is Spring  
Miss Alice Donald.

Chaminade.....Valse Caprice  
Miss Cora McCarty.

Bach-Gounod.....Ave Maria  
Miss Nellie Burnip.

D'Hardelot.....True Love-Land  
Miss Constance Fraser.

### WATER COMMISSIONERS' LAST MEETING.

The last regular session of the water  
commissioners was held yesterday af-  
ternoon, with Chairman Jones, Com-  
missioner Little, Superintendent Moore  
and Secretary Ellwood present. En-  
gineer Findlay's report showed 55,050,898  
gallons of water pumped during De-  
cember. The depth of water in the  
reservoir showed: Highest, 13 feet 6  
inches; lowest, 10 feet 9 inches. The  
flow over the dam ranged from 6 to 9  
inches. Messrs. H. Wickerson (chair-  
man), W. Merian and A. Keim, trust-  
ees of school No. 5, Westminster, were  
present, asking the commissioners for  
an increased grant to school section 5,  
on the ground that a number of Spring-  
bank children attended the school. An  
agreement of five years' duration will  
expire in May next, and the trustees

## Tom Smith's English Xmas Crackers

These Bon-Bons contain picture  
puzzles, fancy paper caps, with new and  
original love mottoes, Scotch caps, bag-  
pipes and a variety of grotesque head-  
dresses, etc.

Just the thing to create amusement  
and fun for the little ones on Christ-  
mas night. Prices from

20c to \$1.25.  
See our east window.

T. A. ROWAT & Co.,  
234 Dundas St. Phone 317.

## Your Appetite

Should be good, and it will be good, if you  
take care what you eat. Eureka Bread  
insures a good appetite. It is made from  
flour which contains all the nutritious  
and vitalizing substance of the wheat.  
Try a sample loaf.

**THE PARNELL-DEAN STEAM  
BAKING COMPANY.**  
75 Bruce Street. Telephone 923.

want the agreement renewed, with a  
larger grant. No action. A number of  
account were passed, and adjournment  
was made at 5:45.

### SELECT ENTERTAINMENT.

A fair-sized gathering braved the in-  
clement weather last night to attend  
the entertainment given in the Audi-  
torium by Miss Ethel Webb, elocution-  
ist, of this city, and Mr. W. Graham  
Hodsdon, tenor, of Toronto, and were  
well repaid for so doing. Miss Webb  
acquitted herself admirably in all her  
selections, and was liberally applaud-  
ed. Mr. Hodsdon made himself a  
favorite at once with his rich tenor  
voice, which was shown to advantage  
in his difficult selections. A piano solo  
by Miss Ethel Wildren was beautifully  
rendered. Mr. F. L. Evans was accom-  
panist to Mr. Hodsdon. Programme:  
"Her Husband," Miss Webb; "Gari-  
garian Love Song," Mr. Hodsdon;  
"Parting of Arthur and Guinevere,"  
Miss Webb; "Mona," Mr. Hodsdon;  
"Frightened," Miss Webb; "Death of  
Nelson," Mr. Hodsdon; "Little  
Charlie," Miss Webb; "My Pretty  
Jane," Mr. Hodsdon; "A Great Grand-  
mother's Story," Miss Webb.

### A MARKED SUCCESS.

The regular meeting of the Musical  
and Literary Society of the First Pres-  
byterian Church was held last evening  
in the lecture room. On account of the  
unpleasantness of the weather the at-  
tendance was not so large as usual,  
but the meeting proved a great suc-  
cess. The programme opened with an  
instrumental by Miss Bertha Hodge.  
Miss E. Ferguson then read an inter-  
esting paper on Tennyson's poem,  
"The Princess," as an introduction to  
the debate of the evening. Miss E.  
McLeod rendered a vocal selection,  
which was much enjoyed. The debate  
on "Resolved, that it is profitable to  
society that woman should engage in  
work hitherto discharged by men only,"  
was then taken up. Miss C. Cameron  
and Miss M. Hamilton took the affirma-  
tive and Mr. J. C. Riach and Mr. John  
Sharp the negative. The question was  
debated with great spirit on both  
sides, and an open discussion followed,  
on which Miss E. Ferguson, Mr. W. C.  
Ferguson and Rev. W. J. Clark took  
part. It was the general feeling that  
the subject of debate is a very serious  
one, and much could be said on both  
sides, but the opinion was that the  
thing would right itself in time, and  
women and men alike would gradually  
find the best place for them severally  
to hold. Mr. W. C. Allen, representing  
the board of judges, decided the debate  
in favor of the affirmative, they hav-  
ing made more points than their op-  
ponents. A very interesting meeting  
was then adjourned to meet on the  
9th of January, 1930.

## FIFTY YEARS OF WEDDED LIFE

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gustin Celebrate Their  
Golden Wedding—Happy Gather-  
ing in Honor of the Occasion.

The Gustin House was the scene of a  
very happy and social gathering on  
Saturday, when Mr. and Mrs. E. H.  
Gustin celebrated their golden wed-  
ding anniversary, marking a period of  
50 years of happy wedded life. Only  
members of the family, and Mrs. Fer-  
guson, of Dutton, a sister of Mrs.  
Gustin, were present. The wish was  
heartily expressed by all present that  
Mr. and Mrs. Gustin might be spared  
many more anniversaries of their wed-  
ding. Mr. and Mrs. Gustin are still  
 hale and hearty. They were warmly  
congratulated, and received many  
handsome and costly presents. After  
a dainty spread the time was spent in

## Putting Dolls

In Stockings is  
Santa Claus' Business.

## Giving Dolls

Free with Boots and Slippers  
Is JOHNSTON'S Business.

But there is a difference. Santa confines  
his operations to one night in the year.  
Johnston does his act day and night from  
now till Christmas.

Another difference—There is some mys-  
tery about Santa Claus. There is no mys-  
tery about Johnston's.

### COME AND SEE

## A BEAUTIFUL DOLL FREE

With Every Pair of Shoes, at

## Johnston's

198 Dundas Street

# KINGSMILLS Bargains ... FOR THE ... Holidays

Baskets of Ribbons.....1c per yard  
Baskets of Ribbons.....3c per yard  
Basket of Ribbons.....5c per yard  
Basket of Ribbons.....10c per yard  
Basket of Ribbons.....15c per yard  
Basket of Ribbons.....20c per yard  
Basket of Ribbons.....25c per yard

Boxes of Laces.....5c per yard  
Boxes of Laces.....10c per yard  
Boxes of Laces.....15c per yard  
Boxes of Laces.....20c per yard

Cartons of Veilings.....5c per yard  
Cartons of Veilings.....10c per yard  
Cartons of Veilings.....15c per yard  
Cartons of Veilings.....20c per yard  
Cartons of Veilings.....25c per yard

## Twenty Thousand Handkerchiefs, —All sizes and prices, from 1 cent to \$1.50 each.

Real Lace Handkerchiefs.  
Chiffon Richly Embroidered Handkerchiefs.  
Silk Handkerchiefs.  
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.  
Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.  
Hemstitched Lawn Handkerchiefs.  
Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs.  
Tape Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs.  
Printed Bordered Handkerchiefs.

Silk Collars, Lace Ties,  
Silk Scarfs, Lace Scarfs,  
Damas Velvet Collars.

CHIFFONS—In black, white, cream, cardinal, turquoise,  
lemon, royal, coral, Nile, maize, purple, pale blue,  
pink, moss and rose.

SHIRRED CHIFFONS—Lemon, mauve, pink, royal, rose,  
coral, pale blue, light green, moss green, burnt orange  
and cerise.

PLEATED CHIFFONS—  
OMBRE CHIFFONS—Plaids, turquoise, purple, burnt  
orange, green.

GOFFERED CHIFFONS—Rose, brown, cerise, white  
and black, purple and black, pink and black, heliotrope,  
moss, cream, lemon.

BUZZARD RUFFLES. OSTRICH RUFFLES.

## WHAT WE BELIEVE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.... Wertheimer's Ladies' Gloves

All merchants would like to have them. Some merchants have tried very  
hard to get them. But the only house in London that has them is Kingemill's.

Perfect in Fit—Perfect in Finish—Perfect in Wear.

|                                                                                                  |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Ladies' 2-clasp Gloves, tan, navy, white, pearl.....                                             | \$ .75 |
| Ladies' 2-clasp Czarina, embroidered in white, black, tan, ox-<br>blood, new blue and green..... | 1.10   |
| Ladies' 2-clasp Royal, tan, ox-blood, gray, mode, fawn, white, black.....                        | 1.50   |
| Ladies' 2-clasp Monarch, white, black, ox-blood, new tan, blue.....                              | 1.65   |
| Ladies' 2-clasp Reindeer, tan, gray.....                                                         | 1.65   |
| Ladies' Tan and Black Suede Gloves.....                                                          | 1.00   |
| Ladies' Derby Gloves, Paris points, tan, ox-blood.....                                           | 1.50   |
| Gentlemen's Derby Gloves, Paris points, tan, ox-blood.....                                       | 1.50   |
| High-class Novelties in the finest quality pale mushroom tints<br>and oyster shades.....         | 2.00   |
| Ladies' Silk Mitts.....                                                                          | .50    |
| Ladies' Silk Mitts, wool lined, 60c, 65c.....                                                    | 1.25   |
| Ladies' Lined Kid Mitts, 30c, 45c, 50c.....                                                      | .75    |
| Gentlemen's Wool Cuffs, 10c, 12½c.....                                                           | .15    |
| Gentlemen's Silk Cuffs.....                                                                      | .40    |
| Full line of Ladies' Evening Gloves, in suede and glace.....                                     | .70    |
| Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves, 45c and.....                                                       |        |

a sociable manner, and a very pleas-  
ant evening was enjoyed.

Mr. Gustin is a native of London  
township, having been born on lot 31,  
con. 6, in 1839, where he resided for a  
few years before moving to Lobo.  
From Lobo he went to Chatham, in  
1872, and four years later he came to  
London, of which he has been a most  
respected resident since, with the ex-  
ception of three years spent in St.  
Thomas. He was married in 1848 to  
Thomas. He has a daughter, daughter of  
Thomas and Hannah Finch, of Lobo,  
and a native of the township of Yar-  
mouth. Mrs. Gustin's grandfather was  
one of the first Baptist ministers in  
the Long Point district, and Mr. Gus-  
tin's father was a native of Victoria,  
since county, and assisted in the  
erection of the first bridge over the  
Thames at the foot of King street.  
His mother was Jane Edwards, of East Lon-  
don. Mr. and Mrs. Gustin have four  
sons and two daughters—H. M. Gus-  
tin, of Woodstock; Dr. S. E. Gustin,  
of Bay City; Mrs. L. E. Rowen, of  
Guelph; J. W. Gustin, Queen's ave-  
nue; G. H. Gustin, of Ridout street,  
and Mrs. Boyer, who resides with her  
parents.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning  
and restlessness during sleep. Mother  
Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleas-  
ant, sure and effectual. If your drug-  
gist has none in stock, get him to pro-  
cure it for you.

Superstition is so common in Paris  
that cars tastefully embellished and  
containing a list of "hours to be avoid-  
ed" are extensively sold.

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