Last Edition.

London Advertiser.

8,741
AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER, 30, 1899.

VOL. XXXVI., NO. 340. LONDON, CANADA, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1900. WHOLE NO., 11349.

Births, Marriages, Death

MARRIED.

CLARE–TUCKEY—In this city, on Dec. 20, 1899, by the Rev. W. J. Clark, Mr. J. A. Clare, of Melrose, to Miss Ida Tuckey, only daughter of Mr. Wm. Tuckey, this city.

WRIGHT–NORTH—At the family residence, 269 Grosvenor street, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, by the Rev. John Morrison, Mr. Frederick William Wright, of Sherwood, to Lena, foster-child of E. and C. North, of this city.

DIED.

MARSHALL—In this city, on Jan. 6, Wm. J. Marshall, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, 242 Hill street, on Tuesday, at 3 p.m. Service at 2:30 p.m. Friends will please accept this intimation.

RODGER—At Victoria Hospital, of consumption, on Jan. 7, 1900, Charles, second son of David Rodger, aged 29 years.

Funeral from his father's residence, 944 Dufferin avenue, on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 10:30 a.m. No flowers.

Amusements and Lectures

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Thursday, January 11th.

New and Original Opera Comique, **PRINCESS CHIC**

Book by Kirke LaShelle.
Music by Julian Edwards.

An incomparable company of singers, comedians, grand chorus, augmented orchestra, etc., including Minnie Method, Winifield Blake, Louise Hepner, Edgar Temple, Mathilde Preville, W. A. Lawrence, and an unprecedented quartet of comedians, Messrs. Richard Golden, Harry Brown, J. C. Miron, Will Mandeville

And an Ensemble of 100 Persons.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50.

SEATS ON SALE TUESDAY. 49k

WESTMINSTER RINK—BAND TONIGHT—Grand ice. Admission 10c. We give Trading Stamps. b

JUBILEE RINK — HOCKEY MATCH — Collegiate Institute vs. Jubilee team, starts at 7:45; skating 9 to 10:30. Admission only 5c and 10c. b

AUDITORIUM — TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, E. Pauline Johnston, the talented Indian poet and elecutionist. Reserve this date. b

PRINCESS — OPEN TONIGHT — CLOSED this afternoon. Band Tuesday. Season books at office.

12,950 TONS — THE LARGE, SWIFT and palatial steamship Lucania, of the Cunard line, sails from New York, Saturday, Jan. 13, at 2 p.m., for Liverpool. For rates, etc., apply F. B. Clarke, Richmond street, next Advertiser.

NEW CLASSES NEXT WEEK—BEGINNERS, Monday evening, Jan. 8; ladies, Thursday evening, Jan. 11; children, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13. Dayton & McCormick.

R. B. MILLARD, TEACHER OF DANCING and deportment. Private lessons any hour. Waltz and up-to-date dances. 345 Princess avenue. 64tf

Meetings.

MEMBERS OF LAUREL CAMP, NO. 25, W. O. W., are requested to meet at Sherwood Hall, Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock sharp, to attend funeral of our late Sov. W. J. Marshall. All city camps invited to attend. Regular meeting of camp tonight. J. E. Johnson, Con. Com.; F. G. Browne, Clerk. b

THE EAST MIDDLESEX FARMERS' INSTITUTE meets at Thorndale, Jan. 9, and at Harrietsville Jan. 12. Afternoon and evening sessions. Addresses by Messrs. J. S. Woodward, New York, T. B. Millar, London, and other local talent. All welcome. 49k wtwz&bw

Domestics Wanted.

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT APPLY in the evening. Miss McPherson, 172 Central avenue. 49c

WANTED—COOK. REFERENCES REQUIRED. Apply Mrs. Beattie, Wortley road, South London. 49c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant; references required. Apply 536 Wellington street. 48tf

WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT—FAMILY of two. Apply from 7 to 9 p.m., 425 William street. 47c

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL ABOUT SIXTEEN or seventeen, as housemaid. References required. Apply 136 Kent street. 47-c

WANTED—A HOUSEMAID—ONLY TWO in family. Apply Mrs. Macbeth, 452 Princess avenue. 47c

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL — APPLY Bernard House. 47c

GIRL WANTED—APPLY D. SARE, OFFICE Restaurant. 46tf

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN TO learn estimating for plumbing and heating house. Must have a fair education and small capital. Address Box 83, Advertiser. 48k tzxt

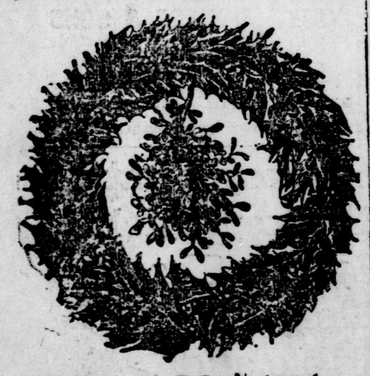
WANTED—FARM HAND—APPLY WM. A. Gillan, 555 Richmond street. 45tf

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade; only eight weeks required; special advantages this season; complete outfit of tools presented students, wages Saturdays; positions positively guaranteed; can earn tuition working for us; catalogue with city map mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 44n

CASH FOR ACCEPTABLE IDEAS; STATE if patented. Address The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md.

Female Help Wanted

WANTED—WAIST AND SKIRT HANDS; first-class. Apply Miss Lashbrook, 343 Dundas street. 48u



HOLLY Natural and Fresh.

Direct from the woods and loaded with beautiful red berries. Place your order NOW, we will deliver when you say.
Phone, write or call.

Darch & Hunter,
Successors to
John S. Pearce & Co.
PHONE 650.

Packard $4 Shoe

The Shoe of the Day For Men's Wear.

THESE Shoes have found great favor among dressy, discriminating men in all the large metropolitan centers where exclusive agencies for their sale have been established. In every city in the union from New York to San Francisco the sales of these shoes have been wonderful. Over 3,000 shoemakers are employed daily making Packard Shoes, in one of the very best appointed factories on the continent. The immense output explains the price. From out of all the experience of past generations coupled with the newest knowledge and latest facilities has come the Packard Shoe.

Made in 14 different styles in black and tan, from which you can get a shoe for every occasion.

All one price—$4 a pair.

SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY

J. P. COOK,

167 Dundas Street.
Your money back if you want it.

Articles For Sale.

FOR SALE—NEW MILCH COW—APPLY Wm. Smith, Evelyn. 47c

FOR SALE—LIVERY WAGON AND sleigh, also dray sleigh and horse. Apply Wm. A. Gillan, 555 Richmond street. 45tf

FOR SALE—NICE COLLECTION STAMPS —1,500; good ones; cheap. Address E. G. L., Advertiser Office. 46k

$1 25 WILL BUY A $2 50 PICTURE—We've only a few left. Keene Bros., Cash Bargain Furniture Store, 127 King street.

FOR SALE—WHITE OAK CHEESE factory and chopping mill. Apply D. A. McKellar, White Oak. 49n

UPRIGHT PIANO, SLIGHTLY USED, 7⅓ octaves, large size, Toronto make. Sanborn & Trebilcock "Bell" Pianos, 185 Dundas street (Anderson's Book Store).

CLEARING SALE OF TOYS, CHINAWARE and novelties, at 20 per cent discount. We bought these before we decided to move to present premises and now desire to dispose of them, as we are giving up these lines. J. H. Cunningham, 662 Dundas street.

IF YOUR RANGE IS NOT WORKING satisfactorily, try our Lehigh Valley Coal. Others have found it an improvement. Phone 1583. R. J. WEBSTER. Yard, Piccadilly street. Office, 713 Richmond street.

COLD WEATHER COAL—THE KIND that heats. W. G. Eadey, 771 Dundas street. Phone 1134.

KEENE'S, MASONIC TEMPLE, IS THE cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Large stock on hand.

CHEAP WOOD—DURING JANUARY WE will sell a half cord of good dry blocks ash and elm body wood for $2 05 cash; hard wood blocks and split wood; New River coal, hard and soft coal at lowest cash price. Green & Co., yard William street and G. T. Railway. Phone 1391.

WHERE DO YOU BUY YOUR GROCERIES? If you are not wedded to any particular grocer give us a call and we will save you money. Best granulated sugar (Redpath's), 20 pounds for $1; 3½ pounds new raisins, extra quality, 25c; 4 pounds new cleaned currants, 25c; best coffee (no better sold), 35c a pound; good coffee, 25c; "Grand Mogul," "Monarch" and "Blue Ribbon" tea, 5 to 10 per cent discount off regular price. F. Talbot, corner of Lyle and Dundas. xxv

NOTICE—STOVES—CALL AT PARISH'S Furniture Store if you want to sell or buy a stove. Coal stoves with ovens, good assortment on hand. Examining them you find them right. 357 Talbot street, south Market Square.

GET YOUR BICYCLE CLEANED AND stored for the winter at lowest price. All kinds of repairing. D. McKenzie & Co., 288 Richmond street, one door south of G. T. R.

BEST QUALITY HARD WOOD; ALSO soft wood and slabs. Phone 1312. D. H Gillies & Co., Lumber and Wood Dealer.

COAL AND WOOD—BUY THE BEST—WE have them. McKenzie & McLeod, 300 Clarence street. Phone 1083.

MERRY BELLS—WE MAKE BELLS AND Brass Work. Our Babbit metals are equal to any, and cannot be beat. John Law, 121 Clarence street, London.

DIAMONDS REMOUNTED AND OLD jewelry made up-to-date at small expense. J. T. Westland, 340 Richmond street, upstairs.

A BARGAIN—ONE FANCY WALNUT buri upright piano, 7⅓ octaves, 3 pedals, full swing desk, stool and drape, only 4 months in use. A snap. Organs $10 and upwards. Easy terms. Heintzman Co., 217 Dundas street, corner Clarence.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF GOOD COAL baseburners, with ovens, at 97 Carling street. 20tf

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—100 ACRE FARM, SOUTH half lot 20, 4th range, south Longwoods road, Caradoc. Good buildings, well watered; also 60 acres, 3rd range, Caradoc. For further particulars apply Geo. Haggerty, Burwell Road P. O., or on premises. 35bu vzx

FOR SALE—THAT COMMODIOUS COTTAGE, 442 St. James street; solid brick sewer connection; handsomely fitted. Apply on premises. 42bu

Board and Lodging.

BOARD AND LODGING—LARGE FRONT parlor bedroom, well furnished and heated, suitable for gentleman and wife; also small room. Apply 546 Richmond street, next door to Christian Science Church. b

LARGE WARM ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN with or without board, within five minutes walk center of city. Apply 209 Bathurst street. 48c

Wanted.

WANTED TO RENT—COTTAGE—BRICK preferred; convenient locality. Box 82, Advertiser. 48c

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, TWO furnished rooms, with use of kitchen. London South preferred. P. O. Box 334, London. 48c

DRESS SUITS FOR SALE OR TO RENT in first-class condition. A. P. Sainsbury, 90 King street.

Miscellaneous.

I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF REPAIRING electro medical apparatus of all kinds. R M. Miller, 280½ Dundas street, Spencer Block 80tf

Never Too Late to Mend.

Probably not. But it is said of the clothing, we turn out to the order of our customers that they do not require the mender's art.

The experiment of an order placed with us will be found a safe investment.

DEEKS & MUNSON,
Near City Hall.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED—A CANVASSER TO SOLICIT orders for tea, etc. Special inducements. Apply Roswell, 743 Richmond street.

WANTED — MALE AND FEMALE agents who are willing to hustle and make good pay. Call afternoons at 3 Market Square. Hours 1 till 6. b

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO SELL goods to consumers in town or country. Permanent employment at good pay. Address Cooper, Drawer 531, London, Ont.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA—OUR BOOK will contain local illustrations and give special prominence to Canadian contingent. It will be completed when war is over. Order no other. McDermid & Logan, London. 48g

WANTED — TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS to solicit orders for "War in South Africa," by William Harding, the famous author, traveler and editor. Fastest selling book ever published. Tells all about the battles, marches and sieges of this remarkable war. A bonanza for workers. Big commissions. Freight and duty paid. Credit given. Outfits free. Address The Dominion Company, Dept. 6, Chicago. 44n

Lost and Found.

LOST—FUR RUFF—BETWEEN WELLINGTON and Clarence on Simcoe or just around Clarence. Leave at Advertiser. b

LOST — FUR COLLAR, ON SUNDAY night, between Waterloo and Park avenue. Reward by leaving at this office. b

LOST—FRIDAY—FOX TERRIER SLUT—Three black spots on her back and nearly blind. Return to Queen's Hotel and be suitably rewarded. 48u

LOST — COCKER SPANIEL BITCH — Answers to name of "Floss" Reward at 310 York, George Campbell. 48u

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO LET—150 OXFORD STREET—$5 50 PER month. H. Taylor, Ridout street, corner Grand Avenue. b

GRAMAPHONE TO RENT—60 RECORDS; $1 50 per evening. Telephone 124. 46n

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VAN—Finest and best. Winter rates. 50 cents an hour; two men. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London.

TO RENT—STORE—NO. 173 DUNDAS street, formerly occupied by J. P. Cook. Apply at 167 Dundas street. 32tf

A TORONTO SUICIDE

Commercial Traveler Failed to Send Money to His Sister—This Weighed on His Mind.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—At the inquest held on the body of Abraham Finberg, the Chicago commercial traveler, who killed himself in a Rossin House bedroom last Thursday, startling evidence was given by J. Malett, a restaurant keeper. He said that Finberg come to his place on New Year's Day. He acted strangely and talked of having caused the death of a woman in Chicago, and of being divorced from his wife. On Tuesday, Finberg produced a roll of bills, and, tendering Malett a $50 note, asked the amount of his board bill. The witness said that Finberg must have had $800 in the roll which he carried. As only a little over $2 was found in Finberg's pockets when his body was discovered, the evidence of Malett has caused considerable conjecture in police circles.

It now appears that Finberg received a letter from a sister in the United States saying that unless he forwarded her money she would destroy herself. He did not send the funds, and, probably, supposed she had kept her words. This weighed upon his mind and he committed suicide.

A verdict of "death by suicide while temporarily insane" was rendered.

WHITE PASS BLOCKED.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 8.—The White Pass Railway is blockaded with the heaviest snowfall on record. It will be months before there is a clear track.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER HURT.

A Calgary dispatch says: Sir Chas. Tupper was thrown from a rig while crossing the river from Edmonton to St. Antheare yesterday and badly shaken up. His injuries are not serious, and he is proceeding to Winnipeg.

HON. A. G. BLAIR'S SON DEAD.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—Lewis Blair, second son of Hon. A. G. Blair, died suddenly Sunday night at 10 o'clock at his father's residence here. Young Blair was in poor health, but death was not looked for. He was downstairs at dinner with the family on Sunday evening.

H. H. WARNER BANKRUPT.

New York, Jan. 8.—Hurlbert H. Warner has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities at $2,310,027 and no assets. Mr. Warner has been prominently identified with the patent medicine business in years past and was also interested in mining schemes and other enterprises. All the debts were contracted at Rochester, N. Y., prior to 1893, when he made an assignment on May of that year.

—Manager Kirke La Shelle's name is likely to be made familiar to Londoners if he continues to send such attractions as he has this season. His Frank Daniels Company has already been here; his Princess Chic Opera Company will be here next Thursday, and in a very short time his "Arizona" Company, playing the masterpiece of Augustus Thomas, and the dramatic hit of the season, will also be seen at the Grand.

A Fierce Attack Upon Ladysmith

Boers Assault the Beleageured Garrison in Great Force.

The Enemy Defeated and Driven Back at Every Point.

Gen. White Sens Word That He Was "Very Hard Pressed"--Enemy Crowd Up Close Enough To Be Pushed Back by British Bayonets--A Deluge of Shells.

Flood in the Tugela River May Delay Buller's Advance—Gen. French Loses 70 Men at Colesburg—Boers Claim to Have Captured Kuruman With 120 Prisoners—Mafeking Possibly Reinforced—Imperial Government Sending an Eighth Division of Infantry to South Africa.

London, Jan. 6.—The war office this evening posted this dispatch: From Buller, Frere camp, Jan. 6.—The following telegram was received from Gen. White, Jan. 6, 9 a.m.:

"The enemy attacked Caesar's camp at 2:45 a.m. in considerable force. The enemy was everywhere repulsed, but the fighting still continues."

[Caesar's camp is a fortified British position about a mile and a quarter from the main camp, and under the shadow of Bester's Hill.]

NOTHING FURTHER.

London, Sunday, Jan. 7—4:30 a.m.—Gen. Buller's telegram to the war office stating that Gen. White, at Ladysmith, reported under date of Jan. 6, 9 a.m., that the enemy had attacked Caesar's camp at 2:15 a.m., and that the fighting was still in progress, caused many late calls at the war office in expectation of the receipt of additional news. The officials stated at midnight, however, that nothing further would be issued during the night. No news has been received from other sources, though the day's dispatches indicate that important events at the front are imminent, if not acually progressing at this time.

ATTACK CONTINUES.

London, Jan. 7.—Gen. Buller has wired the war office the following, dated Jan. 6, from Frere camp: The following message was received from Gen. White, at Ladysmith, at 1 p.m. today:

"Jan. 6—11 a.m.—Attack continues, and enemy has been reinforced from the south."

ENEMY BEATEN OFF.

The following was received at 4 this afternoon from Gen. White:

"Jan. 6—12:45 p.m.—Have beaten enemy off at present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the south; and I think renewed attack very probable."

The sun has failed, and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until tomorrow.

VERY HARD PRESSED.

Gen. Buller sends the following from Frere camp, dated today:

This from White, dated Saturday, 8:15 p.m.:

"Attack renewed. Very hard pressed."

A RUMOR.

I have absolutely no more news, and there is no sun.

There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 5 this afternoon and took 400 prisoners.

I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Colenso. The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy.

REPULSED WITH THE BAYONET.

London, Monday, Jan. 8.—A special dispatch from Frere camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 7:20 p.m., says: Gen. White heliographs that he defeated the Boers this morning. They crept up so close to the defending forces that the Gordon Highlanders and the Manchesters actually repulsed them at the point of the bayonet.

DELUGE OF SHELLS.

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Frere camp says: Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working, and the Boers seemed to be pouring in shell from every available lighter gun.

OTHER ACCOUNTS.

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Frere camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 10:35 a.m.: A very heavy bombardment went on at Ladysmith from daybreak until 8 this morning. It is believed that an action was in progress, for musketry fire was also heard. It is possible the garrison was making a sortie, for the Boers at Colenso hurriedly left their trenches and rode toward Ladysmith.

Our big naval gun at Chieveley camp fired several rounds at the enemy as they were leaving the Colenso lines. Gen. Buller has ridden on to Chieveley with his staff.

The Daily Mail has the following, dated Jan. 6, at noon, from Frere camp: At 8 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours, and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umbulwhama hill, and the enemy were replying. Besides the cannon reports, there were sounds indicating the smaller pieces of artillery in action. The fighting must have been at closer range than was the case up to now. Our naval guns at Chieveley sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches there, but there has been no further movement here.

ATTACKED COLENSO.

A special dispatch from Frere camp, dated Saturday, Jan. 6, 7 p.m., says: "At 2 o'clock this afternoon the whole of Gen. Clery's division marched out of camp to attack Colenso. Gen. Hildyard's brigade was on the left and Gen. Barton's on the right, with cavalry on the extreme right. When the attack was slowly developed, at 4:30 the British field guns advanced on the center and commenced shelling the Boer positions on the flat land between Ilwangano Hill and Fort Wylie. About this time a heavy thunderstorm raged over the enemy's positions. At 5:30 o'clock our troops were still advancing and had reached a point very near Colenso. Our naval 4.7 and field guns were busily dropping shells into the enemy's trenches along the river; and the fort of the enemy had made no reply."

Critical Moment.

ANXIOUS HOURS OF SUSPENSE.

London, Monday, Jan. 8, 4:50 a. m.—face with a critical moment in the The British public is at last face to campaign. It may safely be said that at no previous time has there been such anxious hours of suspense as will be passed through until the arrival of further news regarding the fate of Ladysmith. The editorials this morning fully reflect the extreme gravity of the situation, with a painful undercurrent of ominous foreboding, mainly caused by the fact that, while the Boers have not changed their tactics and assumed the offensive, Gen. Buller is apparently unable to do more to assist Gen. White than in making a demonstration. As the heliograph ceased working yesterday (Sunday), it is presumed that Gen. White's last message was sent by a pigeon or runner.

BOER NIGHT MOVEMENTS.

The Times publishes a dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Jan. 1, recording two night movements on the part of the Boers to assault the town. These had to be abandoned when the British defenses were reached, but the correspondent says it was apparent that the attack would not be long delayed. "Loyally supported by the civilians, the garrison can hold out for a considerable period. We are not yet reduced to half rations. The greatest difficulty is proper accommodation for the wounded and sick."

BULLER MAY BE DELAYED BY A RISE OF THE TUGELA.

Little doubt remains as to the meaning of the dispatch from the Boer camp at Colenso, dated Tuesday last, sent by way of Lorenzo Marquez. The message mentions that a thunderstorm had turned the dry ravines into torrents and flooded to Tugela. Doubtless Gen. Joubert felt sure he had secured a couple of days in which he could attack Ladysmith without interference from Gen. Buller, who, even if he decided to attempt to relieve the town, would probably occupy three days in reaching it by even a victorious advance.

MORE INFANTRY.

London, Monday, Jan. 8.—4:30 a.m.—The war office has decided upon immediate steps for sending an eighth infantry division to South Africa. Some of the regiments for this division will be taken from Gibraltar to Malta. They will be replaced by militia.

BOER GUNS DISABLED.

Frere Camp, Friday, Jan. 5 — 7:05 p.m.—A native who has arrived here reports that two of the Boer guns have been knocked over by the British naval guns. One of the wrecked guns is a 40 pounder. Lord Dundonald, with 200 mounted men, two field guns and a Maxim, opened fire on the Boers while patrolling towards Ilangwane hill. The Boers had fired on the British outposts. The naval guns soon followed, shelling the trenches, which were full of Boers. The troopers then retired, covered by the field and naval guns. The British sustained no losses.

THE TREACHEROUS KAFFIRS.

The Kaffirs are evidently giving the Boers assistance by lighting beacon fires when the British patrols start out. The result is that the British never succeed in cutting off the enemy, and return to camp tired and disappointed after their hard work. A fact that goes to support this belief is that the sheep, cattle and goats belonging to the Kaffirs are never looted by the Boers.

FRENCH'S SORTIE

Resulted Seriously for the First Suffolk Regiment.

Seventy Taken Prisoners Including Seven Officers.

London, Jan. 7.—Gen. French reports a "serious accident" to the First Suffolk Regiment. Four companies of the regiment attacked a Boer position. Lieut.-Col. Watson, in command, was wounded, and a retreat was ordered. Three-quarters of the British reached their camp, but the others were overpowered and compelled to surrender. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

London, Jan. 7. — The war office publishes the following dispatch from Gen. Forestier-Walker, commanding at Cape Town:

"Gen. French reports under date of Jan. 6:

"The situation is much the same as yesterday; but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the First Battalion of the Suffolk Regiment.

From News just come to hand from them I gather that, with the authority and the knowledge of Gen. French, four companies of the first battalion advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieut.-Col. Watson, commanding gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given."

"Three-quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers, when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers.

"Gen. French reports that the Boer commando, which made the attack on Jan. 4, lost 50 killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The commando was dispersed."

A BOER VICTORY.

Pretoria, Thursday, Jan. 4—Via Lorenzo Marquez.—Field Cornet Visser, under date of Tuesday, Jan. 2, reports as follows frm Kuruman, British Bechuanaland:

"I commenced a bombardment of Kuruman yesterday (Monday) morning, aiming at the police barracks. The fight lasted until six in the evening, when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms.

"We took 120 prisoners, including Capt. Bates and Capt. Dennison, Mr. Hillyard, the magistrate and eight other officers. We also captured 70 natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition."

BOER REPORT.

Lorenzo Marquez, Thursday, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from the Boer headquarters near Dordrecht says: The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht. Fighting continues around Colesburg, where the British occupy some of the outside kopje. Bullets are dropping inside the town. Fifteen British were wounded. They are being attended to by us with the help of Dr. Bearne, an English physician. The horses, oxen, mealies and flour taken from the prisoners have been sent to Pretoria, by way of Vryburg.

MAFEKING.

London, Jan. 6.—Today comes a report that Col. Plumer reached Mochudi

A Beautiful Clear Skin...

Is assured ladies who use the new dainty toilet luxury Hazeline.

The use of Hazeline immediately after a face bath acts as a safeguard against freckles, wrinkles, blotches, tan, sunburn, etc., and in innumerable ways helps to preserve youth and beauty to the complexion.

If your hands are chapped—there's nothing like Hazeline to restore them to their former softness and whiteness.

Price, only 25 cents.

FREE To Every Customer.

A Beautiful Art Calendar for 1900 will be given free to every purchaser of one of our specialties.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,
Chemists, Etc.,
216 Dundas street, London.

Punctuality

Is essential to obtain prosperity. You will be helped to reach both by using one of our up-to-date Watches. You will be agreeably surprised at the quality, style and time-keeping of the Gold Filled Watch we offer at

$10.

John S. Barnard,
Successor to H. Davis & Son,
170 Dundas St., London

from Fort Tuli, about Jan. 1, with the Rhodesian relief force. As Col. Plumer had at his disposal about 2,000 men, he should, according to this, be able to raise the siege of Mafeking.

It is stated that Lord Edward Cecil, a son of the Marquis of Salisbury, is ill of a fever in the hopital at Mafeking. A report from Boer sources about a week ago stated that he had been wounded.

LADY GREY ABANDONED.

A dispatch from Herschel, Cape Colony, reports that Lady Grey has been deserted by the Boers, whose families will go to the Orange Free State. The Boers, according to this dispatch, are constructing entrenchments between Lady Grey and Barkly West.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

London, Dec. 8.—"The men were crowding round the engines on the line offering the drivers fabulous prices for a cup of water," writes the Globe correspondent, describing the close of the battle at Enslin, "but it was useless. The drivers had been threatened with court-martial if they supplied any, as there was great difficulty in keeping a sufficient supply for the engines. I saw one soldier lying flat on the line under an engine, catching a few drops in his mouth from a steam pipe." Such extracts as this from the mailed descriptions of the fighting in South Africa gives some faint idea of the conditions under which it is being carried on. Belated as these letters are, by the time they appear in English papers, they throw much light upon the campaign, before so barrenly reported over the censored cables.

THE WOUNDED.

In the British Medical Journal, Surgeon Makens, formerly of St. Thomas' Hospital, writes from the field hospital at Orange River: "During an eight days' stay some 600 men have passed through the hands of the Royal Army Medical Corps here. In one night alone 300 patients arrived from the fight at Modder River. Yesterday the thermometer registered 115°, Fahr., in some of the tents. The fact that the journey from here to the base of the hospital at Wyenburg takes 28 hours emphasizes the difficulties due to the immense length of the line of communication. The majority of the wounds received have been inflicted by the Mauser or Lee-Metford bullets, and a small proportion by Martini bullets and large projectiles. A wounded Boer referred to the Lee-Metford as a 'gentlemanly bullet,' and this remark is equally applicable to the Mauser. The wounds made by them are small, clean and little disposed to suppurate. Those bullets met with have been little deformed, unless they have struck bones before entering, and I have seen no single instance which could suggest the use of either flttened or so-called 'explosive' bullets among the wounded here."

GEN. WHITE HEARD FROM

As Late as 2 O'Clock Sunday Afternoon,

When He Says the Boers Were Repulsed With Heavy Loss.

A Pessimistic View of the Situation—Belated News by Runner.

BOERS BEATEN BACK.

London, Jan. 8—3:45 p.m.—Gen. White reports, under date of Sunday, 2, p.m., that the Boers were repulsed with heavy losses.

GEN. WHITE'S REPORT.

London, Jan. 8—3:45 p.m.—The war office has just published the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

Frere Camp, Natal, Jan. 8.—The following is from Gen. White, dated 2 p.m. yesterday:

"An attack was commenced on my position, but was chiefly against Caesar's camp and Wagon Hill. The enemy was in great strength, and pushed the attack with the greatest courage and energy. Some of our entrenchments on Wagon Hill were three times taken by the enemy, and

RETAKEN BY US.

The attack continued until 7:30 p.m. One point in our position was occupied by the enemy the whole day. But at dusk, in a very heavy rainstorm, they were turned out of this position

AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET,

in a most gallant manner by the Devons, led by Col. Park.

"Ian Hamilton commanded on Wagon Hill, and rendered valuable services. The troops have had a very trying time, and behaved excellently. They are elated at the service they have rendered the Queen.

ENEMY REPULSED EVERYWHERE.

"The enemy were repulsed everywhere with very heavy loss, gratly exceeding that on my side, which will be reported as soon as the lists are completed."

PLAINT OF THE PESSIMIST.

London, Jan. 8.—In spite of reports of the ultimate success of Gen. White's forces in repulsing the Boer assault at Ladysmith, which are apparently merely enlargements of the camp rumors contained in Gen. Buller's latest dispatch, the country refuses to emerge from the paroxysm of apprehension into which it was thrown by the publication of the last words of the heliograph message from Gen. White: "Very hard pressed," until officially assured that the beleaguered garrison has not collapsed, as it seemed on the point of doing when the last signal was flashed.

Gen. Buller's grim symbolism: "The sun has failed," exactly describes the situation. There is nothing to relieve the gloom.

A WEEK AGO.

Ladysmith, Monday, Jan. 1.—By runner to Frere Camp Saturday, Jan. 6.—Large convoys with stores can be seen trekking toward Colenso. The Boers are actively patrolling the country and have massed their forces to the southward to oppose Gen. Buller's advance. Every hill and kopje between here and Colenso has been strongly fortified.

GEN. JOUBERT IS AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

It is difficult to estimate the number now about us, as the Boers keep well under cover, and never show themselves, but a majority of their forces are

BETWEEN GEN. BULLER AND LADYSMITH.

It is impossible to go outside the town limit without being shot at.

A heavy rifle fire was heard on Dec. 30, in the direction of Sundays River. Persistent rumors are in circulation of qutrrels between the Transvaal and Free State commanders.

The active bombardment has little effect. Heavy rains washed out the camp of the 29th Hussars, but the men and their horses escaped without injury.

A big concert was held tonight. Everybody is apparently cheerful.

EARL OF AVA WOUNDED.

London, Jan. 8.—According to a private telegram, received in London, the Earl of Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, was dangerously wounded in the thigh during a recent assault on Ladysmith.

REFUGEE RELIEF FUND.

London, Jan. 7.—The Mansion House fund for the relief of refugees from the Transvaal is reported to be £500,000.

New York, Jan. 7.—Passengers who arrived on the steamship Lucania from Liverpool yesterday morning speak with delight of a concert which was held on board on the evening of Jan. 4, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the British soldiers killed in the Transvaal. The returns, $80, will be forwarded to the Rudyard Kipling fund of the London Daily Mail. Messrs. Newman and Casswell, of Montreal, were the leaders in arranging the concert, which took place in the smoking-room.

THE CANADIANS

Meet With Enthusiastic Receptions Everywhere.

The Second Regiment Will Soon Be Ready to Leave for Africa.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—"Good-bye; we'll meet you in Halifax," was the cheery cry of sixteen mounted infantrymen who went out Friday night on the train for Montreal and Quebec, where they go to bring up the eastern detachments to their strength. Col. Kitson has returned from Ottawa, bringing orders that the portion of the Mounted Infantry Battalion now being organized here shall move to Halifax on Thursday of this week. The officers at the barracks are arranging for a street parade and public farewell on Thursday.

Stanley Barracks, Toronto, Jan. 6.—Stanley Barracks presented an unusually busy scene. Both men and horses are working overtime. Great progress has been made during the past couple of days, and by Monday, when Gen. Hutton inspects them, they will no doubt have reached a very fair state of efficiency. All the horses have now arrived at the barracks and the total is 259. Men are still coming out to the barracks with the intention of enlisting, and horses are also being offered for sale.

Winnipeg, Jan. 6.—Major Williams says that the start for the east will be made at 9:30 on Monday morning. The train, as made up for the east, consists of 16 cars—one for baggage, forage and saddlery, the commissary car, three tourist car, and the balance palace stock cars for the horses. There will be 85 horses from Winnipeg.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 6.—The British Columbia government and legislature unite in indorsing the decision to offer a company of 200 mounted scouts, equipped and delivered at any named port of debarkation for South African service. Each will be provided with a picked saddle horse, first-class saddle, uniform, rifle and revolver, the outlay involved being $250 per man, or $50,000 for the corps.

Hamilton, Jan. 6.—Major Hendrie has been notified by telegraph that ten more men can be enlisted here for the artillery brigade of the second contingent for South Africa. The report that the men taken to the hospital from the steamer Montezuma had typhoid fever, is not disturbing anybody on board the transport very much.

Quebec, Jan. 7.—Major Ogilvie needs eighteen men more to complete the complement for E battery.

THE NOVA SCOTIANS.

Halifax, Jan. 8.—The Sydney volunteers for the second contingent met with a great reception all along the line between Sydney and Truro Saturday.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—Everything is getting along very satisfactorily at headquarters in connection with arrangements for forwarding contingent to South Africa. D Battery is filled up, and will in a few days be ready to start for Halifax. It is understood that the city council will come down handsomely for the boys who are leaving on the second contingent.

The camp quarters at the exhibition grounds are attracting considerable attention at present, and visitors are many. The men are all cheerful, and the although the work is harder in some instances than they have been accustomed to, they go at it with a will. The battery is now complete.

Miss Hurcomb, of Perley House, Ottawa, has been appointed one of the nurses of the Canadian contingent.

HAVE RESIGNED

The Greenway Government Give Up the Seals.

Winnipeg, Jan. 7.—Premier Greenway and his ministers tendered their resignations to Lieut.-Gov. Patterson last evening, and his honor has called upon Hon. Hugh John Macdonald to form a cabinet. It is understood that Mr. Macdonald will act as premier and attorney-general, and will call upon Messrs. Roblin, Davidson, Johnston and McFadden as colleagues.

RICH GOLD FIND

Made by a German Geologist in British Columbia.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 8.—Herr K. Ludloff, German geologist, who since last summer has been living in Cariboo, in the interests of an association of Baltic Russian noblemen, who wish to replant the fir forests in Litonia from British Columbia cones, has made a discovery of great importance. Herr Ludloff is in camp on Woodpecker Island, in the Fraser River, a considerable distance above Quesnelle, where he has been collecting seeds of indigenous British Columbia trees for the purpose named. While doing so he discovered extensive deposits of gold-bearing conglomerates, intersected by veins and dykes of quartz rich in gold and iron pyrites, similar to the occurrence of gold in the Transvaal. From observations made by him Herr Ludloff believes he has struck the main source of the rich placers of the Fraser River, which were a feature of the early mining excitement in British Columbia. He has also found huge deposits of red hematite, partly soft, like the steel ore of Lake Superior region, also bearing free gold. The location of this find is in the Upper Fraser Valley, about twenty to thirty miles south of Fort George. The formation in which the discoveries were made is Archean, the oldest crystalline slates. A majority of the discoveries were workable from the surface, and all are close to a navigable river. There is an abundance of timber and water power to facilitate operations.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

In a Restaurant.

A physician put the query: Have you ever noticed in any large restaurant at lunch or dinner time the large number of hearty, vigorous old men at the tables; men whose ages run from 60 to 80 years; many of them bald and all perhaps gay, but none of them feeble or senile?

Perhaps the spectacle is so common as to have escaped your observation or comment, but nevertheless it is an object lesson which means something.

If you will notice what these hearty old fellows are eating you will observe that they are not munching bran crackers nor gingerly picking their way through a menu card of new fangled health foods; on the contrary they seem to prefer a juicy roast of beef, a properly turned loin of mutton, and even the deadly broiled lobster is not altogether ignored.

The point of all this is that a vigorous old age depends upon good digestion and plenty of wholesome food and not upon dieting and an endeavor to live upon bran crackers.

There is a certain class of food cranks who seem to believe that meat, coffee and many other good things are rank poisons, but these cadaverous, sickly looking individuals are a walking condemnation of their own theories.

The matter in a nutshell is that if the stomach secretes the natural digestive juices in sufficient quantity any wholesome food will be promptly digested; if the stomach does not do so, and certain foods cause distress one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal will relieve all difficulty, because they supply just what every weak stomach lacks, pepsin, hydro-chloric acid, diatase and nux.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do not act upon the bowels, and in fact are not strictly a medicine, as they act almost entirely upon the food eaten, digesting it thoroughly and thus gives a much needed rest and giving an appetite for the next meal.

Of people who travel nine out of ten use Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets knowing them to be perfectly safe to use at any time and also having found out by experience that they are a safeguard against indigestion in any form, and eating as they have to, at all hours and all kinds of food, the traveling public for years have pinned their faith to Stuart's Tablets.

All druggists sell them at 50 cents for full sized packages, and any druggist from Maine to California, if his opinion were asked, will say that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most popular and successful remedy for any stomach trouble.

A little booklet on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. 49c zxv

$6,000 FIRE AT MAIDSTONE.

Windsor, Jan. 6.—Fire destroyed the large frame barns of Michael Pfahalera, Maidstone, Friday night, and 30 head of cattle, 1,500 bushels of grain, farm implements and other articles were destroyed. A neighor named Cook succeeded in taking ten horses from the burning building. He said that the fire originated in the haymow. The loss is placed at $6,000, partially covered by insurance.

USED THE WRONG WORD.

Windsor, Jan. 8.—Windsor residents are at present enjoying a joke at the expense of Sol White and F. C. Kerby. They sent out invitations for the annual banquet of the Young Conservative Club Jan 11, and one sentence reads that the date mentioned is the anniverary of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, a day that all Conservative delight to honor. As a matter of fact, Sir John was born on Jan. 11 and died June 6, and the word death was substituted for the word birth.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing the affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc

DISCUSSING THE SEIZURES

Premier Salisbury and His Ministers in Council.

Loss of the British Steamer Glasgow in Dover Straits—Passengers and Crew Safe—The Foreign Wheat Trade.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

London, Jan. 8.—The British steamer Glasgow (Capt. Leslie), which sailed from Buenos Ayres, Dec. 2, for Hamburg, has been sunk off Dungeness, in Dover Strait, having been in collision with the British steamer Ormuz (Capt. Veale), bound from Sydney, N. S. W., for London. The passengers and crew of the Glasgow have been landed at Dover. The Ormuz apparently sustained no damage.

BRITISH SEIZURES.

London, Jan. 8.—Lord Salisbury came to London from Hatfield House at noon on Saturday, somewhat contrary to his custom, and proceeded direct to the foreign office, where he spent the greater part of the afternoon. Not only Lord Salisbury, but the entire department manifested extraordinary signs of activity. The attorney-general, Sir Richard Webster, was summoned from the country, and the solicitor-general, Sir R. B. Finlay, was also in attendance. The Portuguese minister Senhor De Soveral, called at the foreign office during the afternoon.

While no announcement was made regarding the subject of the meeting, it was understood that the subjects discussed included the international law points raised by the stoppage of German steamers on their way to Delagoa Bay and the supply of American provisions to the Boers.

EUROPEAN WHEAT MARKET.

London, Jan. 8.—There is no new feature to record in the wheat trade. The attendance of buyers throughout the past week has been very thin, and the demand as a result is without increase. A general disposition is being manifested to confine purchases to pressing needs.

Home grown wheat only has experienced retail inquiry. Foreign descriptions show a general lack of activity. Small sales have been effected at fully the previous rates, some sellers of American grades requiring a shade more money.

The promise of autumn sown wheat is excellent, says the Mark Lane Express, not only in Great Britain, but in France, Germany, Italy and Spain. Reports of the yield of wheat per acre over Europe and the east are: United Kingdom, 32.75 bushels; Germany, 22; France, 18; Roumania, 14; Austria-Hungary, 13.30; Russia, 10, and India, 9.30.

The French returns are the best of any country devoted to "la petite culture." Roumania and Russia, with their crowds of small farmers, produce from 10 to 14 bushels only. That this small yield is neither local nor due to the race cultivating the soil is borne out by the fact that Indian farmers of much the same peasant type produce much less.

BRITISH-CANADIAN TRADE.

London, Jan. 8.—During the year 1899 the imports from Canada included 94,660 cattle, calued at £1,596,097; 63,930 sheep and lambs, valued at £100,320; 250,500 cwts of wheat, valued at £1,801,953; 2,498,920 cwts of wheat, meal and flour, valued at £1,154,246; 755,120 cwts of peas, valued at £240,650; 453,773 cwts of bacon, valued at £761,861; 150,698 cwts of hams, valued at £301,212; 250,083 cwts of butter, valued at £1,113,956; 1,337,198 cwts of cheese, valued at £3,014,211; 64,686,700 eggs, valued at £233,608; 36 tons of copper, valued at £200; 114,794 loads of wood and hewn timber, valued at £544,977; 1,751,453 loads of planed or dressed timber, valued at £4,207,922, and 4,792 horses, valued at £129,988. Comparing December, 1898, with the same month in 1899, a decrease of 2,531 cattle, 8,241 cwts of butter, 7,406 cwts of cheese and 886,700 eggs is indicated, but sheep show an increase of 375; bacon, 1,865 cwts; hams, 1,157 cwts; horses, 34. In making a comparison of the two years a decrease in imports of 13,745 cattle, 82,066 cwts of bacon, 94,983 cwts of cheese, 9,848,800 eggs, 1,567 horses occurred in 1899, while sheep showed an increase of 21,860; hams, 33,270 cwts; butter, 93,218 cwts. The total value of imports was £17,281,093, and the total value of exports £4,528,627.

BRITISH TRADE.

London, Jan. 8.—The statement of the board of trade for the month of December, 1899, shows a decrease of £4,625,900 in imports and an increase of £1,060,100 in exports.

BEATING BLACKS TO DEATH.

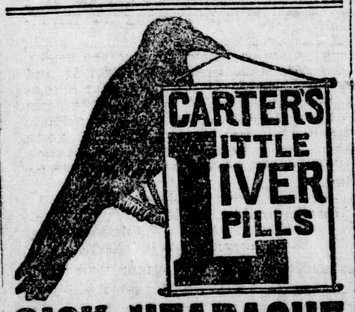
Berlin, Jan. 8.—It is said that a worse case than that of Prince Arenburg, charged with killing a subordinate in Africa without provocation and torturing his victim while dying, is still pending in the courts, the culprit being Capt. Von Dannenburg, of the colonial troops, who ordered several blacks shot and a number of others beaten to death amid tortures. The case will be brought up in the reichstag soon.

CABLE NOTES.

The arbitration board, to which was referred the miners' strike in the St. Etienne district of France, has agreed upon a compromise between the mine owners and the workmen.

John Lane, of Torquay, England, the Masonic statistician, is dead. Lane was the author of the well-known "Masonic Records," a book that involved ten years of steady labor.

At a cost of £420,000 Birmingham has bought from a private corporation the city's supply of electricity. In 1896 the city sold it, but now, believing that at a much advanced figure, it will yield a substantial profit, it has bought it back.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

JOTTINGS FROM NEAR-BY PLACES

MOUNT BRYDGES.

Mount Brydges, Jan. 8.—The officers of Mount Brydges Lodge, No. 217, I. O. O. F., were installed on Friday evening by Mr. Joseph Robinson, P. G., assisted by Bro. J. P. Grigg, George Bond, H. Hardy, W. A. Smitherman, and D. J. Donaldson, as follows: J. P. G., Robert Smith; N. G., Walter Watson; V. G., John Trott; R. S., Jas. Elsey, P.G.; F. S., Jas. Bond, P.G.; treasurer, Wm. Nagle, P.G.; warden, Geo. Ballantyne; conductor, George Bond, P.G.; O. G., A. J. Stephenson; I. G., Walter Steer, P.G.; R. S. N. G., J. P. Grigg, N.G.; L. S. N. G., Wesley Hetley, P.G.; R. S. V. G., Richard Steer, P.G.; L. S. V. G., W. M. Faulds; R. S. S., W. Courtis, P.G.; L. S. S., Wm. Clark, P.G.; chaplain, Henry Bartlett.

Rev. Edwin Holmes, of Oil Springs, father of Rev. J. E. Holmes, preached in the Methodist Church yesterday morning.

Mrs. Reuben Graves and son, of Plainville, Mich. are visiting her sisert, Mrs. J. B. Crozier.

The annual meeting of the Methodist Sunday school, held recently, the following officers and teachers were elected: Superintendent, Mr. Levi Lipsit; assistant superintendent, Mr. T. C. West; secretary, Miss West; assistant secretary, Asa Lipsit; treasurer, Miss Small; organist, Miss West; assistant organist, Miss Nellie Badge; librarian, Carl Sutherland; teachers, Mr. J. W. Torrance, Miss Hetley, Mr. T. C. West; Mrs. Lipsit, Miss Baker; Mrs. Elsey, Miss Small, Miss Eva Tuck; assistant teachers, Mr. Ball, Mr. Wyatt, Mrs. Badge, Miss Tuck and Miss Mable Sutherland.

The funeral of the late Miss Maud Ramsay will take place Tuesday afternoon.

HOWLETT.

Howlett, Jan. 6.—There has been considerable sickness in our neighborhood this winter. Mr. Alex. Bodkin and Mr. Charles Wonnocott are recovering after a few weeks' illness.

The many friends of Miss Ella Adams will regret to learn that she is not as well as usual.

Mr. Thomas Bignell is very low with congestion of the liver.

Mr. Ernest Anderson and Mr. Colin Wells have arrived home safely after a very enjoyable trip to Liverpool.

Miss Mary McKenzie, of Wiarton, spent her Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Milne.

The young people of the community will regret to learn that the members of Sharon appointment have decided to dispense with their annual tea meeting and feast of Devonshire cream, but on the 21st inst. they will hold anniversary services, morning, afternoon and evening, at which they ask for liberal collections and freewill offerings.

Miss Effie Hunt, of North street, gave a splendid topic at our Epworth League meeting on Sunday evening.

Mr. John Milne, who has so very successfully conducted the Nilestown public school for the past three years, intends taking a term at the new Normal School in London.

Mr. Joseph Crispon, of Manitoba, is rusticating at the home of Mr. Thos. Adams for a few weeks.

Miss Sophia Adams intends returning to the Northwest in the near future.

Mr. Joseph Pearm took advantage of the sleighing on Sunday evening.

HAPPENINGS OF THE HOUR

Sir Wilfrid Laurier will speak at Sherbrooke on Thursday.

Robert Kitchen, of Deseronto, brakeman, fell between the cars at Brighton and was killed.

The steamer Pomeranian, the third transport for the second contingent, has arrived at Halifax.

Julia Marlowe Taber, the actress, has been granted a divorce from her husband, Robert Taber.

Mr. Lewis Blair, second son of Hon. A. G. Blair, died suddenly at his father's residence in Ottawa.

Broom manufacturers of the United States and Canada have agreed to advance prices 25 cents a dozen.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Winnipeg, has announced that he will accept the call to Emmanuel Church, Montreal.

Rev. J. G. Shearer, of Hamilton, has decided to accept the field secretaryship of the Lord's Day Alliance.

Hon. John Costigan has formally notified that he no longer considers himself a member of the Conservative opposition.

Ernest J. Lehman, the first to put into execution in Chicago the department store idea, died on Saturday, worth at least $10,000,000.

A Liberal convention has been called for Wednesday evening to nominate a candidate for the approaching bye-election for Wininpeg city.

Messrs. Andrew Derby and Jas. E. Birrell were struck by a train on a crossing while driving near Mosboro, and both were instantly killed.

The final report of the New York State Canal commission recommends that $60,000,000 should be expended in improving the inland waterway.

Saturday's Official Gazette contains an order in council extending the modus vivendi between Canada and the United States permitting United States vessels on the Atlantic coast to purchase bait supplies.

Charles Merrian, a young man from Toronto, who formerly lived in Belleville, was arrested at Belleville Saturday on a charge of robbery, committed at Toronto, on Dec. 29. The sum stolen is placed at $1,000.

The physicians of Montreal are puzzled over the case of Miss Eva Rock, an 18-year-old girl, who has been asleep for fifteen days, and in spite of all that medical knowledge suggests cannot be awakened.

Mr. W. H. Sinclair, of Owen Sound, is taking steps to upset the election of the town councilors on the ground that the ward system has been abolished ratepayers were illegally allowed to vote in more than one ward.

Walter Fellowes, a Montreal bucket-shop keeper, was arrested Saturday night on a charge of receiving money, knowing it to have been stolen. Fellowes is reported to have received from Herbert, the Ville Marie Bank manager, $125,000, paid on stock speculations.

At Kalamazoo, Mich., on Thursday afternoon, Charles Root, of Texas township, killed his wife with a razor and then cut his own throat, in the presence of his ten-year-old boy. Mrs. Root was an attractive woman, a little more than 30 years of age, and her husband was 35. He imagined that he had cause to be jealous.

FREE FROM PANIC

The British and the Recent Reverses—The Duke of Cambridge's Comment.

The effectiveness of the reforms which have been made in the organization of the British army within the last quarter of a century has never hitherto been seriously tested. Now that the British soldier is face to face with an enemy well trained in the arts of modern war and lavishly furnished with its latest and most deadly implements, it remains to be seen whether the work done by forces which are the result of the short-term service plan will compare advantageously with that which has heretofore been accomplished by troops largely composed of seasoned veterans, who have served continuously under the colors for many years. In view of recent speculations on this point, special interest will attach to the opinions expressed by H. R. H. Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, for many years commander-in-chief of the British forces, in a recent conversaton with G. Leveson Gower, which are printed in the January number of the North American Review. Commenting upon the spirit in which the British people have received the news of recent reverses, the duke says:

"One of the most striking features of the present situation is the steadiness and freedom from panic shown, not only, as is natural, in military circles, but by the British public at large. This has been equally noticeable upon previous occasions when partial and prelliminary reverses had occurred in the initial stages of a campaign. Military students, of course, are aware that to meet with unchecquered success in a contest with a brave and well-armed enemy is a piece of good fortune too good to be relied upon, for, in spite of the skill of commanders and the valor of troops, isolated checks and reverses are as probable in a military campaign as in the conduct of complicated business transactions. Especially must this be the case where troops are dependent upon a long line of communication in the presence of forces numerically their superior, and where relatively small bodies of men are operating over a field of vast extent and are necessarily occasionally isolated from each other."

HIS TIME HAD COME.

So Thought a Quebec Man Until Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Bright's Disease.

Quebec, Jan. 9.—Narcisse Mangy, of 109 St. Ann street, this city, considers himself an extremely fortunate man. He has come through the ordeal of Bright's Disease alive.

Bright's Disease is an extremely fatal disease of the Kidneys. The sufferer lingers on, growing weaker and weaker, slowly and miserably dying. Once it fastens itself upon a victim, there is only one hope to save him—Dodd's Kidney Pills. But they never fail.

Narcisse Mangy says: "I have endured Bright's Disease for over five years. Doctors told me I would never get well. I thought my time had come. A friend told me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills. I have just finished the fourth box and am cured."

A WAY THEY HAVE.

"The sun was setting in the west,
Just at the close ot day"—
So runs the song, no doubt it's true,
Because nobody ever knew
The orb to let
Itself get set
In any other way.

"The stars were shining overhead,
And night her sable wings had spread,"
According to the song.
Why should we doubt the singer, say?
For isn't that, in fact, the way
They do it right along?
They do it right along?

"The gentle breezes softly blew,
The autumn day was fair";
Ah, well, indeed, the singer knew;
For on such days what else is there
The gentle breeze can do?
—Chicago Times-Herald.

The sun is so vast that if it were a hollow ball the moon could revolve in the orbit which it now follows, and still be entirely enclosed within the sun's interior. For every acre on the surface of our globe there are more than 10,000 acres on the surface of the great luminary.

"Experience Is the Best Teacher."

We must be willing to learn from the experience of other people. Every testimonial in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the voice of experience to you, and it is your duty, if your blood is impure and your health failing, to take this medicine. You have every reason to expect that it will do for you what it has done for others. It is the best medicine money can buy.

HOOD'S PILLS are non-irritating, mild, effective. f

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THE UNDERTAKER,
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Private residence, 48 Becher
Telephone—Store 440; House, 431. zxv

JOHN FERGUSON & SONS
UNDERTAKERS.
WAREHOUSE—180 King street.
FACTORY—Globe Casket Works.
Telephone—543, and house 373.

Hockey Skates,
Hockey Sticks,
Spring Skates,
Sleighs,
Table and
Pocket Cutlery,
Carvers.

A. WESTMAN,
111 Dundas Street.
Branch Store—654 Dundas Street

The Crow of Croup.

It strikes terror to a mother's heart to have her child wake up at night with a croupy cough.

Child can scarcely speak, can hardly breathe—seems to be choking.

There is no time for delay—apply hot poultices to the throat and upper part of the chest, and give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup—nothing like it for giving prompt relief—will save a child when nothing else will.

Mrs. Wm. Young, Frome, Ont., says: "One year ago our little boy had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs and croup, which left a bad wheeze in his chest. We were advised to use Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which we did, and it cured him completely.

"Now we always keep this remedy in the house, as it excels all others for the severest kinds of coughs or colds."



Laxa-Liver Pills are the most perfect remedy known for the cure of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Sick Headache. Do not gripe or sicken

WHICH ONE WILL DROP OUT?

Tuesday Night's Game Between London and Stratford Will Settle It.

Hockey Games at Wodstock, Paris, Hamilton and Montreal—Other Sporting Matters.

HOCKEY.

WILL LONDON DROP OUT?

HARDLY.

Tuesday night's game in Stratford will decide whether London or Stratford will drop out of the race for intermediate honors. Wednesday's game was a close one, but there should be a much better exhibition of hockey on Tuesday, as both teams will be in better shape. That Stratford had its strongest team on Wednesday is shown by the fact that the seven which defeated Waterloo in the senior championship series was made up of five men who played as intermediates in London. The local management have arranged for a special train to leave London at 7 p.m. sharp and return to London about 11:30. There is no doubt that a big crowd will accompany the boys. Tickets may be obtained from E. De la Hooke, Brown's shore store, W. F. Boughner, W. Brophy, or any member of the executive.

A meeting of the juniors of the London Hockey Club will be held at the Tecumseh House at 8 p.m. this evening, when certificates will be issued to intending players. All junior players requested to attend.

AT OTTAWA.

The Shamrocks defeated the Ottawas Saturday by 5 goals to 4.

AT HAMILTON.

The first game in the Central Ontario Hockey Association to be seen here this season was played Saturday night between the Woodstock team and the Victorias, of Hamilton. The game was won by Woodstock, 27 to 1.

AT LINDSAY.

The first game in the Junior Ontario Hockey Association was played at Lindsay Saturday night, which the Cobourg club won by 7 to 2.

AT PARIS.

The championship series of the Central Ontario Hockey Association opened here Saturday night with a game between Brantford and Paris, resulting in favor of the home team, 10 goals to 2.

AT MONTREAL.

The Victorias, the champions of hockey, were defeated by Montreal in the first match of the season on the Arena ice on Saturday night. Score, 8 to 5 in Montreal's favor.

Montreal's intermediate team defeated the Shamrock's second team: Montreal 8, Shamrocks 1.

AT IROQUOIS.

The first league match of the season, senior series, of the O. H. A., was played here Saturday between Iroquois and Cornwall, the former winning by 4 goals to 1.

PUGILISTIC.

Tim Hurst, match-maker and referee of the Genesee Athletic Club, of Utica, is in New York in behalf of his club, to offer a purse of $20,000 for the Jeffries-Corbett fight on March 15.

Tommy Ryan, of Syracuse, has deposited $1,000 with Lou Houseman, of Chicago, as a forfeit for a match with anybody in the world, at 158 pounds, Kid McCoy preferred. Ryan says he will not train Jeffries for his match with Corbett.

Spike Sullivan, of Ireland, and George McFadden, of Chicago, met Saturday night at the Broadway A. C. to decide which had the right to consideration for a meeting for the lightweight championship with Erne, and his close second Jack O'Brien. After 25 rounds, Referee White declared the contest a draw. The Irishman was the favorite in the betting at 100 to 70.

Clarence Forbes and Morris Rauchs, two Chicago bantams, fought six fast rounds to a draw Saturday. Dave Barry, of Toronto, got the decision over Kid Flack, of Chicago, at the end of six rounds.

TURF

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Jan. 8.—Summaries of Saturday's races:

First race, selling, 1 miles—Rotterdam 1, Lexington Pirate 2, Atlantus 3. Time, 1:43.

Second race, handicap, 7 furlongs—Kindred 1, El Caney 2, Prince of Verona 3. Time, 1:15¾.

Third race, selling, 1¼ miles — Our Nellie 1, Nailer 2, Match Box 3. Time, 2:11½.

Fourth race, Audobon handicap, 1 mile—Bavarian 1, Laureate 2, Molo 3. Time, 1:41¾.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Yubadam 1, Col. Cassidy 2, Rushfields 3. Time, 1:42¾.

"What's in a name?" Everything when you come to medicine. When you get Hood's Sarsaparilla you get the best money can buy.

The annual catch of shad in the Delaware River, from Trenton to the bay, is worth over $600,000 at the nets. The herring catch in the same water amounts to $100,000.

Good Blood and Sound Muscles.

Scott's Emulsion is a blood-making and strength-producing food. It removes that feeling of utter helplessness which takes possession of one when suffering from general debility.

The giraffe was thought to be near extinction, but Major Maxse, a British explorer, has found great herds of them along the Sobat River, a tributary of the White Nile.

In order to avoid all danger of ruining your health by drinking impure water, add 10 to 20 drops of ANGOSTURA BITTERS to every glass of water you drink.

DO YOU KNOW

UNEEDA CIGAR

Union made—5c. For sale everywhere.

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BULLER IN PRIVATE LIFE

A Charming Glimpse of the British General,

As He Is Known to His Family and Friends.

How He Came Near Settling in Canada.

A Brilliant Character Study by Edmund Gosse—The Softer Side of Buller's Nature.

In the North American Review for January, Mr. Edumnd Gosse contributes a brilliant character study of Sir Redvers Buller, in which he has had the co-operation of Lady Buller. We give it in full as follows:

"There is no stronger man in the British empire today than the illustrious soldier to whom has been given the charge of our forces in South Africa. Strength is popular among us, and roughness is looked at by the majority of men as the necessary appanage of strength. Around the name of Sir Redvers Buller, accordingly, a persistent legend has arisen, encouraged by certain superficial qualities of his own, which represent him as a martinet, "rough and ready," like Major Joey Bagstock, a mere iron instrument of warfare, from whom it would be extravagant to expect any of the agreeable virtues. To read the complacent descriptions of him in a hundred newspapers, one would imagine him to be something between a bull and battering-ram; "a silent, saturnine, bloodthirsty man," one of his admirers calls him. A second remarks that "one never thinks of Buller apart from his profession." A third, ardently appreciating his genius, sighs that "it is a pity that he does not succeed in attracting as much affection as he does respect and admiration." To one who has the privilege of knowing Sir Redvers Buller in a strictly non-official capacity, there is something preposterous in these exaggerations of his decisive manner, his forthrightness, his abrupt and blunt address. One is tempted to combat this blood-and-iron legend, and to portray the man as he seems to his friends.

Those who can "never think of Buller apart from his profession" cannot be aware that, with the exception of Lord Wolseley, not one of

OUR GREAT LIVING SOLDIERS

has so much to interest him outside his military work as Sir Redvers Buller has. Most of our leading generals cannot be thought of, detached from the army. But if Lord Wolseley had never become a soldier he might very well today have been Regius Professor of History at Oxford of Cambridge; while Sir Redvers Buller would certainly have been a very active county magistrate, and probably minister of agriculture in a unionist cabinet. After 1881, when he was disgusted with the action of Mr. Gladstone, Buller could hardly be dissuaded from throwing up his commission. To a friend who used with him the argument that, if he did so, his occupation would be gone, he replied: "No; I have other things to look to when I cease to be a soldier. You forget how many interests I have." This is a side of his character which is little known, and it is to this that I desire to draw attention.

In the first place, then, those who regard Sir Redvers Buller as a sort of mechanical engine of war, with no thought in his head but of fighting, should be told that this typical soldier springs from an entirely unmilitary family. He is the Squire of Downes, and, as his ancestors have been in a long line, the head of a large Cornish and Devonshire clan of landed gentlemen, identified for centuries with west-country farming and sport. His father, Mr. James Wentworth Buller, was a prominent figure in his day, a man universally respected in the County of Devonshire, which he long represented in parliament, and in which he spent his whole life in the midst of his tenants. Mr. Buller was a distinguished scholar of Oxford, no sportsman, devoted to literature and art, but, above all, to his civic duties as a country gentleman and magistrate. He married the daughter of Lord Henry Howard, and Mrs. Buller shared his cultivated tastes, read the same books as he, diffused over the same circle of kindred influence and refinement. This couple, who lived at Downes in a sort of patriarchal state, were the parents of fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters, Sir Redvers being the second son.

From this couple sprang in the next generation a family of strong, sport-loving, farm-loving sons, of whom Sir Redvers was the only soldier. With him the army instinct is not hereditary, but quite individual. He was born to be a leader of fighting men, as others are born to be poets or astronomers. Moreover, until, in 1876, his eldest brother died, he had the salutary position of a cadet in the family. Conscious of immense force and ambition, he was obliged by circumstances to look around for the best mode of developing his powers. Had he been the eldest son of Mr. J. W. Buller, it is extremely unlikely that he would have found his business in war at all. And it is important to point out that, while the personal element in his genius is, of course, predominant today—while, that is to say, it would be an affectation to speak of him as anything but pre-eminently a soldier—the element of his old life in Devonshire still remains at the base of Sir Redvers Buller's experience and shapes the non-official part of his character. To show in what way they act will be the object of these pages. I wish to emphasize that this "silent, saturnine, bloodthirsty" soldier of the Jingo legend is really

A GENIAL COUNTY GENTLEMAN

and a man of refined intellectual culture. In the South African war the Zulus had various names for Sir Redvers Buller; they called him "the Steam Engine," because he was always rushing out of unexpected places, and "the Brother of the Devil," because he led to so much bereavement in their families. These names are good enough for Zulus, and perhaps for a large portion of the English public, but they cannot satisfy Sir Redvers' personal friends.

Those who only know Sir Redvers Buller in his capacity as a soldier must form an incomplete conception of him. He is a very different person in Devonshire and in Pall-Mall. On his Downes estate there is not a blade of grass that he has not watched, not a cottage that he has not planned, not a laborer whom he has not known from a boy. What Sir Redvers really enjoys most, next to starting off upon a campaign at short notice, is the life of a country squire. As a lad he was always in the open air, neglecting his books a good deal, but learning steadily and eagerly in the classes of the ecole buissonniere. He spent his early days at Downes among the farm-laborers, with the woodman, the blacksmith and the carpenter, and before he went to Eton he had managed to pick up a knowledge of many technical things, connected with these occupations, so thorough that it has remained with him ever since. Mingled with this and in complete harmony with it was a passion for hunting, always in those days of a rough and provincial kind. But it was with the Tremlett hounds that Sir Redvers Buller learned that firm seat in the saddle which has served him so well in his wild campaigns. His soldiers have often expressed surprise at his practical knowledge. For instance, in the Zulu war a gun-wagon got jambed in being taken through a deep defile. When the maneuver seemed hopeless, Sir Redvers got down and showed how the thing was to be done. The men could not help expresing amazement. "Oh!" replied the general, "it is only a knack. I learned it watching the woodmen in the Devonshire lanes when I was a boy."

Sir Redvers Buller's life in the West, of which we never hear anything in London, would be enough to exhaust the energy of some ambitious men. He is untiring in his efforts to improve his land and he does not disdain to be the chief citizen of his little ancient borough of Crediton. He takes an astonishing interest in the affairs of the town. He is chairman of its school board, one of the twelve governors of its church, and administrator of most of its local charities. When he was extremely busy as adjutant-general of the British army, he always made time to go down west to important town-meetings. In consequence he is regarded with great respect and affection in Crediton, while his popularity is unbounded. It is based on his reputation for sympathy and justice, on the long experience of his straightforwardness. The townspeople know that he will never promise to do more than he can perform, and they realize that he is one of themselves, that he thoroughly understands them. Crediton is almost comically proud of Sir Redvers. A mild old man loitering about the church-porch the other day was asked if the squire was a favorite. "A favorite here? Well, all I can tell you is that if any fellow were to say a word in Crediton against the general, we should rise like one man, and knock him down."

All this dates further back than Sir Redvers' connection with the army. He was sent very early to a hard, rough school in Devonshire, where, as he sometimes says, he "was grounded, at the butt end of a whip, in the Bible," but there he gained little else that was worth learning. And then followed Eton, where he was happy, but with his own pursuits, and where he specially distinguished himself neither in games nor lessons. It was at Eton, and toward the end of his school life, that he determined quite independently to go into the army. But just before joining his regiment he very nearly put an end to everything. He was up in a tree in the woods at Downes, lopping, when he cut his right leg so severely that the Devonshire doctor declared it must be amputated or else he would die. Redvers Buller stoutly replied that he would

RATHER DIE WITH TWO LEGS

than live with one, and he was eventually cured. It has, however, slightly hampered his movements and made him a little less agile than he would otherwise be. With this exception, Sir Redvers Buller has (so far) lived a charmed life; with all his reckless daring in so many most dangerous campaigns, he has never been seriously wounded.

His eminence as a soldier and the entrancing nature of his military responsibilities have never killed or even scotched the country gentleman in Sir Redvers. He has always been a good cross-country rider, and he hunts still. He was out with the hounds last winter, and he is as fond of hunting and goes as well as he ever did. His keenness for every kind of sport is as remarkable as ever; he seems to palpitate with it. He used to be very fond of racing, and though I fancy that he has given this up, he never fails to be present at the Derby, and he is careful to fit in with his innumerable engagements as many race-meetings as he can. Everybody in the West admits that he is a first-rate judge of a horse. Until lately he was a prominent exhibitor of Red Devon cattle at Smithfield, and very successful. Although, for some reason, he seems to show no longer, he continues to take the greatest interest in his cattle. His fruit-houses and orchards occupy a great deal of his attention. He is eloquent about pines, positively boastful about melons. His special fad is apples; there is a new orchard at Downes, entirely stocked by him with selected apple trees imported from France. That this is no trivial interest may be shown by the fact that the whole of the money awarded to him for his successes in the Zulu war was spent on the improvement of his fruit-houses and orchards.

So much for the natural activities of the man who "can scarcely be thought of apart from his profession as a soldier." I proceed, with some diffidence, to describe what one observes of his mental interests.

In the first place, although Sir Redvers Buller is pre-eminently a man of action, one notes in him the instinctive respect for the life of thought and study which sits so gracefully on a great soldier. This attitude of deference to the intellectual life is, I doubt not, a heritage from the traditions of the family life at Downes, where scholarship and harmony of books were held in high respect. It is obvious that he himself has never had leisure for any very close or consecutive reading. But I have observed that he has the knack of tearing the heart out of anything that he does read, and in an amazingly short space of time. He is certainly a good instinctive judge of literature, and if he has not had opportunity to cultivate his judgment with a very wide selection, where his mind does alight is almost always on the purest and richest writers. For poetry he has, perhaps, no particular aptitude. When he was a boy he must have learned Scott's verse-romances by heart, for he retains pages of them still. But in prose Sir Redvers' tastes are definite. Two English classics travel about with him in miniature editions; he never starts on a campaign without Bacon's "Essays" and the "Essays of Elia."

An interesting feature of Sir Redvers Buller's attitude to literature is his special interest in the expression of the individual character by the author. One would suppose that he would read entirely for the matter, but I have been surprised to notice that it always seems to be the manner that attracts him. Among the moderns he has, I think, three prime favorites, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold and George Meredith, and in each he is particularly observant of the style.

THE PENCHANT OF SIR REDVERS

for Ruskin is so marked as to be quite a feature of his mental life. He was induced to read "Modern Painters" when he was very young, and he has preserved a lively enthusiasm for this author. The only trace of anything like bibliomania to be met with in Sir Redvers Buller's library is the care with which he has brought together a rather large collection of the early editions of Ruskin. He is not a great novel-reader, and I have heard him say that he always begins at the end. He is not, as one might suppose, attracted by hairbreadth adventures and a boisterous plot, but he prefers delicate ingenuities of psychology and a scrupulous style. He has even a certain weakness for sentiment in a story.

At Downes there exists a fine library, originally collected by a Buller of a hundred and fifty years ago, and continued by successive squires, particularly Mr. J. W. Buller. In this library Sir Redvers has from youth taken a peculiar interest, and has added to it all its modern ornaments. Whenever he can find time, he is to be discovered inspecting and rearranging the volumes, and searching for gaps, which are to be promptly filled. The annex, in which all the recent books are, was constructed by himself out of a dining-room, and while he was making this part of his library he placed all the shelves and arranged the books with his own hands. As I have said, his own tastes lie in the direction of the higher class of belles-lettres, but there were left to Downes the scientific and philosophical books of a younger brother, a bequest which greatly added to the value of the collection. This brother, who never recovered from being half-eaten by a tiger in India, was a man of very remarkable intellectual powers. There can be no question that Sir Redvers possesses, in a marked degree, the love of books, although his life has been too full of action to permit him to indulge it.

The fine arts have always attracted Sir Redvers Buller. He was an early lover of the Barbizon School, and has been abreast of the wave of taste on several occasions. He soon picks up the elements of any order of connoisseurship, and has, at one time or another, been a collector himself. In this kind of occupation, certain qualities make themselves emphatically felt. Sir Redvers would not be the great general that he is, if his eye were not exquisitely trained to observe. He declares that this is the result in him of patient labor, that he had to learn to see. But the faculty of close and keen observation must have been native with him. Those who think of him only as "the stern, grim soldier" may be diverted to know that on social occasions his eye misses nothing, and disdains not to describe, if necessary, the details of a woman's dress. I have observed him to be particularly sensitive to color. This faculty is but one manipulation of a mind the genius of which lies in great part in its orderly arrangement, its absolute sureness of movement. He is very fond of urging on young men the cultivation of the eye, which he thinks can be deliberately studied and mastered even when there is no natural gift for it. This may, however, be doubted. In all Sir Redvers' personal tastes, I think that a leaning to the great style may be traced. In literature he prefers the masters of language; in music his predilections are classical; among modern artists, while he valued the conversa-

[Continued on page 7.]

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London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

London, Monday, Jan. 8.

Ticket-of-Leave Men.

Our contemporary, the Montreal Journal of Commerce, does not take kindly to the act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, authorizing the Minister of Justice to recommend for executive clemency, and to grant liberty to, prisoners, under the condition that their liberty, until the expiry of the period for which they were sentenced, shall be conditional on their good behavior.

Our contemporary asserts that convicts licensed to be at large "will have to be under the surveillance of the police as long as they live. The act requires them to report monthly to the police wherever they are, and to notify the authorities whenever they change their place of residence. There is no provision in the act for the period of this surveillance terminating, so that ticket-of-leave men, who are of the average age of convicts, will have to be in touch with the police some 30 or 40 years, if they live to the average age." This is a mistaken view of the law. Looking at the provisions of the statute, nothing seems clearer to us than that the convict liberated on license ceases to be subject to any special supervision after the term to which he was originally sentenced. It stands to reason that this should be the case, for it would be an extraordinary power to grant to a minister of justice that he should be able to stipulate that any person should be subjected to disabilities of this nature after the term of his sentence had ended. This is not the practice in Great Britain; and the Canadian law does not differ from the British statute in this regard.

The Journal of Commerce volunteers the statement that the "ticket-of-leave system does not work well in the old country, where it is fully carried out. When the released men drop entirely out of surveillance by the police," it asserts, "one of two things happens, either, they become all the more dangerous criminals from their long prison experience, or, if really in earnest in their desire to live by honest labor, they are greatly assisted by not being under the terrible handicap of police surveillance. Some of the worst crimes, as burglary, highway robbery, felonious assaults on the person, have been committed in England by ticket-of-leave men, who had got their liberty prematurely by fooling the chaplain, or bamboozling the governor."

The best reply to these allegations is that, though the system has been in force in Great Britain for many years, there is no agitation to return to the old methods of dealing with criminals, when there was little, if any, mercy extended to any offender, no matter how exemplary his conduct, and when the giving of a convict a chance, even under careful supervision, was never thought of. We should like to know why, if the system has proved so great a failure in Great Britain, as our contemporary alleges, it has been year by year extended? The last annual report of the directors of convict prisons in Great Britain shows that the parole system, such as has just been inaugurated in Canada, is adopted in the discharge of convicts. For example, 1,074 male and 75 female convicts were disposed of during the year ending March 31 last. Of these, 22 were discharged on expiration of sentence or commitment; 11 discharged to refuges; 3 discharged on pardon, remission or commutation of sentence; 19 removed to lunatic asylums; 5 removed to Irish prisons; 2 committed suicide and 25 died; while 1,003 males and 59 females, or 1,062, out of a total number of 1,149 disposed of, were discharged on license.

It may not be the operation of cause and effect, but since the adoption of the license system in Great Britain, the number of persons sentenced to penal servitude in Great Britain has steadily decreased. Thus, in the five years ended Dec. 31, 1859, the number of persons sentenced to penal servitude in England and Wales per 100,000 of population was 134; by 1879 the ratio had decreased to 6.6; and for the year ended Dec. 31, 1898, it had fallen to 2.5.

Here is important testimony to the value of discriminating between the hardened criminal, and the novice in crime, found in the last annual report of the directors of English convict prisons:

"Since the formation of the star class (that is, first offenders), in convict prisons, in 1879, up to March 31 last, 2,435 male convicts have been placed in it, of whom 24, or over 1.2 per cent of those discharged, have returned to penal servitude under fresh sentences, and only 25, or 1.3 per cent, have had their licenses revoked or forfeited. Of 107 females not one has returned to penal servitude."

A system that produces effects so satisfactory was well worthy of a trial in Canada.

Our contemporary appears to imagine that the one qualification necessary for even the most hardened convict to secure a license to be at large before he completes his term of sentence is that he shall have been well behaved while in confinement. That, it is true, is a necessity to the granting of a license. But it is only one. The "most dangerous criminals," which, our contemporary says are "well known to have got their liberty ahead of time by winning their warden's goodwill through a meek and gentle behavior," are not likely to be so treated under the system of licensing now established. The record of a man, whether he is a first or a second offender, and whether he is likely to offend again, if permitted his liberty on parole, must all be taken into account, for the interests of the public, as well as the convict, as our contemporary fitly points out, are at stake in this matter.

We agree with the view that it will be necessary to caution police officers charged with the supervision of convicts at large on license to be discreet in doing their duty. In England, many years ago, when the ticket-of-leave system was first introduced, there is no doubt that the offensive meddlesomeness of the police in administering it did injury to some of the convicts who were liberated under the provisions of the law. A popular play, bearing the title of "The Ticket-of-Leave Man," which had the run of the theaters for a long period, did much to add to the distaste of the general public for the measure, for it cultivated the impression that the police generally regarded it as their duty to hound the unfortunate holder of a ticket-of-leave, to prevent his procuring employment, and to get him back into prison as speedily as possible. There was no doubt some ground for that impression, and a measure calculated to be of great benefit was thus brought into disrepute. But only for a time. As it was operated, and as the police came to recognize their duty to be to carry out the measure in a spirit of humanitarianism, its benefits came to be appreciated, and now no one would ever think of advocating the repeal of the act.

We trust that the experience in Great Britain will prove a warning to the local authorities throughout Canada, who are charged with the administration of the law, and that everywhere the officers of the law, under whose supervision convicts on license will be, will endeavor to treat these men and women with kindness, and to secure for them the opportunity of earning an honest living. By so doing, they will not only be performing their duty, but will be lending a helping hand to a fellow-man in the hour of his need, and vindicating themselves from the insinuation which some extend towards them, that as a class they would rather injure than help one who has been in jail.

The Situation

In South Africa as Cable Correspondents See It--Gen. Buller Was Ready to Move on Saturday--A Lesson Learned at Colenso.

Probable Effect of the Attack on Caesar's Camp—Buller Forced by the Boers to Act—Britain's Marvelous Military and Naval Resources—Her Seizures of German Vessels Regarded, in Berlin, as Unjustified—The Stirring Up of Public Feeling Condemned by the Prussian Press.

London, Jan. 8. — Under Sunday morning's date, the London correspondent of the New York Tribune says: Gen. Buller's army was in readiness to move upon the enemy's works yesterday after systematic scouting all along the line from Springfield to Ilangwane. There were two strongly fortified positions south of the Tugela, at each end of the defensive line, running sixteen miles on the opposite bank, with guns commanding every fording place. The Springfield district had been explored by scouts earlier, but there was a reconnoissance in force Friday afternoon toward Ilangwane by a strong body of cavalry and riflemen, with two guns. There was shell firing from the naval guns behind Lord Dundonald's cavalry, and various attempts were made to draw the enemy's fire, but in the end the troops returned to camp without having learned where the new trenches had been laid.

A LESSON LEARNED.

The lesson of the first battle at Colenso and subsequent futile reconnoissances and artillery practice was that one engagement was necessary in order to ascertain where the enemy was, and that a series of battles, one after another, in quick succession, might be required for the relief of Ladysmith. The Springfield outwork could not be left in the enemy's position if the turning movement were contemplated above Colenso, and in any attack at the center, Ilangwane could not be passed off or masked.

There was still another alternative plan, that of conducting a turning movement nineteen miles east of Colenso by the Weenen road to Ladysmith. But this seemed like a desperate undertaking, with Ilangwane strongly held by the enemy several miles east and south of the ruined railway bridge. While the loungers at the clubs were discussing the probability of the situation Saturday night and settling down to the conclusion that the first shot would be the signal for several days of desperate fighting, but that General Buller would wait for another battery and another regiment of Hussars, and not advance until Monday, the war office cleared the field of action for at least twenty-four hours by posting a short bulletin. It was from Gen. Buller at Frere camp, and contained a message from Gen. White, stating that the Boers

HAD ATTACKED LADYSMITH

in considerable force toward three o'clock on Saturday morning. While Gen. Buller was awaiting for a few more guns and mounted troops, or possibly for the water to fall a little lower in the Tugela, or for the mule transport train to be put in better order, Gen. Joubert had attempted to surprise the garrison by a midnight sortie, and a spirited attack had been made. The Boers were everywhere repulsed, but the fighting was still in progress at nine o'clock. The story was only half-told by heliograph, for the retirement of the Boers was not announced, but so far as it went, it had the

RIGHT RING FOR BRITISH EARS.

White's men were holding their ground, and fighting gallantly after a long siege. They had not been taken by surprise, and even with their supply of ammunition, which there has been good reason to believe is failing, have repulsed this belated attack in force. It was an inspiriting story, which brought a fine glow of enthusiasm to every Englishman's face as it was told at midnight in the clubs. The war office had neither explanations nor comments to offer, and kept what information it had received from Gen. Buller respecting his own plans a close secret.

It was an easy inference that Gen. Joubert, being well informed by his own scouts respecting Buller's dilatory tactics, had taken advantage of a final movement by a desperate attack to carry Ladysmith, with its fever hospital, by assault, before the great battle of the Tugela could be fought. Possibly he had also hoped to entrap the part of the garrison outside and capture a few more battalions, as he had done at Nicholson's Nek.

If Gen. White's reassuring story has no sequel with an adverse ending, the last attempt on Ladysmith has failed, and the Boers, dispirited by their repulse, after a long and tedious siege, will not be at their best in meeting Gen. Buller's army early in the week.

GEN. FRENCH'S REPORT.

Thursday's engagement has confirmed previous paper reports without exaggerating the importance of the affair. He allows the correspondents to give their own versions of his manœuvers, and then has the credit himself for modesty in not getting excited over his own exploits. It is evident from his report that the Dutch, in attacking his position with an inferior force, hoped to draw him on toward a position five miles north of Colesburg, where they had a strong body of troops in reserve. French had adapted himself to Dutch tactics, and makes a point of never doing what his enemy expects him to do. He did not attempt to occupy Colesburg prematurely when there was a chance of holding the enemy there and getting in behind with a superior force for blocking his retreat by obtaining possession of the two bridges over the Orange River. He is demonstrating that tactical successes can be gained without a heavy butcher's bill. This is a new view of the art of war for the English public, which has been trained for fifty years to regard bull-dog tactics and frontal attacks as the highest achievements of military science. If French perseveres in his cautious and effective campaign and without meeting with a reverse succeeds in opening the way for Lord Roberts into the Free State, he will impart to maneuvering some of the virtues of the blessed word, "Mesopotamia." There were premature rumors from several sources that Colesburg has been occupied by French since yesterday, after a vigorous artillery fire at daybreak and a persistent assault by the batteries west of the town.

BOERS FORCED BULLER TO ACT.

Another writer says: It now seems certain that the Boers' attack on Caesar's camp must compel prompt action by Gen. Buller if Ladysmith is to be saved. With an original force of 12,000 men in Ladysmith, Gen. White's fighting strength at the end of the year was placed at not more than 10,000. Since then the work of disease and bombardment has continued, and his strength, it is presumed, has correspondingly decreased. Enteric fever and dysentery have been reported as steadily extending their ravages, and the continuous strain of confinement and the enemy's fire have brought the men into a physical condition especially susceptible to the attacks of illness. Despite vague reassurances of sufficient supplies and strength to prolong the resistance of Ladysmith for at least another month, London has become more and more despondent as to the ability of the beleaguered force to hold out.

There have within the last few days been several indications that the Boers might force matters on the Tugela by a vigorous attack on Ladysmith. Their prisoners and deserters have admitted that Gen Joubert was beginning to feel the presence of scarcity of food. So far as the censorship has permitted information to pass, Gen. Buller, either under instructions from home to await as many reinforcements as possible, or, nonplussed by the strength of the enemy's position on the Tugela, has been employing Fabian tactics. Within the last day or two, however, since his force has reached its full intended strength, there have been many more or less important indications that Gen. Buller was on the eve of an attempt to advance. Under such circumstances, aside from the pressing necessity of Ladysmith, Gen. Buller, it is believed, would surely seize the opportunity of such a diversion of the enemy's strength and attention from the Tugela as must accompany an attack of the kind which he reports on Caesar's camp.

ONLY ONE ALTERNATIVE.

Due south of the beleaguered city, Caesar's camp, as the object of attack, would necessarily draw from the forces of the enemy, which, in entrenchments of great strength, have barred Gen. Buller's advance at the river. Whether he has contemplated a turning movement or a new central attack—and his plans have been shrouded in complete mystery—the experts' forecasts agree that when such a situation should arise as he now reports to be existing, attack he must in some way, or leave Ladysmith to its fate.

IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE.

The most important reconnoissance appears to have been one consisting wholly of mounted troops, with two field guns, under Lord Dundonald, which, covered by the fire from some long range naval guns, made an effort to feel the strength of the Boers occupying Mount Inhlawe. The Boers are reported to have replied with rifle fire at long range, but refrained from disclosing their positions, and contented themselves with a demonstration on the British outer flank, which made the retirement of the small force desirable.

BOERS' SIGNAL SERVICE.

We read also that the Boers had a heliograph, presumably on a mountain top, signalling their headquarters' camp at Umbulwane during the action. It is believed the Boers have a very complete system of signalling in working order to facilitate the rapid reinforcement of threatened points by troops now camped in central situations. We are told that the Tugela has fallen, and that the river is fordable at the usual points; consequently we may assume that the bridge which the Boers had thrown across the river near Pieters has been restored, and also that they find no difficulty in communicating between the north and south banks.

BRITAIN'S MARVELOUS RESOURCES.

Whatever miscalculations were made at the outset of the war, the nation was as blind and infatuated as the ministers themselves. The largest British army ever put into the field has been carried to the ends of the earth with perfection of system and detail, and the United Kingdom has not been denuded of battalions. When the war opened there were 17 infantry battalions in South Africa and 70 at home; there will be at the end of this month, apart from cavalry and artillery, 76 battalions of infantry regulars in the field, and 73 in the United Kingdom. This astonishing result has been secured by calling out the reservists, by leaving line men under age at home, and by stiffening detachments with militia. The barracks are as full as they were when the war opened, and the third line of defense has hardly been drawn upon. If a dozen battalions of militia have volunteered for foreign service, 50 more remain in service; if 7,000 volunteers and 3,000 yeomanry cavalry have been allowed to enlist for the war, there remain behind 250,000 citizen soldiers for future emergency. The war office and the headquarters staff clearly deserve credit for the systematic operation of the mobilization scheme, and old England, pulsating with patriotic ardor, is a long way from being at the end of her military resources.

BOER "DISCLOSURES."

The first budget of Boer disclosures, claiming to establish Mr. Chamberlain's connection with the Jameson raid, is loaded with blank cartridge, and has small explosive effect. Letters have been published in Brussels which were exchanged between Col. Fairfax, the head of the colonial office in South Africa, and Mr. Hawksley, solicitor of the Chartered Company. They were written after the raid, and proved little or nothing. One of the documents is described by Dr. Leyds' literary bureau as written by the sister-in-law of Mr. Chamberlain, Mrs. Richard Chamberlain, but it is almost as harmless as the home secretary's reply to Lady Dudley, declining to advise the release of Dr. Jameson, Lord Willoughby and the other raiders. The nearest approach to anything damaging to Mr. Chamberlain is Mr. Hawksley's remark to Earl Grey that the cables to the last half of 1895 may have to come out, and that, if they do, Mr. Chamberlain will have no one to thank but himself. It will hardly be possible to hang the colonial secretary on so flimsy a lawyer's thread. The manner in which Mr. Hawksley's correspondence has been hawked about in South Africa until the Boers have obtained possession of it is a mystery.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

There is a great scarcity of fresh meat at Glasgow, owing to the disorganization of the transatlantic trade by the withdrawal of steamships for transport service. No cattle or sheep from the United States have reached Glasgow in a week, and the butchers are unable to supply orders. There is, consequently, a substantial rise in prices. The withdrawal of so many vessels from regular trade channels to act as transports has had a serious effect upon the Liverpool Atlantic traffic. With the exception of the Etruria, which sailed for New York on Saturday, the only vessel that has left the Mersey during the past week with Atlantic passengers, has been the Allan liner Californian, for Boston. The stoppage of the White Star mid-week service is most inconvenient.

THE COAL SCARCITY

continues to such an extent that four Scotch pig iron furnaces have shut down. Iron has reached record price. It is believed the stringency will be somewhat relieved when the railroads become less congested with holiday traffic. But the continued calling out of the reserves has affected the railroads as well as the collieries. According to one large coal merchant, miners thoroughly realize that restricted output increases wages for less work, and they are by no means anxious to relieve the situation. In the meanwhile the war continues to increase the demand and coal goes up. The gas companies are reaping large profits as a result.

SEIZURE OF GERMAN VESSELS.

Berlin, Jan. 8.—The excitement occasioned by the seizures of German mail steamers by British cruisers increases and overtops everything else. Even the opening of the Prussian diet on the coming Tuesday is dwarfed thereby. In spite of the strongest current of popular anti-British sentiment, the German Government still honestly tries to continue its course of loyal neutrality, but anxiously awaits favorable British action regarding the seizures, which the government and nation both regard as unjustified. The government has ascertained without a shadow of a doubt that the Bundesrath was seized on strictly neutral territory, within a radius belonging, by international law, to the Portuguese colony. Thereby, the action of the British cruiser Magicienne was clearly wrong, as here contended. The news that Great Britain has released the steamer General, seized at Aden, is here construed as Great Britain's backing down.

GERMANY IS ANXIOUS.

In official circles Saturday the hope was expressed to a representative of the Associated Press that Great Britain will admit she is wrong in seizing the German ships, after detailed and comprehensive proofs are submitted at London. Part of these proofs are bills of lading of the Bundesrath, the General and the Herzog, showing that the German East Africa line was most particular to exclude all chances of their vessels containing contrabrand. The Bundesrath is shown to have had on board forty-two passengers for Delagoa Bay, comprising twelve Portuguese, of whom several were government officials; two former Austrian and one former German army officers. The rest were civilians. The line is subsidized by Germany to the amount of 900,000 marks annually.

THE COLONIAL SOCIETY.

The action of the colonial society in further inflaming public opinion in condemned by a large part of the press. The Freisinnige Zeitung says:

"The president of the colonial society is the regent of Mecklenberg-Schwerin. Does he deem is compatible with his position to use such language towards a friendly power?"

The Hamburg correspondent doubts whether this is the right time for indignation meetings.

The Magdeburg Zeitung says: "He who advocates forcible measures does not know that Germany, in such a conflict with England, would be isolated, since in France everybody awaits the moment impatiently when a serious quarrel between those two powers will enable her to act."

LOYAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Vossische Zeitung says: "All the political parties in Germany will support the government in vigorously protecting our interests. The attitude of the whole German press shows that. But it would be foolish to join in protest meetings at this stage."

The Cologne Gazette says: "It is regretable that an English cruiser dared to seize the Bundesrath, but German sober opinion disavows purely agitatory measures."

A fact interesting to note is that Chaplain Fry, of the English Church in Berlin; British Ambassador Sir Frank C. Lascelles and a committee now call for subscriptions for the sick and wounded in South Africa. A concert is to be given Jan. 9, the proceeds to go towards the fund.

The German Red Cross Society at the beginning of the war offered aid to the British wounded, but the proffered assistance was rejected.

NAVAL BILL SURE TO PASS.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press interviewed Herr Barth, the Freisinnige leader, who said:

"The Bundesrath incident will cause the fleet bill to pass with a rush. It will break the centrist opposition. No party, not even the socialists, would risk going before the country now in opposition to the fleet bill, as it would be swept away." The government is expected to carry forward the bill, so as to take advantage of the momentary situation. With the reconvening of the Diet, the canal bill fight will be renewed. The government's chances of pasing the new bill have improved in the meanwhile. But the Conservatives remain obdurate in spite of conciliatory measures and utterances recently made by Prince Hohenlohe and Dr. Von Miquel. The emperor is said to be determined this time to dissolve the diet if the bill is again rejected.

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78 Coats, 22 inches long, in colors of fawn, green, blue and black; silk lined throughout; best man-tailored garments; every one thoroughly up-to-date; sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Prices were $12.50, $15.00, $18.00, $22.00, $25.00 and $35.00 each.

On Sale Till Sold, Each $10.00

10 Per Cent. Off Any Jacket in Stock, Including Children's Gretchens and Coats.

47 only, Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, 21 inches long, good solid frieze and wool beaver cloths, sizes 34, 36 and 38; colors, brown, dark fawn, green and black. Were $4.50, $6.00 and $8.00.

To Clear at, Each $1.98

Ladies purchasing Dress Goods here over $1.00 a yard can have their Skirts made FREE OF CHARGE, if they wish, and goods under $1.00 a yard will be made for 50c. Best dressmakers employed and sstisfaction guaranteed.

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

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

But some stubborn people wait until "down sick" before trying to ward off illness or cure it. The wise recognize in the word "Hood's" assurance of health.

For all blood troubles, scrofula, pimples, as well as diseases of the kidneys, liver and bowels, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the effective and faultless cure.

Blood Purifier—"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla, and find it beneficial for myself and baby. It purifies the blood and strengthens the system." MRS. HENRY WALL, Clinton, Ont.

Strength Builder—"Myself, wife and children have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla and it strengthened us. It relieved me of a lame back." DAVID MCGEORGE, caretaker, Colt Institute, Galt, Ont.

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Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE MARKETS

Local Market.

A. M. HAMILTON & SON'S REPORT.
London, Monday, Jan. 8.

Wheat, white, per bu	66c to 67c
Wheat, red, per bu	66c to 66c
Oats, per bu	28c to 29c
Peas, per bu	57c to 60c
Corn, per bu	28½c to 30c
Barley, per bu	42c to 44c
Rye, per bu	50c to 56c
Beans, per bu	$1 to $1 35

Only one or two loads of grain came in today; prices remained unchanged. Hay was a little slower, at $9 to $10; only six or seven loads came in.

....NEW....
Buckwheat Flour
A. M. Hamilton & Son
373 Talbot street. Opposite market.

St. Thomas Market.

St. Thomas, Jan. 2.—Wheat, old, per bu, 67c; wheat, new, 67c; oats new, 28c to 30c; peas, 50c to 60c; barley, 35c to 40c; rye, 60c; corn, 40c; flaxseed, per cwt. $2 45 to $2 50; timothy seed, $1 50 to $1 75; clover seed, per bu, $6 70.

The Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 8.—Oil opened at $1 66 and closed at $1 66.

OIL CITY, Jan. 6.—Credit balances, $1 66; certificates, no bids or offers.

English Markets.

Ruling prices for the past four market days—The following table shows the quotations per cental at Liverpool for the three previous market days. In the case of wheat highest prices are given.

	Jan. 3.	Jan. 4.	Jan. 5.	Jan. 6.
WHEAT—				
Red Winter	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
No. 1 Nor. Spring	6 1½	6 1⅝	6 1½	6 1½
No. 1 Cal	6 3	6 3	6 3½	6 3½
Nov	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Dec	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
March	5 11⅜	5 10⅞	5 10¾	5 10¼
May	5 11⅛	5 10½	5 10¼	5 10
CORN—				
New	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Old	3 6	3 6	3 6⅛	3 6⅛
Dec	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jan	3 5⅞	3 5⅝	3 5¾	3 5⅝
Feb	3 6	3 5¾	3 5¾	3 5⅝
March	3 6¼	3 5⅞	3 5¾	3 5⅝
May	3 5⅝	3 5½	3 5¼	3 5⅛
Flour	17 9	17 9	17 9	17 9
Peas	5 5	5 5	5 5	5 5
Pork	57 6	57 6	57 0	57 6
Tard	31 0	31 6	31 6	31 6
Lallow	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Bacon, light	34 6	34 6	34 6	34 6
Cheese, white	57 0	57 0	57 0	57 0
Cheese, colored	59 0	59 0	59 0	59 0

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American Markets.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Liberal receipts and the poor export demand inclined to weaken wheat today, May closing ¼c to ⅜c under yesterday. Corn closed a shade under, and oats ⅛c lower. Provisions were 7½c under to a shade higher. Primary receipts, 512,411 bushels compared with 755,000 bushels last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 45 cars, against 368 last week, and 518 a year ago. Receipts here were 42 cars, 10 of contract grade. Atlantic port clearances of wheat were 283,831 bushels; flour, 31,333 bbls. New York reported only five loads taken for export.

The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat No. 2 Jan., 65½c; May, 68½c to 68⅝c; July, 68⅞c to 69c. Corn—No. 2 Jan., 39¼c to 39⅜c; May, 32⅞c; July, 31½c to 31⅝c. Oats—No. 2 Jan., 22⅛c; May, 23c. Mess Pork—Jan., $10 55; May, $10 85. Lard—Jan., $5 80; May, $5 95. Short ribs—Jan., $5 60; May, $5 75. Cash quotations—Flour, steady; winter patents, $3 40 to $3 50; straights, $3 to $3 20; spring specials, $3 20 to $4; patents, $3 30 to $3 50; bakers, $1 90 to $2 50; No. 3 spring wheat, 62¼c to 66c; No. 2 red, 67⅛c to 68⅜c. No. 2 corn, 40¼c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31c. No. 2 oats, 22½c to 23¼c; No. 2 white, 25¼c to 25½c; No. 3 white, 24½c to 25¼c. No. 2 rye, 52¾c. No. 2 barley, 38c to 42c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 51½; No. 1 Northwest, $1 51½. Prime timothy seed, $2 35. Mess pork, $9 25 to $10 60 per bbl. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 65 to $5 82½. Short rib sides, loose, $5 50 to $5 75. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, 5¼c o 5¾c. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 75 to $5 80. Cloverseed, contract grade, $8 20. Eggs, firm, fresh, 30c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 32,000 barrels; wheat, 61,000 bushels; corn, 433,000 bushels; oats, 251,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, 52,000 bushels.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 32,000 barrels; wheat, 136,600 bushels; corn, 91,000 bushels; oats, 144,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 33,000 bushels.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Opening—Wheat, May, 68¾c to 68¾c; July, 69½c to 69c. Corn, May, 32½c to 33c. Oats, May, 23¼c to 23½c. Pork, May, $10 82 to $10 85. Lard, May, $5 95. Ribs, May, $5 72 to $5 75.

Live Stock Markets.

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 6.—Cattle—Only two loads on sale; the market was unchanged in tone under fair demand and mild weather. Calves sold on about the same basis as yesterday, the supply being light; choice to extra, $8 25 to $8 50; good to choice, $8 to $8 25. Sheep and lambs—The offerings were about 30 loads; the market ruled steady, the bulk of the sales were at the outside quoted figures with a couple of loads sold at a higher figure; lambs, choice to extra, $6 to $6 25; good to choice, $5 75 to $6; common to fair, $4 75 to $5 75; sheep, choice to extra, $4 75 to $5; good to choice, $4 50 to $4 75; common to fair, $2 75 to $4; at the close offerings were pretty well cleaned up, and the close was steady.

Hogs—The market was steady, with 40 loads on sale; trade opened easy, became stronger, and then declined; the action of the market was irregular at a range of $4 60 to $4 70; heavy were quoted during the best hours of the day at $4 65 to $4 70; mixed, $4 65; Yorkers, $4 60 to $4 65; pigs, $4 60 to $4 65; roughs, $4 to $4 10; stags, $3 25 $3 50; the close was on a basis of 5c to 7½c lower, medium being quoted at $4 65; Yorkers, $4 60; pigs, $4 60.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—With gain of 5,800 in week's receipts, prices averaged higher; good to choice, $5 35 to $6 60; poor to medium, $4 20 to $5 20; mixed steady, $3 to $3 25; selected feeders, $4 20 to $4 90; good to choice cows, $3 60 to $4 90; heifers, $3 50 to $5; canners, $2 25 to $3; bulls, $2 60 to $4 95; calves, $4 to $7 50; fed Texas beeves, $4 10 to $5 50. Hogs—Top, $4 52½; good clearance; mixed and butchers, $4 25 to $4 50; good to choice heavy, $4 40 to $4 52½; rough heavy, $4 20 to $4 35; light, $4 20 to $4 42½; bulk of sales, $4 37½ to $4 45. Sheep and lambs—Native wethers, $4 40 to $5 05; lambs, $4 50 to $6 25; western wethers, $4 25 to $4 75; western lambs, $5 50 to $6 25. Receipts—Cattle, 4,000; hogs, 26,000; sheep, 2,000.

Dairy Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Butter strong; western dairy, 25c to 30c; do factory, 17c to 22½c; June creamery, 24c to 28c; imitation creamery, 19c to 26c; state dairy, 20c to 28c; state creamery, 25c to 30c. Cheese firm; fall made fancy, small, 12¾c to 13c; do large, 12¾c to 13c; large late made, 12c to 12¼c; do small, 11¾c to 12c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Butter firm; creamery, 22c to 24c; dairy, 21c to 25c. Cheese firm at 12¾c.

GRATEFUL EMPLOYES

Early Closing Inaugurated at Messrs. Smallman & Ingram's Saturday Night.

A Congratulatory Address Presented to Mr. Ingram by the Employes —Happy Reply Thereto.

The early closing movement was given a considerable advance in London last Saturday night, when the enterprising firm of Smallman & Ingram closed their doors promptly at 7 o'clock. For some time the firm have had this matter under consideration, but only recently decided to take the step, and, having decided, it is safe to say there will be no turning back. Friends of early closing and shorter work-day advocates will feel elated over the action of Messrs. Smallman & Ingram, believing that the example will have a great effect in furthering the reform. The public generally will no doubt show their appreciation of the stand taken by this considerate firm, who have always studied the happiness and contentment of their numerous clerks.

Promptly at 7 o'clock the employes of the big establishment gathered around the office and Mr. Ingram. They looked happy, and Mr. Ingram guessed that he was in for something other than trouble. Mr. James Murray, on behalf of the others, stepped forward, and read the following address to Mr. Ingram and his partner (the latter being on a business tour in Great Britain):

"We have met here tonight to express our appreciation of the step which you have taken in shortening the hours of our labor.

"We all fully realize that this will mean considerable financial loss to you, but we hope that it will eventually be of great gain.

"We also hope that your example may be followed by other merchants of the city, so that our fellow-salespeople may have extended to them the same privileges which we are to enjoy this night."

Mr. Ingram was greatly pleased with the good feeling expressed by those most deeply concerned, and in the course of a neat reply, thanked all from the bottom of his heart for the kindly sentiments uttered towards his partner and himself. They had resolved that the time had arrived to put into practice the scheme of early Saturday night closing and its attendant benefits to all concerned; and he could truthfully assert that the ladies and gentlemen who were to be primarily affected by the change thoroughly deserved it. They had been associated together for many years—a large majority of them — all were apparently actuated by the one desire, and that, to advance the interests of the firm, in every legitimate and honorable way. Feeling in that way towards all, the firm had taken this step with the consciousness that the public would sustain them heartily in carrying it out. He closed an earnest and timely address by hoping that all might long be spared to work harmoniously together in their several spheres. The employes subsequently repaired to their homes, thoroughly well pleased with the distinction accorded them of being the first to benefit by the early closing movement.

Be Cured of Catarrh.

It is quite easy to cure yourself of Catarrh or Asthma if you use Catarrhozone, the medicated air treatment for all diseases of the nasal and respiratory organs caused by germ life. Catarrhozone will cure—absolutely cure—Catarrh, and is a very pleasant remedy, that can be used without any danger or risk whatever. When inhaled it rapidly volatilizes, and finds its way to the very seat of the disease, where it kills the microbic life that causes Catarrh and at the same time restores all irritated membranes to their normal condition, effecting a permanent cure. You simply breathe; Catarrhozone does the rest. One trial will demonstrate its worth. For sale at all druggists or by mail, price $1 00. For trial outfit send 10c in stamps to N. C. POLSON & CO., Box 567 Kingston.

A Linn county, Mo., young man who knows he will soon die of consumption, has selected and bought his burial outfit himself.

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—one box of Pharmelee's Vegetable Pills will do wonders in restoring health and strength. Mandrake and Dandelion are two of the articles entering into the composition of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills.

Of the 97,000 students in the colleges of the United States during the past year, 40 per cent of them were from the agricultural classes.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure and effectual. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure it for you.

INAUGURAL GATHERING

of the Aldermen Elected for the Year 1900.

Committees Struck and Chairmen Chosen.

The "Slate" Did Not Go Through Unbroken.

Ald. Cooper Vainly Endeavored to Get on the Board of Works.

Messrs. T. Gillean and D.W. Blackwell Appointed to the School Board—Several Other Positions Filled by the Council.

The city council of 1900 held its inaugural meeting at the city hall this morning. At the hour for which the meeting was called, 11 o'clock, all the members, except Ald. Garratt, who is in England, were in their places. They were: Ald. Pritchard, Winder, Brener, Douglass, Jolly, Jenkins, Stevenson, Winnett, Ross, Malloch, Cooper, Bartlett, Dreaney, Plant, Wray, Barned and Gerry.

—A large audience assembled outside the council chamber, and watched, with interest the result of the various motions. The meeting was like many previous inaugural meetings in the same chamber. It lasted the usual time and was attended by a crowd of the usual size.

Mayor Rumball was applauded as he took the chair. He at once called upon Rev. Dr. Johnston to open the meeting with prayer.

On motion of Ald. Winnett and Ald. Ross the thanks of the council were tendered Dr. Johnston for conducting the opening service.

REV. DR. JOHNSTON.

Dr. Johnston, in acknowledging the motion, congratulated Mayor Rumball and the other members of the council upon their election, by which the public had expressed a confidence in them. He hoped that in all things they would be successful. They might expect to be criticised. Anyone in public life could expect that. The speaker trusted it might not be necessary for the council to take part in the sending forth of any more of London's sons to South Africa. He knew that if more were called, they would respond; that the city would not only give her last dollar, but her last son in the interest of the empire, if necessary. (Applause.) There might be a difference of opinion about the war, but all were agreed that the sooner the fire was quenched the better. When put out they might then inquire who was responsible for the lighting of the fire. Dr. Johnston concluded by expressing confidence that London would be ably served by the new council.

MAYOR RUMBALL'S ADDRESS.

Mayor Rumball, in his inaugural address, advised the aldermen to refrain altogether from interfering with the duties of the officers of the city engineer's department. He said:

Gentlemen of the Council:

It affords me much pleasure to welcome you to the council board for 1900. I trust that during the year the utmost harmony will prevail in council affairs, and that the business will be transacted, not only with dispatch, but with the welfare of the corporation constantly in view.

I desire to specially call your attention to a few matters that may come before you for consideration:

1. During the year 1899, about 13 miles of cement sidewalks were laid under the frontage tax system, as to half the cost, the municipality paying the other half. I believe the ratepayers are well pleased with having permanent walks laid, and I would suggest the continuance of the above proportions in varying the cost of construction, unless a more equitable method is recommended.

2. Some of the cedar block pavements, the life of which has expired, and others upon which rates of construction are still being levied, are in a rotten and worse than useless condition; and I think you should consider by what means this evil can be best remedied, and these thoroughfares made safe for traffic, as the public interests require; and I would further urge upon you the advisability of making very careful examination before recommending the material of which new pavements are to be constructed.

3. The construction of the sewerage system, undertaken nearly three years ago, is now nearing completion, and the time has arrived when provision should be made for the disposal of the sewage, either upon the lands purchased for that purpose, or by chemical or other treatment. I trust that in dealing with this most important question the members will be careful to adopt the system most economical in management and best suited to the requirements of the city.

4. Applications will come before you requesting a change in the names of certain streets. I am advised that this is a matter that should be undertaken with much caution, on account of the confusion likely to result by the substitution of names other than those already recorded in the title deeds to the property on these streets.

5. At the recent municipal elections a bylaw was submitted asking the opinion of the electors upon the advisability of abolishing the wards in the city, and the answer was overwhelmingly in the affirmative. I trust that in accordance with the expressed wish of the people you will instruct the solicitor to make application for such changes in the municipal act as may be necessary to carry into effect the desire of the electors in this regard.

6. I would recommend that committee No. 2 should adopt some scheme by which greater publicity may be given to the weekly pay sheet so as to allay the suspicion of many ratepayers that the same may or can be used for other than payment of legitimate work done for the corporation.

7. I am of opinion that the work of the engineer's department would be more satisfactorily performed if the members of the council were to refrain altogether from interfering with the duties of the officers of the department, and I would urge that decisive action be taken along this line, so that the proper officers may be held responsible for the work done.

8. During the last five years the corporation has issued, for various necessary public improvements, including the debt of London West, debentures, amounting to upwards of half a million dollars, the sinking fund and interest upon which add largely to the permanent annual expenditure. The normal increase in assessment from year to year can hardly be expected to be sufficient to meet these and other large demands over which the council has no control, without an increased rate of taxation. In addition to this you will be required to make provision for a deficit from the council of 1899 amounting to over $10,000. I enjoin upon you, in all your expenditures, the exercise of such economy as is commensurate with the public welfare, but even at the risk of a higher rate of taxation, which no doubt will be necessary, I cannot recommend the levying of taxes less than sufficient to meet the entire obligations of the year.

Again I congratulate you upon receiving the approval of your fellow-electors, and feel confident that in your care the city's interests will be well guarded.

A number of unimportant communications were referred to committees.

Mr. Joseph T. Marks' term as the council's representative on the free library board has expired. He is not a candidate for re-election.

THE STRIKING COMMITTEE.

Ald. Pritchard, Jenkins, Cooper, Stevenson, Plant, Gerry, aldermen who received the highest number of votes in their respective wards, formed the striking committee. They retired and elected Ald. Pritchard chairman. After being out about ten minutes they returned with the following slate:

No. 1 committee—Ald. Winder, Jolly, Stevenson, Cooper, Dreaney and Barned.

No. 2 committee—Ald. Brener, Douglass, Winnett, Malloch, Bartlett and Gerry.

No. 3 committee—Ald. Pritchard, Jenkins, Ross, Garratt, Plant and Wray.

Ald. Pritchard moved and Ald. Brener seconded the adoption of this slate.

A GRIEVANCE.

Ald. Cooper was on his feet at once. The slate was the one prepared at a caucus to which he and some of the other aldermen were not invited, and he had a grievance to air. When eleven aldermen met at another alderman's house for such business, it was time to let the people know about it. He thanked them for putting him on No. 1 committee. It was very good of them, he said ironically; but last year there had been very little improvement in No. 4 ward, and it was for the purpose of continuing the work that he had been returned to the council. He moved the adoption of the following slate, which he thought would be satisfactory to all but two or three:

No. 1—Ald. Brener, Jolly, Winnett, Malloch, Plant, Barned.

No. 2—Ald. Winder, Douglass, Stevenson, Cooper, Dreaney, Gerry.

No. 3—Ald. Pritchard, Jenkins, Ross, Garratt, Bartlett, Wray.

Ald. Winder seconded Ald. Cooper's motion to adopt the above slate.

Ald. Malloch said Ald. Cooper was talking about some of the aldermen not being asked to caucuses. "There was a caucus at Ald. Cooper's store on Saturday night," he said. "I wasn't asked to it, and I know a number of other aldermen who were not asked."

Ald. Cooper rose to reply, and was told that all discussion as to caucuses was out of order.

His amended slate was defeated, 3 to 14, the yeas being Ald. Winder, Cooper and Dreaney.

Ald. Douglass moved to amend the original slate by transposing the names of Ald. Winder and Brener. Lost.

Ald. Cooper moved to amend it by transposing the names of Cooper and Malloch. Lost, 13 to 4.

THE CHAIRMEN.

The committees then retired again to elect their chairmen. After another break of ten minutes, the aldermen returned to the council chamber, and announced the election of the following chairmen:

The Finance Committee—Ald. Jolly.
The Board of Works—Ald. Winnett.
No. 3 Committee—Ald. Plant.

Ald. Pritchard was the choice of the caucus for the chairmanship of No. 3 committee, and the election of Ald. Plant was a surprise.

The rules of the council were suspended on motion of Ald. Winnett, and the recent action of the old council in making a grant to the second contingent was indorsed.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Ald. Ross gave notice that at the next meeting he would move the passing of a bylaw according adequate support to the dependent relatives of those who have gone on active military service to South Africa, leaving behind citizens who have thus had their means of support withdrawn. Such moneys to be paid out of the city treasury while such men are on said service, or until the government shall make due provision for the support of such dependent relatives residing in the city.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.

Messrs. Jewell and Dale were re-elected city auditors. Mr. Maurice Dillon was also nominated.

Mr. George C. Gunn was elected to the Free Library Board. Messrs. Garside and A. S. Johnston were also nominated.

NEW SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The candidates for the school board were numerous. Messrs. Thomas Gillean and D. W. Blackwell were elected. The others were Messrs. Finley Marshall, F. H. Heath and James Keenleyside. Mr. Keenleyside was "slated" for the position along with Mr. Gillean. The retiring trustees are Messrs. Alf Wilkins and Thos. Gillean.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Ald. Douglass and ex-Ald. William Skinner were elected to the board of health. The other nominees were Prof. James Bowman, who was "slated" for election, John Heaman and John Christie.

WESTERN FAIR BOARD.

Ald. Winder, Wray, Malloch, Bartlett and Winnett were appointed to the Western Fair Board.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY BOARD.

Ald. Gerry, Douglass, Stevenson, Cooper, Dreaney, Garratt, Jolly, Pritchard and Jenkins were appointed to the London and Port Stanley Railway Board.

HOSPITAL COMMITTEE.

Ald. Brener, Jolly, Stevenson, Cooper, Plant and Barned were "slated" for the hospital building committee.

Ald. Plant gave place to Ald. Bartlett.

Ald. Cooper gave place to Ald. Malloch.

Carried.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Ald. Brener, Douglass, Ross, Garratt, Dreaney and Barned were "slated" for the reception and manufacturers' committee.

Ald. Plant was opposed to the formation of such a committee. No. 1 committee was well able to do the work assigned to this special committee, he said.

Ald. Brener suggested that the board of trade be invited to send three members to act in conjunction with the committee.

"We did that last year," Ald. Winnett said, "and they ignored us."

Ald. Malloch moved to substitute Ald. Cooper for Ald. Garratt. Carried under protest from Ald. Dreaney.

The motion naming the committee passed on the understanding that the board of trade be again incited to cooperate.

Ald. Plant gave notice of motion that the necessary steps be taken to obtain legislation to abolish the wards.

Adjourned at 1:15.

On Sale Wednesday.

172 BAYLEY'S Dundas St. 174

Our bargains for Wednesday need but little introduction. The ladies know pretty well what "on sale Wednesday" means. A specially interesting lot has been provided this week and will undoubtedly attract crowds of early buyers.

SPECIALS.

At 5½c—20 pieces Heavy Flannelette, in fine colors and patterns; this lot is particularly well assorted, and well worth 8c; make no mistake about this lot; see them early; on sale Wednesday at 5½c

At 14—Balance of entire stock of Ladies' Felt Hats; fine walking hats and dress shapes; these hats are this season's newest shapes, and were 75c to $2; on sale Wednesday at 14c

At 7½c—10 pieces Apron Gingham; fast colors and good patterns; checks, plaids, etc.; everybody knows the regular price is 10c, on sale Wednesday at 7½c

REMNANTS.

This is always a feature of our Wednesday sale, but just now is stock-taking time, and we discover oddments that ordinarily might be passed over. One hundred Remnants of Dress Goods, lengths 2 to 4½ yards, at a bargain on Wednesday.

At 3¾c—18-inch Roller Toweling; this is less by considerable than mill price; on sale Wednesday at 3¾c

At 59c—Odd lots of Corsets, in black, white and gray, full range of sizes from 18 to 20. This lot is made up from corsets worth 75c to $1 25, and are a particularly attractive lot; the early hours should see them all sold Wednesday at 59c

At 25c—Ringwood Gloves, were 35c to 50c.

At 25c—Fine Wool and Cashmere Hose; worth 35c.

At 50c—Special range of Handsome Blouse Silks.

At 35c—One piece Table Linen; was 50c.

Everything in Millinery ridiculously cheap.

SPECIAL SALE of Remnants in every department on Wednesday.

Bayley's

Special Sale of Comforters.

Large Size Comforters, regular $1, for	75c
Extra Large Comforters, regular $1 25, for	$1 00
Special line Comforters, regular $1 50, for	$1 25
A Superior Comforter for	$2 00

These goods were a little late in arriving, so we are giving our customers the benefit.

A few CUSHIONS still left, all good patterns.

GOOD WOOL BLANKETS and EIDERDOWN COMFORTERS.

If in need of good GRAY FLANNEL we can give it to you at 15c, 20c, 25c and 30c.

A. Screaton & Co.
134 Dundas Street. 135 Carling Street.

FORTUNATELY FRUSTRATED

Alleged Attempt on the Life of Gen. Roberts.

How Boers Deceived the British Detectives—Hospitals in Fashionable London Residences—Conan Doyle's Offer.

London, Jan. 8.—That an attempt was made but fortunately frustrated on the life of Lord Roberts while a passenger on the Dunottar Castle, en route for the Cape, supposedly by a Boer spy, is indicated by two letters received in London from a passenger, who writes:

"The other night a second-class passenger was found on deck with a revolver. It was taken from him. Probably he will be tried at Gibraltar for being in unlawful possession of firearms."

A non-commissioned officer of the King's Royal Rifles confirms this in a letter to his brother. He says:

"There was a rumor last night that a man had been found lounging about the outside of Lord Roberts' cabin. He was noticed by a sentry, who reported him. The man was searched and a revolver found on his person. We have, I believe, some Boer spies on board, and to help us we have a few Scotland Yard detectives. These spies are an inquisitive lot. They want to know about the different arms of the service.

BOERS FOOLED ENGLISH DETECTIVES.

"The Boers fooled the English detectives sent to make estimates of their artillery strength before the war by showing them some old cannon with great pride as their wonderful means of defense. The real cannon were all hidden.

"The Boer women show excellent marksmanship. Gen. Joubert's wife is in camp with him. Gen. Sickles is the tactician of the Boer army and is using tactics prepared in Germany."

HOSPITALS IN FASHIONABLE HOUSES.

Instances of private benevolence in behalf of the soldiers are heard everywhere. In one of the most fashionable houses on Grosvenor Square, occupied by the Misses Keyser, the whole ground floor has been fitted up as a hospital. It will accommodate six wounded men.

The Duke of Norfolk has arranged to receive a number of invalids at Arundel Castle, and among others who have given up their country residences for the use of the wounded are Lady Wolseley, the Duke of Somerset and Lady Loder. Princess Christian's elaborate hospital train, built at a cost of $50,000, was shipped to South Africa. The Queen, not forgetful of those at home, has presented a hood and comforter, knitted with her own hands, to the Royal Bucks Hospital.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle's offer to go out with the Langman field hospital has been accepted.

Lord Edward Cecil's illness at Mafeking is deplored by Lord Salisbury's friends, who dread the effect of private anxiety upon the prime minister, overworked as he is and confronted with so many embarrassing questions of neutrality law.

Babies Tortured

By flaming, itching eczema, find comfort and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases, are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

At the semi-annual drawing in Paris of conscripts for the French army the number of recruits was 11 per cent smaller than one year ago.

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

At the commencement of Berea College, in the Eastern Tennessee mountains, 1,500 saddle horses were picketed on the grounds.

FAVORABLE CONDITION

Of Trade in Canada as Shown by the Commercial Reviews.

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Bradstreet's trade review, weekly summary:

Trade at Montreal has shown a little revival since the holidays, travelers who are on their routes again having sent in some good-sized orders for spring lines this week. Country remittances have improved this week; retailers in the country, who have done a large business the past two weeks, having more time now to straighten out accounts.

Business at Hamilton has been fairly active for this season. The holiday trade was good, and remittances as a result are improving. The city trade is in fair shape, and the condition of business generally was never more healthy. The outlook for the month's trade is very satisfactory.

Winnipeg business circles are a little less active this week, as was to be expected after the busy holiday season. Stock-taking has shown such good results that merchants are well pleased with the past season's business, and encouraged to look forward to another successful season.

The demand for general staple goods at London has kept up wonderfully well since the first of the year, the large holiday sales having apparently less effect on January business than usual. The values in all departments of trade are being well maintained, and the prospects for trade are considered unusually bright.

The holiday trade at Victoria and Vancouver is reported to have been better this season than the best previous years. Trade in all lines was good, and not only were sales large, but good prices were obtained. Since the holidays business has been a little on the slow side, but the indications for the spring business are encouraging. Preparations are being made for the spring northern trade, which is expected to be large.

Toronto wholesale circles report a fair amount of activity in trade this week. Values continue firm, some lines show advances, and there is talk of higher quotations being established before long in other lines. Country remittances are better.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland in 1899 were the smallest in number since 1886, and while liabilities were slightly larger than those in 1898, they were with this exception the smallest for 14 years past. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 24 for the week, as compared with 22 last week and 26 in this week a year ago.

Dun & Company says: Although the holiday business was very large throughout most sections of Canada, the New Year's business has not yet reached large proportions. At Halifax both wholesale and retail trade is quiet, but prospects are bright. Toronto reports the retail holiday business the largest on record, but wholesale trade is quiet, although remittances are satisfactory. A general satisfactory trade at Quebec has been succeeded by very quiet conditions. Nothing new is reported at Winnipeg in the condition of business, although conditions show a slight improvement. Collections are reported fairly satisfactory.

F. H. BUTLER,

STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margin. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone.

OFFICES, 15 and 16 Masonic Temple London

Geo. McBean & Son.

We are open for offers of GRAIN, FLOUR and MILLFEED. When offering please state quantities and lowest prices.

P. O. BOX 807. - - MONTREAL

TODAY'S MARKETS

NOON LETTER.

[Private wire, Roath Bros. & Co.]

Chicago, Jan. 8.—While there was a better tone to the cables this morning, our market only responded to them on the kerb. As soon as the regular market opened there was a lot of wheat for sale by frightened longs, and this, assisted by the scalpers, soon took the edge off, and there was the resumption of the selling so apparent for the past few days by the larger local operators, who are to a man bearish, and who seem to ignore everything except the fact that the public is afraid to do anything on either side at the moment, and with a little courage they are able to make the market as they see fit.

We see nothing for the present in wheat, except a traders' market, and that usually means a lower one. Statistics count for nought, so we are entirely at sea.

Corn is dull and strong, with commission houses fair buyers.

Oats are featureless, with a firm undertone. No trade.

Provisions were affected by the large hog receipts to a certain extent. With a steadier grain market, however, we would see higher prices.

OLD COUNTRY MARKETS.

[Private wire, Roath Bros. & Co.]

London, Jan. 8—2:15 p.m.—On the serious position in South Africa, London markets were depressed, and at 2 p.m. were recovering. Americans, after being 2 points in some cases below New York, had recovered most of their fall. General markets irregular, but recovered part of declines. Consols inclined to be heavy, unchanged from 12:30. Continental bourses heavy; South African situation dominant factor.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Opening—Wheat and flour, spot and futures both unchanged.

Antwerp, Jan. 8.—Wheat unchanged.

Liverpool Jan. 8.—Spot wheat dull and unchanged. Spot corn dull and unchanged.

New York Stocks.

Reported by F. H. Butler, 15 and 16 Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, Jan. 8.

	Saturday's Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	2 p.m.
Atcheson	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
Atcheson Pfd	69¾	69	69½	69⅝	69½
Brooklyn Tran	72	71	72½	71	72¼
C., B. & Q	121¾	121¼	121¾	120⅝	121¾
C. & N. W	..	..	..	..	..
C. F. I	42¾	40½	41½	40⅝	41½
Chicago Gas	104	103½	104	103	103½
Con. Gas	..	..	..	..	..
Gen. Electric	122	121	122	120¾	122
Jersey Central	115	..	..	..	..
K. & T., Pfd	32½	32	32	31¾	31¾
L. & N	78⅝	77½	78¾	77¾	78¼
Manhattan	95	94	94⅛	93½	94½
Metropolitan St.	175½	173	174	172½	173
Mo. P	40½	39½	40	39¾	40
N. Y. Central	136	135	135	134	134⅞
Norfolk and W	24	23	23⅝	22¾	23½
Northern Pacific	73	73	73	72¾	72½
Ont. & Western	21¾	21½	21½	21¼	21⅜
P. M	44¾	43½	44⅛	43¾	43¾
Pennsylvania	131½	131	131¾	130½	131
R. I	106½	105½	106	105½	105¾
Reading	52	50¾	51½	50¾	51
St. Paul	117¾	116¾	117½	116⅞	117⅜
Southern Ry. Pfd	53⅜	52	52½	51⅞	52⅛
Southern Pacific	36⅞	36	36⅞	35¼	36⅞
T. C. I	84	82¾	84	82	84
U. Pacific	74½	73⅞	74⅛	73¾	74
W. U	87	87	87	87	87
TRUSTS:					
Lead	25⅜	..	..	..	..
Leather	75	74	74¼	73¾	74
Sugar	130¾	129	131	128½	130½
Federal Steel	52¼	51½	52⅜	51	52⅛
Rubber	..	..	..	..	..
Steel and Wire	47¼	46⅜	48	45¾	47½
Tobacco	102⅜	100	101	99¾	101
Continental	33¾	31½	32¾	31½	32¼
Leather, com	16⅛	15¼	16¾	15¼	16⅝

Montreal Stock Market.

MONTREAL, Jan.

	Ask.	Off
Canadian Pacific	90⅜	90
Duluth, common	6	5¼
Duluth, preferred	15	12
Commercial Cable	189	188
Com. Cable Coupon Bonds	..	..
Commercial Reg Bonds	102	..
Montreal Telegraph	177½	172
Richelieu and Ontario	105	104
Montreal Street Railway	280	278¼
Montreal St. Railway, new	..	..
Toronto Railway	101	100¾
Montreal Gas Company	190	185
Bell Telephone	185	181
Royal Electric	183	172½
Bank of Montreal	..	..
Ontario Bank	..	..
Molsons Bank	..	..
Bank of Toronto	..	..
Merchants' Bank	..	..
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	..	..
Quebec Bank	..	..
Union Bank	112	..
Bank of Commerce	145	142
Northwest Land, pref	..	..
Montreal Cotton Co	148	143½
Canada Colored Cotton	72½	67
Dominion Cotton	91	90¼

Toronto Stock Market.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.

	Ask.	Off.
Montreal	..	250
Ontario	..	129½
Toronto	245	240
Merchants	166	..
Commerce	145¾	144¼
Imperial	213	211
Dominion	270	267
Standard	..	194
Hamilton	196	..
British America	124	122½
Western Assurance	161	158¾
Consumers' Gas	..	223
Montreal Gas	189½	186
Dominion Telegraph	..	130
Northwest Land Company, pref.	55	52
Canada Pacific Ry. Stock	90½	90¼
Commercial Cable Company	189½	188
Commercial Coupon Bonds	103	101½
Com. Registered Bonds	103	102
Bell Telephone Company	..	175
Richelieu and Ontario	105¾	104
Montreal Street Railway	..	..
Toronto Street Railway	101½	100⅞
London Street Railway	185	..
London Electric	116	112¾
Dominion Savings and Invest	78	75
Huron and Erie L. and S.	..	176
Huron and Erie, new	..	..
London and Canada L. and A	60	..
London Loan	..	106
London and Ontario	95	84
Ontario Loan and Debenture	..	121

Toronto Produce Market

Toronto, Jan. 8.—Wheat—Quiet and rather lower, at 64½c to 65c for red and white west; goose wheat, 69c to 70c west, the latter a low freight to New York; Manitoba wheat is steady, at 78c for No. 1 hard, grinding in transit, and No. 2 hard and No. 1 northern are quoted at 75½c to 76c, Montreal freights, and 74½c for No. 1 hard, on track at Owen Sound. Flour—Easy; cars of straight roller in barrels are quoted at $2 80 to $2 85 west. Millfeed—Market steady; cars of shorts are quoted at $14 to $15, and bran at $13 west. Barley—38c for No. 2, and 39c for No. 1 west. Buckwheat—Steady, at 47c west. Rye—Steady, at 49½c to 50c west. Corn—Steady, at 41½c for Canada yellow west; American carn is steady, at 40½c for No. 3 and 41c for No. 2 old yellow, and 39½c for No. 3 new yellow, Toronto. Oats—Steady, at 26c for white east; mixed quoted at 24½c to 25c, and white at 25c to 25½c west. Peas—Quiet, at 58c east and 57c west. Eggs—Steady; new-laid, 23c; held and fresh, 16c to 18c; No. 1 limed, 16c. Butter—Steady, at 16c to 18c for dairy tub, and 17c to 18c for choice large rolls; creamery, 21c to 21½c for tubs, and 22c to 23c for prints. Dressed hogs—Steady; cars of mixed lots, $5 15 to $5 25.

English Markets.

Liverpool, Jan. 8—Closing.

Wheat—Spot, dull; winter, firm; No. 1 Cal., 6s 2d to 6s 3½d; No. 2 red western, winter, firm, 5s 10d; No. 1 red northern, spring, firm, 6s 1½d; No. 1 red northern, Duluth, steady, 5s 10d; futures easy; March, 5s 10d; May, 5s 9⅞d.

Corn—Spot, quiet, American mixed, new, nominal; do, old, firm, 3s 5¼d; futures, quiet, Jan., 3s 5¾d; Feb., 3s 5¼d; March, 3s 5¼d.

Peas—Western, 5s 10½d. Canadian, 5s 5d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter, firm, 7s; Minn., 7s 9d.

Beef—Prime mess, steady, 76s 3d; extra India mess, steady, 82s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, steady 57s 6d; do, medium, western, 42s 6d.

Lard—American refined, in pails, steady, 31s 9d; prime western in tierces, dull 30s; middlings, light, dull, 33s.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., firm, 45s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 33s 6d; short ribs, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 34s, long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 34s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs, firm, 34s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs, steady, 33s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 18 lbs, firm, 33s 3d.

Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs, firm, 31s 6d.

Butter—Finest American, 95s; good, 75s.

Cheese—American finest white, firm, 57s 6d; colored, firm, 58s; do, old, firm, 54s 6d; ordinary, new, 43s 6d.

Tallow—Prime city, firm, 27s 6d; Australian in London, firm, 27s.

Hops—At London (Pacific coast), firm, £3 10s to £4 10s.

Cottonseed oil—Hull refined, steady, Jan., April, 20s 3d.

Turpentine spirits—Firm, 39s 6d.

Rosin—Common, firm, 4s 6d.

Linseed oil—24s.

Petroleum—Refined, 7⅝d.

The imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week were: From Atlantic ports, 36,200 quarters; Pacific ports, 5,000; other ports, 4,000; quarters. Imports of corn into Liverpool from Atlantic ports, for the week, were 38,800 quarters.

American Markets.

BUFFALO, Jan. 8.—Spring wheat—No. 1 northern, 73½c to 73¾c. Winter wheat—No. 2 red quoted at 71c; No. 1 white, 70½c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 37¼c; No. 3 yellow, 36¾c; No. 3 corn, 36c to 36¼c, on track. Oats—No. 2 white, 29½c; No. 3 white, 29c, on track.

DETROIT, Jan. 8.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 69¾c; No. 2 red, cash, 69¾c; May, 73¼c; July, 72¾c.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 8.—Wheat—Cash, 69½c; May, 72¾c; July, 72c. Corn—May, 33¼c. Oats—May, 25c.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 8.—Wheat—Cash, 66c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Flour—Receipts, 14,984 bbls; sales, 3,300 pkgs, state and western quiet and barely steady; Minnesota patents, $3 85 to $4 05; do, bakers, $2 85 to $3 10; winter patents, $3 60 to $3 75; do, straights, $3 40 to $3 45; do, extras, $2 55 to $2 90; do, low grades, $2 25 to $2 40. Rye flour—Firm; sales, 250 bbls; fair to good, $3 15 to $3 30; choice to fancy, $3 35 to $3 60. Wheat—Receipts, 20,000 bu; sales, 310,000 bu; options opened steady on cables, but drifted into weakness through foreign selling and talk of a visible supply increase; March, 75⅝c to 75½c; May, 74 3-16c to 74⅝c; July, 74c to 74 5-16c. Rye—Steady; state, 56c, c. i. f., New York, in car lots; No. 2 western, 60¾c, f. o. b., afloat. Corn—Receipts, 63,375 bu; sales, none; options opened steady with wheat, but sold off under big receipts and reports of cancellation of export orders. Oats—Receipts, 109,200 bu; sales, none; options were dull and easy; on track, white state and western, 31c to 35c. Butter—Receipts, 7,920 pkgs; firm; state dairy, 20c to 28c; do, creamery, 25c to 30c; June creamery, 24c to 28c; western do, 25c to 30c. Cheese—Receipts, 1,006 pkgs; market firm; fall made fancy, small, 12¾c to 13c; do, large, 12¾c to 13c; large late made, 11¾c to 12c; small late made, 12c to 12¼c. Eggs—Receipts, 6,769 pkgs; steady; state and Pennsylvania, 25c to 26c; western, 24c to 25c, loss off. Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3 13-16c; refined firm and higher; crushed, $5 40; powdered, $5 40; granulated, $5. Coffee—Firm; No. 7 Rio, 7⅜c asked. Lead—Quiet; exchange price, $4 70 to $4 75; bullion price, $4 45. Wool—Dull; domostic fleece, 21c to 26c; Texas, 14c to 17c. Hops—Steady; state common to choice, 1898 crop, 7c to 9c; 1899 crop, 12c to 14c; Pacific coast, 1898 crop, 7c to 9c; 1899 crop, 12c to 14c.

Chicago Exchange.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.

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—May	68¾	68⅞	67¾	67¾
July	69⅛	69¼	68⅛	68¼
Corn—May	32⅞	33	32½	32¾
July	33¼	33⅝	33¼	33½
Oats—May	23¾	23¾	22⅝	23¾
Pork—Jan	10 63	10 62	10 62	10 62
May	10 82	10 95	10 80	10 92
Lard—Jan	5 82	5 82	5 82	5 82
May	5 95	6 00	5 92	6 00
Ribs—Jan	5 60	5 65	5 60	5 65
May	5 72	5 77	5 72	5 77

Puts, 67¾. Calls, 68¼.

Strong's Baking Powder Leads

OTHERS FOLLOW.

—FOR SALE AT—

Strong's Drug Store

FREE to housekeepers on application our valuable recipe book, on

"The Art of Cooking."

FISTIC.

Mr. George Black denies that Jimmy Smith and Sandow Snyder have agreed to fight here for money. The men have, however, posted a small deposit, which is required by the London Athletic Club, to appear as advertised. Without such a guarantee the management would be unable to assure the carrying out of any programme they might arrange.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Big Values in **CLOCKS**

See our 8-day, half hour striking Clocks, warranted, at $3.

ADKINS, The Jeweler, East London.

Latest Probabilities.

Toronto, Jan. 8—10 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region:

Fair and cold.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS

—W. H. Taylor, M. P. P. for North Middlesex, was in the city today.

—The Western Medical College reopens tomorrow after the Christmas holidays.

—Joseph Briglia has taken out a building permit for a brick dwelling on Fullarton street.

—The Belvidere Club purpose giving a grand fancy dress carnival in the Jubilee rink on Monday, Jan. 15.

—The street railway company had a car out after 9 o'clock last night to keep the tracks free from ice.

—Rev. Dr. Saunders preached anniversary sermons in Mitchell yesterday, when $3,700 were given to the thanksgiving fund.

—The poultry dealers and their stock for exhibition at the poultry show at Peterboro leave this afternoon at 5:10 by the C. P. R.

—London Juniors, O. H. A. play their first championship game at Woodstock Jan. 11. They will play all match games at Jubilee Rink.

—Lieut. Vass Thomson, of Tilsonburg has passed his final examination in the course which he recently took in Wolseley Barracks, and is in possession of the certificate of subaltern.

—The first hockey match of the season of the City League Hockey Association, between the Jubilee team and the Collegiate Institute, takes place tonight at the Jubilee Rink. The game starts at 7:45 o'clock.

—On Wednesday evening next the City Whist League will resume their series of matches, after having suspended them during the holidays. At present the Orient Club is leading, with the Manhattans a close second.

—A postmortem examination of the remains of the unknown man, who was removed from the train to Victoria Hospital, and there died, is being made this afternoon, and if any evidence of foul play is forthcoming Coroner Ferguson will order an inquest.

—The noonday prayer meeting at the Y. M. C. A. building today, in connection with the union week of prayer, was fairly well attended. The short prayer service lasts from 12:05 to 12:35 p.m., and all who can find it convenient are earnestly invited to attend.

—Robert Robinson, jun., who lives at 445 Central avenue, and is a glazier for the Hobbs Manufacturing Company, burst a varicose vein in his leg while skating in the Westminster Rink on Saturday night. He lost a quantity of blood. A couple of medical students rendered assistance till the arrival of Dr. Piper, who dressed the limb, after which the young man was able to proceed to his home.

—At a meeting of the Ministerial Association in Wesley Hall this morning a paper was read by Rev. W. J. Ford on the "Prophetic Element in the New Testament." The paper occasioned considerable comment, all the members of the association agreeing that it was cleverly written. Inquiry was made by the association regarding the matter of prize-fighting, and an investigation will be made to see what can be done to prevent any further exhibitions of such a character in this city.

—The Evangelical Lutherans of this city held their usual services in their hall, in Duffield block, yesterday. After the morning service Holy Communion was administered to the Rev. E. Neudorffer, president of the Canadian Synod. A congregational meeting was held to name their church and to elect officers. They decided to call their church St. Paul, and the officers elected were: Mr. L. V. Ludwig, president; Mr. John Pawlitzki, secretary; Mr. H. L. Pine, treasurer; Messrs. F. Kaiser and John Meyer, wardens; Mr. Schroeder, superintendent of Sunday school.

—On Friday evening last the members of the young people's Friday night class of the Hill Street Methodist Church elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Rev. J. J. Saunders, honorary president; Mr. Merkley, president; Miss K. Hodgson, vice-president and organist; Miss Northey, secretary; Misses A. Flannigan, B. Jolliffe, V. Jennings, and Messrs. F. Porter, L. Jolliffe, A. W. Russell, subordinate officers. The young people's Friday night class meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock. Everybody is made welcome, especially the young.

—Mr. C. H. Armitage, who for six years has been superintendent of the Memorial Sunday school, resigned yesterday, finding it too much of a task to attend to both Sunday school work and his other duties. His resignation was accepted with deep regret. Rev. C. C. Owen expressed his regret in a few words, and then called upon Mr. T. H. Luscombe, who had been a member of the teachers' staff for a number of years, and could tell more about Mr. Armitage's services than Mr. Owen could. Mr. Luscombe gave a short address on behalf of the teachers and officers. Messrs. Wm. Smith and Thomas Crawford presented Mr. Armitage with a handsome upholstered chair. Mr. Armitage made a fitting response to the address, and thanked the officers and teachers for their kindness.

—Mr. George Wilson, who has been connected with the R. Greene Manufacturing Company, city for seven years, left this morning to take a position with the Lailey, Johnston Manufacturing Company, Toronto. George's many friends are pleased to hear of his success, but sorry to lose him from their midst. He has been prominently connected with the Y. M. C. A. for several years, and a member of the association Mandolin and Guitar Club. He played on the London junior football team the last two years, and is considered one of the strongest wings in the association. He also played in the Y. M. C. A. basket ball team, and has been to the fore in baseball, having played on several city teams.

AT THE POLICE COURT.

Thomas Bradshaw and Robert Belton, the two young men charged with robbing Miss Edith Manning, of Rectory street, on New Year's night, were further remanded until Thursday. The prisoners are alleged to have taken a small safe containing $90, and jewelry valued at $80. None of the stolen articles were found on the prisoners.

Alex. Benyan, charged with being drunk and disorderly and resisting an officer was remanded until Thursday. Benyan was arrested on Saturday night for creating a disturbance in front of the Duke of York Hotel, East London. He refused to go to the station with Officer Noonan until overpowered.

John Harris, a drunk, was fined $10 or twenty days.

Two drunks were allowed to go.

MISS ISABEL PETLEY.

The following item from the Toronto Sunday World will be read with interest by many London friends of the young lady to whom it refers: "Miss Isabel Petley left last Friday for New Work to join the Alice Neilson Opera Company, as understudy. Miss Petley is another Toronto young lady who is doing good work in the operatic world. She posseses a wonderful dramatic soprano voice, which she uses with much effect. Her first appearance before the footlights was three years ago at Daly's Theater, New York, in the "Geisha," and later with the same company, in the "Circus Girl." Last season she was the queen in Sousa's opera, "The Bride-Elect," and until October last was playing May Seymour in Hoyt's "A Stranger in New York" Company. When she returned to Toronto for a short course of study prior to accepting her present engagement.

SUITS AGAINST STREET RAILWAY

Winter Assizes for Middlesex Now in Progress—Justice Meredith Presiding—Maker Vs. the Street Railway Company.

The winter assizes for Middlesex opened at 1 o'clock today in the court house. Owing to Mr. Justice Falconbridge sitting at the division court, Toronto, he was unable to come to London, and Mr. Justice Meredith presided on the bench. The grand jury was dispensed with at this court. There are some 22 cases, all civil, to be disposed of. The first case to be taken up is an action brought by Mr. Charles Maker to recover $1,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been received in January last through the alleged failure of the London Street Railway Company to keep their track allowance on Lyle street in repair. The plaintiff claims that while on his way home he stepped into a hole about a foot deep alongside the company's tracks and fell, injuring his knee. City Engineer Graydon was the first witness. He testified to the effect that after hearing of the accident he had a plank placed by the rail. Some fourteen witnesses are to be in the case. McPhillips for plaintiff, Heilmuth for defense.

ORDER FOR 12,000 RIFLE BUCKETS

Received at Ottawa From the Imperial Office.

Col. Hughes at Cape Town Without Any Military Employment as a Result of General Hutton's Report.

[Special to The Advertiser per C.P.R.]

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—A cable has been received from the war office at the militia department ordering 1,200 rifle buckets. Canadian business men and farmers are reaping a harvest from numerous imperial authorities for breadstuffs, and manufactured goods for South Africa.

COL. HUGHES OUT OF A JOB.

A private cable has been received here from Cape Town stating that Col. Hughes, M. P., is lying there without any military employment. This is due to the report that Gen. Hutton made to the imperial authorities against Col. Hughes. Whatever may have been Col. Hughes' mistakes in this case, Canadians will sympathize with him, seeing he is purely a victim of volunteer enthusiasm on behalf of the empire.

Lord Minto attended the cabinet meeting today to discuss with members of the government the matter of a Canadian patriotic fund, and a central organization for disbursing and taking charge of subscriptions to soldiers and their families and dependents in connection with the war in South Africa.

Lieut. S. A. Howard, 10th Battalion, will act as A. D. C. to Gen. Hutton until further orders.

DEATH OF A VETERAN EDITOR.

Hartford, Con., Jan. 8.—Alfred E. Burr, the veteran editor of the Hartford Times, died today. Mr. Burr was the oldest editor in the United States in the matter of continuous service on one newspaper.

A DINNER PILL — Many persons suffer excruciating agony after partaking of a hearty dinner. The food partaken of is like a ball of lead upon the stomach, and instead of being a healing nutriment, it becomes a poison to the system. Dr. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are wonderful correctives of such troubles. They correct acidity, open the secretions, and convey the food partaken of into healthy nutriment. They are just the medicine to take if troubled with indigestion.

Brooms are to go up 25 cents per dozen at the instance of trust representatives in session in Chicago.

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

CANCER RUNS IN FAMILIES.

Those With Hereditary Predisposition Should Take Treatment in Time.

The writer on cancers in the British Encyclopedia says that nearly half of all cases can be traced to hereditary predisposition. Nearly every authority on malignant growths emphasizes the fact that in a large proportion of cases it will be found that either the father or mother, grandfather or grandmother, died of the disease. This hereditary tendency to cancer shows that the disease must be of a constitutional nature, and it should also put those persons whose progenitors have died of the disease on their guard to take treatment on the very first indication of its approach. And new light has been shed on the methods of treating this serious malady. The barbarities of the knife and plaster with their overwhelming percentage of failures and recurrences, have been superseded by a constitutional remedy, that builds up the depleted strength, searches out the cancer poison in every corner of the system, and without and cutting or suffering, radically and permanently cures the disease.

We do not publish testimonials in the papers, as sensitive people do not care to parade their ailments for the benefit of the curious. These people are only too glad, however, for any sufferer to have the benefit of their experience. If you are interested in this matter, and desire fuller information, send us two stamps and we will mail you treatise and testimonials. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

THE GLAD NEWS LATE IN COMING

That Confirmed First Hints of Gen. White's Success.

London Afternoon Papers Were Slow to Believe the Reports.

London, Jan. 8.—It was not till the middle of the afternoon that there was an official confirmation forthcoming of the Frere camp rumors of Gen. White's success at Ladysmith. But at 3:40 p.m. the war office relieved the extreme tension of the waiting crowds by posting the dispatch from the front (printed in another column).

HUNGRY FOR NEWS.

Crowds of people flocked to the war office this morning through the damp fog, to be greeted with a curt "no news," which only served to increase the strain. The hungry eagerness to make the most of the little driblet of cheering camp rumor could not withstand the growing belief that the publication of Gen. White's signal showing the garrison to be in the throes of a desperate struggle, only preluded the notification of the worst disaster yet chronicled in this war, so persistently humiliating to British arms.

SKEPTICAL.

The afternoon newspapers are skeptical as to the value of a story from Frere camp, purporting to confirm the report contained in Gen. Buller's dispatch. The story says that all three of the Boer assaults were pressed with the greatest determination, but were successfully repulsed, that many Boers were killed, and that 400 were made prisoners, while the garrison suffered only slight losses. So far as known, Gen. Buller's demonstration against Colenso had little effect. In spite of the heavy artillery fire the Boers did not reply, and the only effect of the shrapnel shell reported was that it caused a hundred Boers and their horses to stampede from the camp between Colenso and Grobler's Kloof.

FRENCH'S LOSS.

Telegrams from Rensburg say seven officer and 30 men of the Suffolks were killed and about 50 were captured in the sortie by Gen. French's force.

SHOT THE FALSE GUIDE.

London, Jan. 8.—A private of the Irish Rifles, who fought at Stormberg, in a leter to his home, says that when Gen. Gatacre saw the position the guide had led the troops into, he shot the guide dead with his own revolver.

GEN. BULLER

Said to Have Crossed the Tugela River.

Captured Twelve Guns and Now Marching on Ladysmith.

London, Jan. 8—6:25 p.m.—A rumor is current in the city that Gen. Buller has crossed the Tugela River, captured twelve guns and is now marching on Ladysmith.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

Flint bottles are to be advanced 12 per cent by the trust.

Richmond, Va., lost $400,000 last night by a fire in the tobacco warehouse district of that place.

New Yorkers have thus far realized about $200,000 for the preservation of the Dewey triumphal arch.

Fire at Portland, Me., on Saturday destroyed the carriage repository of F. O. Bailey & Co., causing a loss of $100,000.

The British government is urging the immediate summoning the Newfoundland Legislature, with a view to reviving the modus vivendi for the French treaty shore.

Mr. Robert Kitchen, of Deseronto, a brakeman on an eastbound freight train was killed at Brighton, Ont., Sunday morning. His head was severed from his body.

Active warfare between the Bell Telephone Company and the Telephone, Telegraph and Cable Company of America, is expected to begin in a few days in New York city.

It is learned that the big American syndicate which will erect rolling mills at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., proposes to make nickel-steel rails, which it is claimed are enormously superior to steel.

Hon. J. T. Garrow's appeal against the recent decision of the election court, which deprived him of his right to represent West Huron in the Local Legislature, may be heard and disposed of by the court of appeal before the legislature meets.

A car of the Rapid Transit Railway on the Detroit and Mount Clemens line, ran into an open switch at a gravel pit four miles from Mount Clemens. Mrs. Carrie Riley, Miss Edward Shabman and Frank Newy were badly injured. It is supposed some one maliciously opened the switch.

Thirteen professors, representatives of the Harvard faculty, Cambridge, Mass., were interviewed on the question of rights of the British and Boers in South Africa. Of this number nine strongly supported Great Britain's claims, and the remaining four, two of whom are connected with the German department of the university, are pro-Boer.

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' Eclectric 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.

A toboggan slide in St. Moritz, Switzerland, extends three-quarters of a mile, and is said to be the longest in the world. The descent has been made in 71 seconds.

In five months 50 new cotton mills have been built or projected in the South and 30 miles in that section are to be enlarged.

GREAT DIXON-McGOVERN FIGHT WILL be called round by round, at Royal Hotel, Tuesday night. 49u

FOR SALE—CUTTER—CHEAP—APPLY Cooper & Sanders, corner Dundas and Richmond streets. 49c

Speaking

to you day after day as we do about the different articles we place before you we have neglected to mention that we are clearing the balance of Winter Underwear at reduced prices.

ROSS' 196 Dundas Phone 1319.

Cuts a Figure



This Question of Heat.

We have cut a few figures off some of the fuel bills in London this season. Gas Coke holds the axe.

$5 and $5.25 a ton.

City Gas Company, 401 Clarence Street.

A Good Deal...

of Coal is being consumed these days. Some coal gives a great deal more heat than others—that's the kind we sell—there's none better mined, it's clean and free from clinkers.

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Successors to A. D. Cameron & Son Burwell St. and G. T. R. Phone 58.

Our Mince Pies

will prove a pleasing surprise to you if you have never eaten them.

Geo. Peters, The Richmond Street Confectioner.

A Fountain Pen

—50 Cents—

Our Fountain Pen at 50c does just as good writing as its high-priced brethren. It has a non-corrosive pen, and is a non-leaking, non-blotting pen. Sent post-paid on receipt of price,

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MEN Who want a good Suit or Overcoat at a reasonable price should buy from

F. FENECH & CO., 274 Dundas Street.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN JAPAN.

Somehow, though the sun may have shone just as brightly on the previous day, and indeed the whole year round, yet it all seems changed and different on this, the first day of the year. It is the spirit of the New Year! This is the time of universal peace and good-will; when the inhabitants of the little empire start life anew with fine resolutions and promises for the future, and all ill-feeling done away with.

The 1st of January bears the significant title of Gansan (the Three Beginnings), meaning, beginning of the year, beginning of the month and beginning of the day. And to this might be added the beginning of a new and better life. What Christmas is to the Occidentals, New Year's is to the Japanese, although greetings and congratulations are not confined to the first day of the year, but at any time between the first and the fifteenth.

The Japanese begins to prepare for the New Year nearly a month before, and in fact give their houses and possessions a thorough cleansing, just as the good American housewife does in the springtime. Even the very poorest people do this, laying mats of rice straw, and cleaning every nook and corner with fresh bamboo dusters and brooms, which are said to symbolize prosperity and good fortune. And after the house has been aired and cleaned, it is decorated with pine and bamboo, for the Japanese venerate both of these because they keep green through the entire winter, and symbolize longevity. The Japanese read in the most insignificant natural objects some striking significance, and there is a meaning attached to almost every decoration or ornament in the house. The outsides and gardens of the houses are also beautifully decorated, to say nothing of the streets, which present a most interesting and animated spectacle at this time.

On New Year's Eve the streets and stores, which at this time display their most attractive goods, are thronged with people intent on buying the requisites for the coming year. At night the streets are beautifully illuminated with lines of big lanterns, family crests, flags, shop signs, etc., hung from every store. On this eve many of the people remain up all night, and watch the old year out and the new one in, though a few old-fashioned ones prefer the custom of rising very early in the morning to worship the first rising sun of the new year.—Onoto Watanna, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for January.

When We Say

PURE CEYLON TEA

We mean "Pure Ceylon," not a combination of this, that and something else, blended to reduce cost.

SALADA

CEYLON TEA

On a sealed packet insures the contents to be ALL RIGHT.

The Face Behind the Mask

A Romance.

"I know that lady, my lord! She is a friend of mine, and you must give her to me!"

"Is it you, Ormiston? Why, what brings you here alone on the river at this hour?"

"I have come for her," said Ormiston, pressing over to lift the lady. "May I beg you to assist me, my lord, in transferring her to my boat?"

"You must wait till I see her first," said Rochester, partly raising her head, and holding a lamp close to her face, "as I have picked her out, I think I deserve it. Heavens! what an extraordinary likeness!"

The earl had glanced at the lady, then at his page, then at the lady, and lastly at Ormiston, his handsome countenance full of the most unmitigated wonder. "To whom?" asked Ormiston, who had very little need to inquire.

"To Hubert, yonder. Why, don't you see it yourself? She might be his twin-sister."

"She might be, but as she is not, you will have the goodness to let me take charge of her. She has escaped from her friends, and I must take her back to them."

He half-lifted her as he spoke; and the boatman, glad enough to get rid of one sick of the plague, helped her into the batteau. The lady was not insensible, as might be supposed, after her cold bath, but extremely wide-awake, and gazing around her with great black shining eyes. But she made no resistance; either she was too faint or frightened for that, and suffered herself to be hoisted about, "passive to all changes." Ormiston spread his cloak in the stern of the boat, and laid her tenderly upon it, and though the beautiful, wistful eyes were solemnly and unwinkingly fixed on his face, the pale, sweet lips parted not—uttered never a word. The wet bridal robes were drenched and dripping about her, the long dark hair hung in saturated masses over her neck and arms, and contrasted vividly with a face, Ormiston thought, at once the whitest, most beautiful, and most stonelike he had ever seen.

"Thank you, my man; thank you, my lord," said Ormiston, preparing to push off.

Rochester, who had been leaning from the barge, gazed in mingled curiosity, wonder and admiration at the lovely face, and turned to her champion.

"Who is she, Ormiston?" he said persuasively.

But Ormiston only laughed and rowed energetically for the shore. The crowd was still lingering, and half a dozen hands were extended to draw the boat up to the landing. He lifted the light form in his arms, and bore it from the boat; but before he could proceed farther with his armful of beauty, a faint but imperious voice spoke: "Please put me down, I am not a baby, and can walk myself."

Ormiston was so surprised, or rather dismayed, by this unexpected address, that he complied at once, and placed her on her own pretty feet. But the young lady's sense of propriety was a good deal stronger than her physical powers, and she swayed and tottered, and had to cling to her unknown friend for support.

"You are scarcely strong enough, I am afraid, dear lady," he said kindly. "You had better let me carry you. I assure you I am quite equal to it, or even a more weighty burden, if necessity required."

"Thank you, sir," said the faint voice quickly, "but I would rather walk. Where are you taking me to?"

"To your own house, if you wish—it is quite close at hand."

"Yes, yes, let us go there! Prudence is there, and she will take care of me."

"Will she?" said Ormiston doubtfully. "I hope you do not suffer much pain."

"I do not suffer at all," she said wearily, "but I am so tired. Oh, I wish I were home."

Ormiston half led, half lifted her to the stairs.

"You are almost there, dear lady—see, it is close at hand."

She half lifted her languid eyes, but did not speak. Leaning, panting, on his arm, he drew her gently on until they reached the door. It was still unfastened. Prudence had kept her word, and not gone near it, and he opened it and helped her in.

"Where now?" he asked.

"Upstairs," she said feebly; "I want to go to my own room."

Ormiston knew where that was, and assisted her there as tenderly as he could have done La Masque herself. He paused on the threshold; for the room was dark.

"There is a lamp and tinder-box on the mantel," said the faint, sweet voice, "if you will only please to find them."

Ormiston crossed the room—fortunately he knew the latitude of the place—and moving his hand with gingerly precaution along the mantel-shelf lest he should upset any of the gimcracks thereon, soon obtained the articles named, and struck a light. The lady was leaning wearily against the door-post, but now she came forward, and dropped exhausted into the downy pillows of a lounge.

"Is there anything I can do for you, madame?" began Ormiston, with as solicitous an air as though he had been her father. "A glass of wine would be of use to you, I think, and then, if you wish, I will go for a doctor."

"You are very kind. You will find wine and glasses in the room opposite this, and I feel so faint that I think you had better bring me some."

Ormiston moved across the passage, like the good obedient young man that he was, filled a glass of Burgundy, and as he was returning, was startled by a cry from the lady that nearly made him drop and shiver it on the floor.

"What under heaven has come to her now?" he thought, hastening in, wondering how she could possibly have come to grief since he left her.

She was sitting upright on the sofa, her dress pulled down off her shoulder, where the plague-spot had been; and which, to his amazement, he saw now pure and stainless, and free from every loathsome trace.

"You are cured of the plague," was all he could cry.

"Thank God!" she exclaimed, fervently clasping her hands. "But oh, how can it have happened? It must be a miracle."

"No, it was your plunge into the river; I have heard of one or two such cases before, and if ever I take it," said Ormiston, half laughing, half shuddering, "my first rush shall be for old Father Thames. Here, drink this; I am certain it will complete the cure."

The girl—she was nothing but a girl—drank it off and sat upright like one inspired with new life. As she set down the glass she lifted her dark, solemn, beautiful eyes to his face with a long, searching gaze.

"What is your name?" she simply asked.

"Ormiston," he said, bowing low.

"You have saved my life, have you not?"

"It was the Earl of Rochester who rescued you from the river; but I would have done it a moment later."

"I do not mean that. I mean"—with a slight shudder—"are you not one of those I saw at the plague-pit? Oh, that dreadful plague-pit!" she cried, covering her face with her hands.

"Yes, I am one of those."

"And who was the other?"

"My friend, Sir Norman Kingsley."

"Sir Norman Kingsley?" she softly repeated, with a sort of recognition in her voice and eyes, while a faint rose-ate glow stole softly over her face and neck. "Ah, I thought—was it to his house or yours, I was brought?"

"To his," replied Ormiston, looking at her curiously; for he had seen that rosy glow, and was extremely puzzled thereby; "from whence, allow me to add, you took your departure rather unceremoniously."

"Did I?" she said in a bewildered sort of way. "It is all like a dream to me. I remember Prudence screaming, and telling me I had the plague, and the unutterable horror that filled me when I heard it; and then the next thing I recollect is being at the plague-pit, and seeing your face and his bending over me. All the horror came back with that awakening, and between it and anguish of the plague sore I think I fainted again" (Ormiston nodded sagaciously) "and when I next recovered I was alone in a strange room, and in bed. I noticed that, though I think I must have been delirious. And then, half mad with agony, I got out to the street somehow, and ran, and ran, and ran, until the people saw me and followed me here. I suppose I had some idea of reaching home when I came here; but the crowd pressed so close behind, and I felt through all my delirium that they would bring me to the pest-house if they caught me, and drowning seemed to me preferable to that. So I was in the river before I knew it—and you know the rest as well as I do. But I owe my life to you, Mr. Ormiston—owe it to you and another; and I thank you both with all my heart."

"Madame, you are too grateful; and I don't know as we have done anything much to deserve it."

"You have saved my life; and, though you may think that a valueless trifle, not worth speaking of, I assure you I view it in a very different light," she said, with a half-smile.

"Lady, your life is invaluable, but as to our saving it, why, you would not have us throw you alive into the plague-pit, would you?"

[To be Continued.]

What Is It?

A man who has been running a race with steam and electricity for years, finds himself suddenly stopped. It seems as if a cold hand clutched his heart. His brain whirls; he can hardly see. "What is it?" he asks himself as the attack passes.



If his question meets a right answer, he'll be told that his seizure is a warning to pay more attention to his stomach, which is already deranged by irregular meals and rich foods.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. It eliminates from the blood disease breeding poisons. It makes the blood rich and pure, and furnishes a foundation for sound, physical health.

"About ten years ago I began to have trouble with my stomach," writes Mr. Wm. Connolly, of 535 Walnut Street, Lorain, Okio. "It got so bad that I had to lay off quite often—two and three days in a week. I have been treated by the best doctors in this city, but got no help. Some said I had cancer of the stomach, others catarrh, others dyspepsia. Then I wrote to you for advice. You advised the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Pellets.' These medicines I have taken as directed, I commenced to get better from the start, and have not lost a day this summer on account of my stomach. I feel tip-top, and better than I have for ten years."

Keep the bowels healthy by using Dr. Pierce's Pellets. They don't gripe.

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Pure Indian or Ceylon.

Make your Tea in an earthen pot, use boiling water, let it draw seven minutes.

Buy our 25c or 35c Indian or Ceylon.

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BULLER IN PRIVATE LIFE

[Continued from page 3.]

tion of Millais and Boehm, his most intimate friend was Leighton, in whose attitude toward art and life he seemed to find particular satisfaction.

It is in his social relations that Sir Redvers Buller has been, as it seems to his friends most oddly misconceived. This "silent, saturnine man" is not silent at all in company that he likes, and his geniality is often radiant. He is certainly formidable in approach, but those who are bold enough to advance discover that the lions are chained. He can be very trenchant and even fierce, but the blunt mood passes in a minute, and it leaves no wound behind it. Sir Redvers Buller is full of good humor, and underneath a sort of truculence or roughness there are funds of kindly nature. His reputation for silence arises, perhaps, from his disinclination to be floated on the stream of disconnected chat which so often passes for conversation. He likes to concentrate his mind, and certainly he appears to the best advantage as a talker when he is called upon to give a definite opinion on a particular subject. I think I have noticed that he likes to be so directly appealed to. His advice is always clear and fresh, practical in its bearing, and illuminated by a twinkling humor. On matters of conduct he is just and yet indulgent, often extremely severe, but never crabbed or vindictive.

He has a singular art in telling his friends their faults without grieving them, and without seeming to take upon himself the role of a censor. This I regard as one of the most remarkable of his minor qualities. Without inflicting the least offense, he gives other people a window through which they look and perceive their own defects. One of the most eminent of living generals, a very old friend, is in the habit of saying: "Buller's company is good for me; he tells me my faults, and I keep near him, just as the old ladies like to live near a cemetery, that I may remember my latter end."

This humor, which pervades his whole attitude of spirit, carries him over all conversational difficulties of this kind. What might else be taken as a reproof is put in such a pithy form that the victim must be a fool indeed if he does not receive it in good part.

All through his life, Buller's first idea has been to do thoroughly whatever he had in hand to do. This has given him the reputation which he possesses of

A GLUTTON FOR WORK,

in and out of season. But this legend he repels, and to people who reproach him with it, he is in the habit of saying: "I do not slave half as much at my work as you do at your play." With this intense concentration on his business, he yet is delightfully lazy. "Oh!" he said, only the other day, "I can loaf, on occasion, with the best of you!" It is sometimes noticed that after a spell of exceptionally heavy responsibility, Sir Redvers Buller is entirely lazy for a little while; sitting gazing into the fire in winter or lying on the grass in summer. But these intervals never last long. He has lately become a fisherman, and after his close work at the war office a year or two ago, he gave himself up keenly to salmon fishing in Sutherlandshire, and talks of returning to it season by season.

The physical endurance of Sir Redvers is proverbial. As I write these words he is on the point of entering his 61st year, yet in mind and body alike he has all the elasticity of youth. No one would dream of calling him an elderly man. This youthfulness of spirit makes him a pleasant companion; and friends much younger in years are encouraged to be natural in his presence. I think that the discordant accounts of Sir Redvers Buller's behavior in the society of men—some representing him as bluff and taciturn, others as singularly genial and open in speech—may be accounted for by a simple formula. He has a fellow-feeling with, and will come out to and meet half-way, any man who is interested in doing definite things. He does not demand tastes similar to his own, but he must have reality of some sort. If he fails to find it, he is silent and perhaps harsh. He is really—for all his character as a "martinet"—very indulgent; I have heard him contradict people, but never snub them. Young men who have the advantage of his company in the country, in hunting or shooting with him, always find him geniality itself. And he has another very human side. He feels the infection of youth. He will enter, heart and soul, into a party of young people, marshal their entertainments for them, and even take a world of pains in coaching them for private theatricals. On these occasions he seems to have no other aim in life; he becomes the most juvenile of the juvenile.

There is no doubt that his extraordinary prestige in the English army comes not merely from the illustrious courage and skill of Sir Redvers Buller, but from an almost superstitious confidence which he awakens. Even those who have never seen him believe in him from almost every point of view. He has contrived to make people consider him infallible. Mr. Leveson Gower once asked Lord Welby with anxiety, "Who superintends the wine cellar of Grillon's Club?" "Why, Buller," was the reply. "Well," said Mr. Leveson Gower, with a gesture of relief, "I don't know anything about military matters, but I am quite sure that Buller must be a real judge of good wine." This was but an expression of the instinct which made the demoralized and hunted soldiers in the Soudan smile with satisfaction when they heard he was coming. "There's ——— old Buller," they said. "Now we shall be all right again." He gains this reputation, which now amounts almost to that of a fetish, by the serene determination with which he sets about his work. In "The Tragic Comedians," Mr. George Meredith has a phrase literally hammered out to fit Sir Redvers Buller: "The sense of power in him was leanine enough to promise the forcing of a way, whithersoever the path." Sir Redvers has been known to admit, with a little touch of remorse, that it is a fault with him that when he thinks a thing ought to be done he admits no obstacle in the way of its completion.

Once, at a dinner party, a discussion as to the relative merits of the Biblical military heroes and of modern generals arose. Some one, who took the antique side, quoted Joshua as an instance of a soldier the like of whom could not be matched in modern history. Mr. Gladstone, in his vehement way, took this up at once. "Joshua! Joshua!" he exclaimed. "Why, Joshua couldn't hold a candle to Redvers Buller as

A LEADER OF MEN!"

This was the more valuable a tribute in that Sir Redvers was never a supporter or much of an admirer of Mr. Gladstone. But this is the impression the general makes with his imperturbable and cheery force. Just after the bad Fenian times in Ireland, the government sent him to Kerry, where everything was being dissolved into anarchy. He found the police force utterly demoralized, without a leader, without loyalty, without a plan. Within a single fortnight they had all rallied round him, and one man expressed the general feeling in declaring, "There is not a policeman in the county of Kerry who would not lay down his life for Sir Redvers." This was the quality which struck General Hawley at the end of the ten years when Redvers Buller had no active service, after the Chinese war. Hawley was miserable with the idea that for want of opportunity such an astounding gift of leadership might be lost to the British army. It is, in fact, not generally known that, toward the end of this time, just as Wolseley, struck with his usefulness, was determining to employ him in the Red River expedition, Sir Redvers had almost made up his mind to send in his papers and take up the career of a backwoodsman in the wilds of Canada. From this misfortune, at least, the frontier troubles saved the unconscious English nation.

If, finally, one is to try to define what strikes one as the central feature of Sir Redvers Buller's individuality, one is tempted to say that it is his keen appreciation of life in all its bearings. There is no more highly organized creature to be found in the range of the seven seas. One is reminded of what Ruskin says of the really well-equipped man: "A gentleman's first characteristic is that fineness of structure in the body which renders it capable of the most delicate sensation; and of structure in the mind which renders it capable of the most delicate sympathies—one may say, simply, 'fineness of nature.' This is, of course, compatible with heroic bodily strength and mental firmness; in fact, heroic strength is not conceivable without such delicacy." There is not a facet of experience that Sir Redvers Buller has not touched; one would conjecture that from every encounter with life he had come back conquering and to conquer. He sometimes says, "The only thing to do is to keep right on," and this march forward is an instinctive movement which makes him admired by many, and perhaps dreaded by not a few. He is never in a state of real quiescence. Somebody once said to him, immediately after his arrival after long perambulation, "I believe that if the truth were known, you would like to start off again tomorrow." "You are quite mistaken," Sir Redvers replied, "I should like to start off tonight." He likes color and light and form, and perceives them with an apprehension that is extraordinarily quick.

It is impossible to describe him as he appears to his friends without touching, however lightly, on sides of character which are too essential to be left unmentioned, and yet too private to be emphasized. But those who know this "saturnine, bloodthirsty martinet" best will certainly think a portrait of him incomplete which does not suggest his sensitive refinement, his chivalrous feeling for women, his deep religious humility. A friend, who understands him as few do, says to me: "Whatever you omit, you must say how tender he is, only you must explain that he never lets you lean upon him, but only stands by you and teaches you to support yourself." The legends of his brusquerie, we shall all be agreed in declaring, start in the first instance from a certain shyness never entirely conquered. When he first came back in glory from the Zulu war, the people in Exeter could not spare him the kind infliction of a banquet. Somebody who saw him at it said that he looked like a captive, suffering agonies of nostalgia, while his exuberant captors were triumphing and drinking deep. "Not here, Apollo, are haunts meet for thee," we may says to him with justice; or we might prove the propriety of his presence at that feast, by quoting against him another of his own familiar dicta: "If there are two courses of action open to you, always choose the agreeable. It is sure to be the right one."

In this brief attempt at a portrait of our famous general in mufti, I have avoided, of course, the repetition of those public features in him which are like the scarlet coat, the plume, the belted sword. In these days, when he is

THE CENTRAL FIGURE

of our living history, upon which a million eyes are anxiously fixed, there is no need for me to dwell upon what everyone is repeating and what I am particularly ill-fitted to describe. For recapitulation of Sir Redvers Buller's campaigns and prowess in the field, I shall certainly not be called upon. Nor, if he were in England and at peace, or if his fame were not now so transcendent that he has become the broadest public property, should I venture to discuss in any form or any place a man who takes so little pleasure in every species of publicity. But the occasion is exceptional, and I am weary of seeing one side only, and that the most superficial, of his multiform character presented to the world. This is my excuse for attempting to sketch a Monsieur le generalissime intime—of Sir Ridvers Buller as he appears to his friends.

One word more. The foregoing pages have been read by Lady Audrey Buller, without whose encouragement and co-operation I could not have dared to compose them. But these last lines she will not see until they are published, and I must seize the opportunity they offer me by reminding my readers of what England owes to her also. While her husband leads our armies in South Africa, she sits, not in her country home, but in the midst of the soldiers at Aldershot, superintending the administration of the fund for the widows and orphans. There, in my judgment, she presents as sympathetic a figure as the events of today supply to us—the center of a benevolent activity which finds its reward, I hope, in removing her thoughts from her own anxieties. And I believe that our American friends will hold the devoted philanthropy of the wife scarcely less interesting than the heroism of the husband. "They also serve who only stand and wait."

Good Advice.

Mr. Isaac Holden, Omemee, Ontario, formerly of Toronto and Montreal, cattle buyer, well and favorably known all over Ontario and Quebec, says in regard to Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills: "For the past two years I have been a great sufferer with muscular and nerve rheumatism, and chronic constipation. The rheumatism got so bad the early part of the past winter that I could not get around without the help of a cane; even then it was only with great difficulty and excruciating pain. My blood was stagnant; my legs, feet, arms and hands feeling numb all the time, brisk rubbing failing to restore circulation. Frequently when walking a spasm of pain would take hold of the muscles and nerves of my legs, and in an instant I became powerless, and would fall perfectly helpless. The first of last January I was in such a crippled state and suffering such constant pain, and I felt I must go to bed and be laid up helpless and suffering for an indefinite time, with the probabilities that I would never be able to get around again. Fortunately, my son, who had received a great benefit from Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, said:

"Father, Why Not Try These Pills."

"I did so, and in one week felt so much better and so much relieved from pain that I have continued the use of them. They cured me of constipation, and the rheumatic pains have entirely disappeared from my loins and stomach. They have restored healthy and natural circulation of my blood and enabled me to get around without inconvenience.

"They are a marvel in the medicine line. It is the only medicine of the many I have taken that gave me immediate and permanent relief. I am satisfied that if I had not taken them I would today be helpless in bed, suffering torture which only those who have acute, muscular and nervous rheumatism can imagine.

"ISAAC HOLDEN."

Fifty cents per box, all druggists, or Sam. Williams & Co., Toronto, Ont.

43tf sxt



A Pastor

announcing, from the pulpit, a committee to look after the cleaning of the building, called it "The Pearline Committee." That is the kind of advertising that has swelled the sales of Pearline. It's from people who know Pearline, and are using it, and who think and speak of it as the one thing necessary in any matter of cleanliness. Talk with some of these people, if you have doubts about Pearline. 504

Cleanliness is next akin to Godliness.

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Purifies as well as Beautifies the Skin. No other Cosmetic will do it.



Removes tan pimples, freckles, moth patches, rash and skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 51 years and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the skin preparations.

Also Poudre Subtile removes superfluous hair without injury to the skin.

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RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin, $50 and upwards. Second cabin $35. Steerage, $22 50 and $23 50. New York to Glasgow. First cabin, $45 and upwards. Second cabin, $35 Steerage, $23 50. Reduction on first and second cabin return tickets.

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INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after Sunday, Oct. 16, 1899, the trains leaving Union Station, Toronto (via Grand Trunk Railway) at 8.45 a.m. and 9:30 p.m., make close connection with Maritime Express and Local Express at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

The Maritime Express will leave Montreal daily except on Saturday, at 7:30 p.m., for Halifax, N. S., St. John, N. B., and points in the Maritime Provinces.

The Maritime Express from Halifax, St. John and other points east, will arrive at Montreal daily except on Monday, at 5:30 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Montreal daily, except Sunday, at 7:40 a.m., due to arrive at Riviere du Loup at 6:00 p.m.

The Local Express will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12 noon, and Levis at 4:30 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10:10 p.m.

Through sleeping and dining cars on the Maritime Express. Buffet cars on Local Express.

The vestibule trains are equipped with every convenience for the comfort of the traveler. The elegant sleeping, dining and first-class cars make travel a luxury.

THE LAND OF BIG GAME.

The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the great game regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant and other fowl common to this part of the continent. For information as to game in New Brunswick, send for a copy of "Rod and Gun."

Tickets for sale at all offices of the Grand Trunk system, at Union Station, Toronto, and at the office of the General Traveling Agent.

William Robinson, General Traveling Agent, 93 York street, Rossin House Block, Toronto.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 128 St James street, Montreal.

Railways and Navigation

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Great Transcontinental Route to

Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Denver, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco,

and other points in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and other Pacific Coast Points. If you are contemplating a trip for HEALTH, PLEASURE or BUSINESS, from a Canadian winter to a land of sunshine, fruits and flowers. Through tickets to all foreign points. For descriptive guides, time tables, etc., apply agents G. T. R. system.

E. DE LA HOOKE, C. P. and T. A., "Clock" corner. M. C. DICKSON, Dist. Pass. Agent, Toronto.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

LOW RATES TO

Winter Resorts.

OF..... Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana And Alabama,

And Principal Points in the South.

Tickets will be issued till April 30, good to return May 31.

For rates, etc., call at City Ticket Office, 395 Richmond street.

JOHN PAUL, City Passenger Agent. O. W. RUGGLES, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

A Tourist Car. Comfort At Cost.

The Canadian Pacific Tourist Car service offers the traveler a maximum amount of comfort at a mimimum outlay. A through Tourist Car service from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast is an inducement not offered by any other Company

An experienced and competent porter is in charge of every car.

Any Canadian Pacific Agent will gladly give you further particulars and secure you accommodation in one of these cars.

A. H. NOTMAN, A.G.P.A., 1 King street east, Toronto.

THOS. R. PARKER, City Pass. Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner of Richmond.

WHITE STAR LINE

REDUCED FARES.

New York to Liverpool via Queenstown

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Passengers are now being booked for summer sailings. Reserve at once and save disappointment. Bear in mind that is easier to cancel accommodation than at a late date to secure it.

*S.S. OCEANIC, Jan. 24.....11 a.m.
*S.S. TEUTONIC, Jan. 31.....Noon

*Excellent Second Cabin accommodation on these steamers.

E. De La Hooke,

Sole Agent for London, "Clock" Corner

Free Cure For Men.

A new remedy which quickly cures sexual weakness, varicocele, night emissions, premature discharge, etc., and restores the organs to strength and vigor. Dr. L. W. Knapp, 2063 Hull Building, Detroit, Mich., gladly sends free the receipt of this wonderful remedy in order that every weak man may cure himself at home.

PICTURES AND ART GOODS
Picture Frames and Moulding.
O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.

ELECTRIC Lighted HOUSES
are always brighter and more cheerful than those lighted by gas. It gives a soft, white, powerful light, and "lights up" the furnishings of a room wonderfully. Best to read by. The current costs little. Phone 948 and our representative will call and give further particulars.
LONDON ELECTRIC CO.
359 Richmond Street.

To Win Business You Must Deserve It
Dean & Co. deserve the patronage of every union man in the city. They were the first to ask and are the only firm authorized to use the union stamp on their Breads.
DEAN & CO., Bakers,
547 Hamilton Road.

Picture Framing.
Room Moldings,
Wall Paper,
H. & C. COLERICK,
443 Richmond Street.

Cough no More.
Use Emerson's SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TAR,
Its a sure cure.
WHITE DRUG STORE,
120 Dundas Street.

WESTERN ONTARIO

The sudden death of Mr. Frank Jury, con. 13, West Wawanosh, at the age of 70 years, is announced.

Mrs. James Adams, an old resident of Embro, died at her residence near Ingersoll the other day, aged 82 years.

The Chatham separate school trustees elected are Peter Blonde, W. O'Brien, James Welsh, Jos. T. O'Keefe and John Stephens.

The big barns of Patrick Major, of Puce, were destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is heavy, but is partially covered by insurance.

Judge Mackenzie, of Sarnia, has received a letter from his son Harry, stating that he had enlisted at Guelph in the artillery in South Africa.

Kent Law Society has elected C. R. Atkinson, Q.C., president; Wm. Douglas, Q.C., vice-president; M. Houston, treasurer; W. Stanworth, secretary.

W. H. Whiteside, 69 years old, one of the best known citizens of Walkerville, died Friday evening. J. [illegible] and N. R. Whiteside, of Walkerville, are his sons, and Mrs. Robert Pinchin, of Windsor, is a daughter.

Mr. Phil. Sheridan, of Buffalo, who has been conductor on the M. C. R. for some time, has been appointed to fill the position of yardmaster at Bridgeburg. Mr. Ryan, who was filling the position temporarily, has returned to St. Thomas.

D. B. McDonald, for 20 years postmaster of Wallaceburg, has resigned that position in favor of his son, Mr. D. C. Macdonald, clerk of the fifth division court. Mr. C. B. Jackson has been gazetted as clerk of the division court in room of Mr. D. C. Macdonald.

Georgetown Herald: Mr. T. J. Wheeler probably breaks the record as a secretary. He has just completed his eighteenth year as secretary of Georgetown Masonic Lodge; he has been for 27 years vestry clerk of St. George's Church; 24 years secretary of the Oddfellows; eleven years secretary of the high school board, and was for twenty years secretary of the public school board.

A pretty wedding took place at the home of Mr. James Coulter, Morris, on Wednesday evening, when his third daughter, Lizzie E., was united in marriage to Mr. W. Fitzsimmons, of West Nissouri. The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. L. Mills, of Blyth. The bride was attended by her sister Clara, while the groom was supported by his brother, Mr. A. A. Fitzsimmons, of Forest City Business College, London. Guests were present from London, Thorndale, Wingham, Blyth, Brussels, Walton and Leadbury.

Women's Troubles.
Are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve builder.

..HEATING STOVES..
We have some beauties for the parlor, bedroom or dining-room, in all sizes. They are good stoves, too, and you won't find any fault with them, we'll guarantee. If you want a stove that you can depend on you had better come here.
RELIABLE STOVES ONLY.
STEVELY'S, 382 Richmond St

COAL DEALERS
ARE NO FRIENDS OF THE
Preston Furnaces
OR.....
Hot Water Boilers
as they always give big heat and burn very little fuel. Estimates given for all class of heating at
THOMPSON'S,
424 RICHMOND ST.
Third door north of Advertiser Office.

FLOWERS
That Fashion Favors
We have them all—for party, ball or any social function. Attentive service always, and assured satisfaction.
GAMMAGE & SONS.

London Advertiser.
UNION LABEL
DEPARTMENT LONDON No 133

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Rev. Mr. Bone, the Welland Canal missionary, is in the city on his annual collecting tour.

—Supt. and Mrs. Geo. C. Jones, of the Grand Trunk, Toronto, spent Sunday, with friends here.

—The death of James, the youngest son of William and Agnes Reid, of 101 Hamilton road, occurred on Friday.

—Capt. Betty, who conducted the recruiting at Wolseley Barracks of mounted riflemen for Canada's second contingent, returned to his home in Windsor on Saturday.

—Mr. Robert Smith, formerly proprietor of the Duke of York Hotel, East London, died on Dec. 31, in the Sisters' Hospital, Buffalo, of heart failure. Mr. Smith at one time owned a hotel in Ingersoll.

—The Conneaut and Port Stanley Navigation Company under the management of the L. E. and D. R. R. Company, have secured the contract from the G. T. R. Company to convey their coal by car ferry, Shenango, to Port Stanley.

—At the annual meeting of the Guelph Poulty Association, Mr. L. G. Jarvis, of that city, formerly of London, was the recipient of a well-filled purse and complimentary address from the members on the occasion of his leaving for Baltimore.

—Ross Andrews and John Holt, of Dorchester Station, were found guilty on Saturday by Squire Lacey of fighting on the night of Dec. 20. A fine of $5 and costs was imposed on each, or in default, two months at hard labor. Both fines have been paid. Andrews and Holt had a dispute and agreed to settle their differences with fists. The bout was witnessed by about 150 persons.

—The other day the wardens of Trinity Church, Lambeth, waited on their rector, the Rev. S. E. G. Edelstein, and on behalf of the congregation, accompanied by their best wishes for the new year, presented him with a load of oats. The gift was a complete and agreeable surprise, and elicited the deserved expression of sincere gratitude on the part of the recipient.

—There has been a scarcity of coal on this division of the G. T. R. recently. A blockade on the New York lines caused by snow storms was partly the cause. The fact that the mines were not worked during the holidays also had its effect. In some places consignments to individuals were confiscated in order to tide over the shortage. London merchants willingly gave up part of their supply. The scarcity will not have serious results.

—The following officers, non-commissioned officers and men are taking the two months' special course of instruction at Wolseley Barracks: Capt. Carstairs, 56th Batt.; Second Lieut. E. M. Harris, 7th Batt.; Second Lieut. J. H. Johnston, 26th Batt.; Second Lieut. G. E. Beyer, 29th Batt; Color-Sergt. R. Tully, 32nd Batt; Color-Sergt. F. Nicholson, 30th Batt.; Color-Sergts. Coffey and R. Bryant, 27th Batt.; Corp. E. Dobbie, 26th Batt.; Corp. A. G. Smith, 37th Batt.; Corp. J. Robinson, 21st Batt.; Lance Corp. W. Cusick, 37th Batt; Pte. R. Cusick, 37th Batt.; Pte. R. W. Croome, 38th Batt.; Pte. S. Searle, 21st Batt; Buglers A. Mitson and W. Volsey, 29th Batt.; Sergt. W. Marshall, 30th Batt.; Sergts J. E. Baird and W. L. V. Draper and Corps. W. Suton and A. Gowless, 26th Batt.; Pte. Wm. Wickers, 38th Batt; Pte. B. H. Chalmers, 26th Batt., and Bugler J. Gilbert, 21st Batt.

AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday afternoon an audience of ladies only, and in the evening a general audience were mystified and amused by the mysterious Miss Fay. Her experiments caused great astonishment.

A NEWBURY MAN'S OPINION OF THE ADVERTISER.

We have received from Mr. R. A. Callandar, of Newbury, the following letter:

"Jan. 3, 1900. Advertiser Office, London: Dear Sir,—I have had an advertisement for a small farm in your valuable paper. Through its means I have secured a purchaser. Please send me my account and take out the advertisement right away, for I am receiving letters from all parts of the United States and Canada about it. Have been a subscriber for years to your paper, and will renew when my subscription expires."

This advertisement has been running in The Daily Advertiser for a few days, and by these remarks it is clearly shown that The Advertiser's circulation is not confined to any district, but covers thoroughly outside parts.

INSTITUTE MEETING AT THORNDALE.

The following is the programme arranged for the Farmers' Institute meeting in Harding Hall, Thorndale, tomorrow afternoon: 1:30—"Nitrogen Traps—How to Use Them," J. S. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y. 2:45—"Breeding and Feeding Hogs," J. C. Nichol, Hubrey. 4—"Animals Simply Machines: What for and How to Run," J. S. Woodward. Evening. 7:30—Question Box. 8—"Care of Milk, and Points in Cheese and Butter Making," T. B. Millar, London (formerly Provincial Dairy Instuctor). 8:45—"Address," James Henderson, Thorndale. 9:30—"A Lay Sermon," J. S. Woodward. 10:15—"God Save the Queen." Music under the direction of Capt. T. E. Robson, London.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN

A Well-Dressed Stranger Took Ill on a G. T. R. Train,

And Was Removed to Victoria Hospital,

Where He Died Without Regaining Consciousness—No Money or Valuables on His Person—Little or No Clue to His Identity—Was on His Way From Windsor to Paris, Ont.

Awaiting identification the Victoria Hospital is the body of a man of about 40 years of age, clean shaven, with the exception of a dark mustache, and weighing about 185 pounds. Numerous inquiries have failed to establish or furnish any clue to his identity, and the circumstances surrounding his death are of a most peculiar and mysterious character. The city ambulance was called to the G. T. R. station on Saturday night to meet the late train from Detroit, due to arrive at 10:45 p.m., to convey to the hospital a man who had been seized with a fit on the train. He had recovered slightly before the arrival of the train at London, but his condition was still such that his removal to the hospital was considered advisable. Just as the hospital was reached he was taken with a second fit. He was unconscious all night and all day Sunday, and sank gradually until 1:30 this morning, when death occurred. The cause of death is supposed by the doctors to be apoplexy. There are no signs of foul play. The dead man was well dressed in a black overcoat, check suit and silk hat, which was evidently purchased in Detroit. He had a railway ticket from Windsor to Paris, Ont., but possessed neither money nor valuables, not even a watch. In the lapel of his coat was a gilt button containing the words "Commercial Travelers' Association of America," and in a small memorandum book, in which an expense account was kept, were found the figures "1,158," and "3,754," which may refer to his membership numbers in commercial travelers' organization to which he may have belonged. Wrapped in a Detroit newspaper were found a new black coat and vest and light trousers, and a slightly worn pair of pants. This is a somewhat peculiar circumstance, as commercial travelers do not usually carry their clothing in paper parcels. Ex-President Wm. Gray, of the Western Ontario Travelers' Association, upon hearing of the case, made an effort to obtain some information as to the man's identity, but so far without success. If no relatives or friends can be found, the Commercial Travelers' Association will probably take charge of the remains.

OPEN
From early morning until late at night. Meals served at all hours.
Regular Dinner, 25c.
PALACE CAFE
388 Richmond Street. Opp. City Hall.

PRUNES.
CALIFORNIA PRUNES, Largest Size. 2 lbs. for 25c.
FRENCH PRUNES, Largest Size. 2 lbs. for 25c.
FRENCH PRUNES, 3 lbs. for 25c.
FRENCH TABLE PLUMS, 25c per lb.
CALIFORNIA APRICOTS. 25c per lb.
CALIFORNIA PEACHES, 15c per lb.
Try our Genuine Butter-Scotch.
T. A. ROWAT & CO.,
234 Dundas Street. Phone 317.

SUNDAY IN THE CHURCHES

Rev. Dr. Johnston on the Cause of the Nation's Reverses.

Moral Weaknesses of the Empire Pointed Out.

The Re-Opening of the Talbot Street Baptist Church—Other Services.

In the Auditorium yesterday morning the Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston preached a remarkably forcible sermon upon the subject of "National Reverses and Their Causes." His exposition, which was in consonance with the sermons and writings of many of England's most thoughtful men, notably Canon Gore and Dean Farrar, whom he frequently quoted, excited considerable comment.

As a basis of argument he chose the words found in Joshua vii, 12th: "Therefore the children of Israel could not stand against their enemies, but turned their backs against their enemies, because they were accursed: neither will I be with you any more, except you destroy the accursed from among you." He gave the context of this verse and briefly outlined the history of that day with its evidences of the might and pride of the people of Israel, their sin and consequent downfall. The great lessons taught to Joshua and to his and succeeding peoples were, that success depends upon God's presence; that sin separates God and his people; that purity is power; that weakness is wickedness, and that where failure comes in a just cause, it comes not from outside causes, but from weaknesses within the body.

We should read history with an eye for the world's advancement, not merely for one part of it. One could not agree with Kant when he said, "I find no God in my philosophy." Always would it be found that successive world powers took their places in the world's vanguard and were superseded by a new nation with strength and vigor taking advantage of weakness. In it all were God and the Redemption, tending to the last scene in the world's great drama, the ascension of Christ to the throne. Conservatism and weakness had to give place to youth and strength.

What has that to do with the perplexing questions that confront the empire today? He would speak with a love for the empire not less than that of any man within those walls. Great Britain stood today face to face with reverses and difficulties that since the days of Elizabeth had never been seen. What was the lesson? England needed to be brought face to face with difficulties that are the result of weakness within, not the strength without.

In this war reverses have been expected, but more had been met than were expected. The spirit in England of criticism and willingness to blame were indicative of a crisis today. Was it that God sees sin in the camp; that Britain was sluggish and slothful in the work he had given her; that some other nation was to take her place?

A multitude were calling on our nation to humiliate itself and confess its sins. There was corruption of the heart at home. Britain might well repent of her proud arrogance of these latter days that has made her speak as though this empire were of her own building; the flaunting of self and the failure of the recognition of God. She might well repent also of her selfish indifference in these latter days to weaker nations and that diplomacy has given place to a bold, frank offer to help nations in distress. Another matter of great import was the fostering of sin at home—the licensed drink evil, the luxury of the rich, the awful poverty of the poor and the ten-fold accursed licensed vice of India, where by open act of parliament the seventh commandment was overridden. The love of gold which was the crying sin of the Anglo-Saxon race today, was another sin for which the British should humiliate themselves.

If he had spoken too strongly, it was not against the empire, he said, but against the sin that was draining its strength. It was not the Boers who were Britain's worst foes, but Britain's weakness in her sons and daughters. Every man brought strength or weakness to the empire. As we opposed all wickedness, that is weakness, so, we helped to maintain Britain in her present proud position. She was not in the descendant. She had not even reached her zenith, and with a Queen in close touch with God, with a recognition of the strength that was in her colonies, and learning the lesson that purity is power, England would go on doing great things.

REOPENING SERVICES.

Reopening services were held in the Talbot Street Baptist Church yesterday, and large congregations attended both morning and evening. The services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Sowerby. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a mass meeting was held, and addresses were delivered by the Revs. T. S. Johnson, C. S. Boone, W. M. Walker, Dr. Johnston and W. H. Claris. Special music was furnished by the choir, and the new pipe organ was heard to advantage. The edifice has been made very bright and pleasing to the eye with the many alterations and improvements. The decorating, which was the work of Messrs. H. & C. Colerick, is exquisite.

SORROW AT THE KING STREET CHURCH.

Owing to the death of Mrs. Thomas Wilson, wife of the pastor of King Street Presbyterian Church, the services yesterday were conducted by Rev. W. J. Clark in the morning and Rev. J. A. McGillivray in the evening. Both gentlemen made touching reference to the deceased lady, and spoke of her death as a distinct loss not only to the bereaved husband and children, but to the whole congregation. The congregation was visibly moved, and the esteem in which Mrs. Wilson had been held was evidenced by the signs of deep feeling seen on every hand. The pulpit, choir platform and family pew were effectively draped in black, and the choir rendered appropriate music.

DOWN ON SKATING RINKS.

At the Askin Street Methodist Church yesterday morning Mr. Edward Bath, of London, England, interested his hearers with an account of the good work being carried on in Old London. In the evening Rev. J. W. Holmes, the pastor, preached, and took occasion to deplore the recent exhibitions of boxing at the Grand Opera House, which, he said, the churches should endeavor to have stopped. The reverend gentleman approved of manly exercises, but only brutal tastes were appealed to by these encounters. He approved of skating, but did not believe that the atmosphere of the skating rink, either from a moral or a physical standpoint, was conducive to the welfare of the young.

NOTES.

Rev. Dr. Birrell, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church of New York, who is considered the leading preacher in Presbyterian circles in that city, will conduct the reopening services in St. Andrew's Church.

At the Centennial Methodist Church last evening the pastor, Rev. W. J. Ford, delivered an instructive discourse from Ephesians ii., 4, 5, dwelling on the richness of God's mercy and the quickening from the state of being dead in sin.

Obituary.

MR. W. J. MARSHALL.

The death of Mr. Wm. J. Marshall occurred on Saturday at his home, No. 242 Hill street. Mr. Marshall was in his 42nd year. He had been ill only for one week with pneumonia. For a number of years he had very successfully carried on a gunsmithing business on Clarence street. He was a member of Laurel Lodge, Woodmen of the World. Mrs. Marshall and a family of three small children survive. The funeral will be held tomorrow to Woodland cemetery.

MRS. MARY A. BILLING.

Mrs. Mary A. Billing, wife of Mr. Mark Billing, of No. 363 Talbot street, died on Sunday morning. Mrs. Billing, who was in her 47th year, had suffered for six months with internal trouble. For a number of years she was one of the most active workers in the Salvation Army in this city. Her husband and three children survive. The remains will be conveyed to Arthur for interment.

MR. CHARLES RODGER.

On Sunday morning Mr. Charles Rodger died at the family residence, No. 944 Dufferin avenue. He was the son of Mr. David Rodger, who is employed at the asylum. Mr. Rodger was 29 years of age. His death was due to consumption, with which he had suffered for seven weeks. The remains will be interred in Mount Pleasant cemetery tomorrow morning.

Steamship Arrivals.

Jan. 6.	At	From.
Vancouver	Halifax	Liverpool
Sarmatian	New York	Glasgow
Belgravia	New York	Hamburg
La Champagne	New York	Havre
Campania	Liverpool	New York
Ultonia	Queenstown	Boston
Siberian	Boston	Liverpool
Carthiginian	Philadelphia	Glasgow

1900 Victory
Kingsmill's
GREAT JANUARY REMNANT SALE.
We offer the REMNANTS and ODDMENTS left over from our two very busy weeks preceding the new year, at PRICES THAT WILL ASTONISH YOU.
Great Bargains for Prudent Buyers.
Fine French Dress Goods,
Fine British Dress Goods,
Fine Black Dress Goods,
A Very Few Ladies' Jackets,
Choice Silks and Rare Velvets,
Oddments in Millinery,
Flannels and Flannelettes—Canton, Ceylon and India,
Ginghams, Prints, Cottons,
Table Linens and Napkins,
Roller Towelings,
Wool Shawls, Lingerie.
Everything must be closed out to make room for our early display of NEW IMPORTATIONS.
From the manufacturer to the consumer direct means the lowest possible price for the greatest possible bargain—always at Kingsmill's.

FIT-REFORM SUIT
20 Per Cent Discount...
Commencing Saturday, January 6th, we will give 20% discount on all Suits, Overcoats and Trousers in our wardrobes. Owing to extremely mild weather previous to Christmas, we are overstocked with Winter Clothing, and must make room for Spring Goods. There are some rare values here.
Suits or Overcoats—$10, $12, $15, $18, $20.
Less discount—$8, $9.60, $12, $14.40, $16.
Trousers—$3, $4, $5, $6.
Less discount—$2.40, $3.20, $4, $4.80.
Fit-Reform Wardrobe
ROBERT M. BURNS,
180 Dundas Street, - London, Ont.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cushions and Tea Cosies.—We have a great variety of down and feather Cushions, 50c each; Iron and Brass Bedsteads; Hair Mattresses; Goose-Feather Pillows, at the Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 593 Richmond street north. Telephone 997. J. F. HUNT & SONS.

There's beauty and utility in Sound Teeth. Don't delay in applying "Andrews' Plugs" when teeth decay. Dry the cavity and apply with a toothpick. 10c a bottle. z

GERMAN ACTOR KILLED.

Cleveland, Jan 8.—Hans Ravene, a well-known German actor who has been playing recently at the Cleveland theater, was instantly killed on Saturday by falling from a stairway at his boarding house. His neck was broken. Ravene was formerly a lieutenant in the German army. He came to this country in 1877. Eight years ago he became the editor of the Burlington, Ia., Tribune. Subsequently he went on the stage and played in all the leading cities. Ravene's father is a millionaire manufacturer in Berlin.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c E. W. Groves' signature is on each box.

THE TEST THAT TELLS
Is the Testimony of London People.
You Can Get All the Convincing Proof You Want by Reading London Papers.
When the reader wants an article of value he naturally prefers to deal with some one he can depend on.
If mixed up in any law suit, a good responsible London lawyer is generally the first necessity sought.
The test that tells the tale of merit is the test of friends and neighbors.
London people indorse Doan's Kidney Pills. Can you ask better evidence?
Read this case:
Mr. W. F. Johnston, a young man who lives at 714 Queen's avenue, made this statement:
"I was feeling very miserable from kidney complaint and weak back, and was getting worse rather than better all the time.
"I used several prescriptions, thinking that they might help me, but my old enemy still clung to me. Through persuasion of friends I tried Doan's Kidney Pills, and have derived great benefit from them. In fact, I am feeling better now than I have for a number of years, and with pleasure recommend the afflicted to get this remedy without delay."
Doan's Kidney Pills always cure backache, lame or weak back, rheumatism, dropsy, puffiness under the eyes, urinary weakness of children or old people, and female complaints.
They contain no purgatives to weaken the system.
They are a specific for kidney complaints and for them alone. Refuse all substitutes or imitations. The Doan Kidney Pill Company, Toronto.


FOR WINTER STYLE.
OUR HATS LEAD
The Procession.
3 cases of New York Hats
2 cases English Hats, just opened. Call and see the new ones.
Graham Bros.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
taken at night will make you feel right, act right and look right. They cure Constipation.
25 Cents at all Druggists.