THE CHAMPION

MILTON, Jan. 6, 1898.

REPORTS from all Canadian business centres say that the proportion of commercial paper which was in the banks on Tuesday for collection and was cleared was much larger than usual. This is the best of evidence of returning national prosperity.

THE conditions under which debtors may be ordered to be committed to jail in Division Court on judgment summonses are about to be changed. In a bill which received its second reading in the Ontario Legislature on Tuesday the following is substituted for subsecs. 2 and 3 of the Division Courts Act:—

"(2) If he attends and refuses to be sworn or to make answer to such questions as may be put to him, and which, in the opinion of the Judge, are proper questions.

Section 5 is also repealed and the following substituted for it.

"If it appears that the judgment debtor had, when or since judgment was obtained against him, sufficient means and ability to pay the debt or damages or costs recovered against him, either altogether or by the instalments which the court in which the judgment was obtained has ordered, without depriving himself or his family of the ordinary means of living, and that he has wilfully transferred, assigned or made away with such means in order to defeat the collection of the said judgment or instalments, the Judge may if he thinks fit, order such party to be committed to the common jail of the county in which the party so summoned resides or carries on business, or any period not exceeding forty days.

Britain's Strong Hand.

London, Jan. 5.—There is a general feeling in England and it is reflected on the stock exchange, that the situation in the far east is improving. It is believed the proposed Chinese loan of £16,000,000 ($80,000,000), will be guaranteed by the British Government, although the final decision is not likely to be reached until the meeting of the Cabinet on Monday next.

The Pall Mall Gazette, this afternoon, refers to the "Ascendancy of money over the mailed fist," and says "Great Britain's vessels are anchored off Chemulpo and at Port Arthur. This is quietly implying that Great Britain will have a voice in the future arrangement. Further, the latest telegrams clearly indicate she has plenty of friends."

Continuing, the Pall Mall Gazette remarks: "Aside from the Japanese, nations like the United States, whose interests are purely commercial, are well disposed towards our Government and are opposed to trade exclusiveness.

London, Jan. 6.—A despatch to The Times from Pekin, dated yesterday (Wednesday), says that Germany has taken a lease of Kiao Chou for 50 years. It also says reports are current there that a French occupation of Hai Nan Island is imminent.

The Times says, editorially, this morning:—"It would be simple to assume that The Reichsanzeiger's despatch tells the whole story, for it quite omits to say what China gets in return. For the world at large, however, the material fact is that Germany, by physical force, has obtained a naval station. This is the fact that must guide other powers in determining their own policy. The talk of a lease is a mere saving of appearances. There is no doubt that both Germany and China are aware that it is a practical cession in full sovereignty. It provides a further argument in favor of an English guaranteed Chinese loan." The morning paper editorals generally are in the same strain as that of The Times. They point out that the contract is one in which Germany apparently gets everything and China nothing, while question of the safety of the missionaries is entirely dropped. Nothing, however, is said about railways or mines.

The Fire Record

Oakville, Jan. 3.—Commins's music hall and photograph gallery, with contents, were completely burned down this morning. Cause of fire unknown. The fire was discovered about 3:30 a.m. in the photograph gallery. The citizens and firemen worked hard, but the fire had gained too much headway to be checked. The building was a magnificent brick structure built in 1891 at a cost of $11,000, situated on the corner of Colborne and Dundas streets, and one of the most complete opera houses in Canada. The building was insured in the Royal Insurance Co. for $1,800. Mr. Commins had a very complete photograph gallery, but unfortunately had no insurance on the contents. Mr. Commins's loss will be very heavy.

How Prohibition Works.

Evanston, Ill., is under the "Four Mile Law." Last Sunday a raid was made on a "blind pig," and the Chicago Chronicle says: "On the premises the police found ten men, thirty gallons of whiskey and ten cases of beer, or three gallons of whiskey and a case of beer per man. Roughly estimating the population of Evanstown at 15,000, we may assume, therefore, that the stock of liquor carried in that city must be 15,000 gallons—or about 1,000 barrels—of whiskey, 15,000 cases of beer and an undetermined quantity of gin, rum, cordials and other stimulants." That is almost enough to supply a prohibition town of that size for a week.

Violating the Game Laws

Chief Game Warden Finley has received a report of the killing of two moose near Dorset, P.O., in Ontario county, just south of Bracebridge. The penalty for killing a moose is a fine of $50 or imprisonment in each case, but the offenders have not been discovered.

Two men have been fined by Deputy Game Warden Smith for killing four red deer near Bannockburn in Hastings county.

Hon. Dr. Borden, who is now in England, expects to sail for Canada on Jan. 12.

The Hamilton Times thus salutes the new Knight:—"Congratulations to Sir George Burton, who was City Solicitor in Hamilton for 25 years before his appointment to the bench in 1874, and who has always retained a warm interest in the welfare of this city. The learned Chief Justice has many friends and no enemies in the country where he has resided for sixty years.

Municipal Elections.

TRAGALGAR.

All the members of the council were elected by acclamation, as follows:—

Reeve—Dr. Buck.
First Deputy—D. Featherston.
Second Deputy—J. F. Ford.
Councillors—Alex. Porter and John Riggs.

The elections by acclamation in other municipalities were reported in last week's CHAMPION. The following are the results of last Monday's polling in municipalities in which there were contests:

NASSAGAWEYA.

Reeve—		
No. 1 Ward—Beattie 138	Marshall 26	
" 2 " " 127	" 40	
" 3 " " 31	" 181	

	Ward No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Councillors—Bell	83	109	104
Irwin	105	67	127
Kitching	57	82	90
Strang	100	117	50

Deputy Reeve—Archie McGibbon by acclamation.

OAKVILLE.

Mayor—John Urquhart, M.D.
Reeve—Chas. E. Anderson.
Deputy Reeve—Peter Kelly.
Councillors—Ward No. 1, A. D. Chisholm, David Ford, George Hillmer; No. 2—W. H. Robinson, F. Hillmer, T. Howarth; No. 3—A. S. Forster, J. C. Ford, R. Freestone.

ACTON.

Reeve—W. H. Storey (acclamation).
Councillors—Jas. Clark, John Clark, J. Francis, J. A Murray.

BURLINGTON

Reeve—E. H. Cleaver.
Councillors—Finnemore, Kentuer, Lowe and Allan.

NELSON.

Reeve—A. P. Alton (acclamation).
First Deputy—J. F. Richardson (acclamation).
Second Deputy—
J. G. Gibson 340
J. J. Fields 270
Councillors—
John Sheppard 269
John Williamson 248
W. W. Foster 205
R. C. Fowler 172
Samuel Nixon 147

GEORGETOWN.

The result of the contest on Monday for the Reeveship of Georgetown between W. H. Kahrs and Andrew Adams was that Mr. Kahrs, who was reeve in 1897, was elected by a majority of 114. The vote stood as follows:

Kahrs 188
Adams 74

LOWVILLE.

The annual Christmas tree festival in connection with St. George's Sunday School was held in the town hall on Thursday evening last and was, as usual, a splendid success. A very interesting programme was contributed by the Rev. P. L. Spencer, of Thorold, who gave a very interesting lecture on leading events in church history, which was illustrated by lime-light views. The pupils of the Sunday School also contributed towards the programme. The tree was heavily laden with choice gifts for the children, which were distributed at the close of the concert. S. P. Morse, our aged and most respected superintendent, who has been very ill for some time, was present and filled the chair in his usual very acceptable manner. He has seen long and faithful service in the work of our Sunday School and its great success has been due to his untiring efforts. To show the appreciation in which he is held by all, he received a purse and the following address, which was read by Miss S. A. Seaman, and the purse presented by Miss Mabel Harris.

DEAR MR. MORSE,—We presume you will kindly receive a few words from the scholars, teachers and friends of St. George's Sunday School, with whom you have been so happily associated for so many years of your life. The services which, as superintendent of our Sunday School you have so long rendered us, will, we confidently assure you, be always gratefully remembered. Though the effects of your teaching may not now be visible to you, do not for a moment think you labored for us in vain. The seed of the Word of God which with so much pains you sowed amongst us will assuredly in God's good time produce an abundant harvest, while for all your sacrifices in our behalf you can claim from Heaven a reward. We now offer you our warmest thanks for the kind and invaluable service you have rendered us, and hope you will accept this token of our esteem and earnestly pray that God may continue to send you his choicest blessings, while granting you many happy years to labor amongst us.

Signed on behalf of the Sunday School.

C. RICHARDSON,
Librarian.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The news of the appointment of Judge Jette as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec has been confirmed.

Judge Barron has assumed his new duties at Stratford, and received an address of welcome from the bar.

The Queen and Mr. Chamberlain sent messages of sympathy with the citizens of London in the City Hall catastrophe.

Hon. Clifford Sifton has returned to Ottawa from Washington and reports that his mission was entirely satisfactory.

Mrs. Georgina Scott, a colored woman of Hamilton, who was burned by the explosion of a lamp a few weeks ago, is dead.

Dr. Ryerson, M.L.A., member for East Toronto, has announced his intention of retiring from public life at the close of the present session of the Legislature.

Capt. Wm. E. Hall, Superintendent of the Le Roi mine at Rossland, slipped and fell down the main shaft, a distance of 600 feet. His body was crushed beyond recognition.

The criminal charge against Dr. Hutchinson, of Ingersoll, has been dropped, owing to the marriage in that town of Augustus Frezella and Lizzie Deehan, the other parties in the case.

J. P. Doran, of Ottawa, employed in W. C. Wells's lumbering establishment, was frozen to death on the trail between Palliser, B.C., and the camp. His faithful dog watched the body for two days and nights.

The municipal elections at Toronto passed off very quietly. Not in years has so little interest or enthusiasm been manifested in a civic campaign. And yet the vote was larger than expected. Mayor Shaw was re-elected, defeating E. A. Macdonald by over 4000. Ald. Spence, Russel, Allen, Noble and Carlyle were left at home.

THE LONDON CATASTROPHE.

A Heavy Pall of Sorrow Hangs Over the Forest City.

The Dead Numbers 23 and the List of the Injured Runs Away Past the Century Mark—City Council in Special Session Decides That the City Will Take Care of Its Own Afflicted and Destitute—Formal Inquest.

London, Ont., Jan. 5.—London's pall of sorrow darkened and hung heavy over the city yesterday. From the masts of the city flags waved at half-mast in dolorous silence, and citizens spoke in whispers as they realized the magnitude of the disaster which had in a moment blotted out the lives of 23 people who the evening before were jubilant with life.

From all sections of the country came messages of sympathy, showing how deeply the calamity had touched the hearts of the people of Canada.

Upon the streets the disaster was the sole topic of conversation. The cause for it was earnestly discussed by the citizens and had it been shown that faults of construction could be brought home to any-

MAYOR-ELECT J. D. WILSON, M.D., Whose election was being celebrated.

one, the excited people might have been led to add one more victim to the gruesome list. So many had been injured that nearly every household had a relative or intimate friend who had suffered, and bitter words of condemnation were on every lip. When it was made known that the portion of the hall which had given way had stood for years, the note of vengeance was changed to one of sympathy for the afflicted. From nearly every city and town in Canada, and from many prominent men, came messages offering financial relief if such were needed.

A special meeting of the City Council was called this morning, and committees were appointed to investigate and report upon any cases in which assistance was needed. In the afternoon the committees met and reported that several cases of extreme destitution were found, and it was decided to at once take steps for relief.

The members of the Council decided that no list of those on whom the heavy hand of sorrow had fallen, adding pecuniary troubles to their great loss, should be made public, but that the Mayor and aldermen should see that each case should be immediately relieved without informing the recipients from whom the aid was coming.

Mayor Little to a reporter said that London could take care of all who were in want, and would not put forth any plea for aid to any other city. "We will take care of our own, and, although the City Council may not have power to spend any money, we will see that no one shall suffer. I will personally see that everything will be done to render all help possible to those who may be in need."

The Mayor's public-spirited utterances found ready response, and on all sides there was an immediate endorsation of the decision not to establish any public relief fund, or invite help from other cities.

Coroner's Inquest.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Coroner J. H. Flock empanelled a jury, which viewed the body of W. H. Dell and visited the scene of the accident. The proceedings were merely formal, and the sitting of the jury will commence on Friday. It is expected that a host of expert testimony will be called, as should it be shown that the city was in any way deficient in its duty, or that the hall was known to be unsafe, there is no doubt that claims for damages, aggregating many hundreds of thousands of dollars, will be filed.

Another death, which, although not directly brought about by the accident itself, and one which will be deeply deplored, was that of Mr. Patrick McPhillips, sr., of 510 Princess avenue. Mr. McPhillips was one of London's best known citizens, and had reached the ripe age of 82. His son Patrick, a barrister, had been triumphantly returned at the head of the poll as alderman for No. 1 Ward, and was one of those upon the platform when the floor gave way, but luckily escaped unhurt. The shock of the news of the calamity was too much for the old gentleman, and he expired suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

The funerals will be of a private character.

THE DEAD NUMBER 23.

The Latest List of the Dead Contains Many Men of Standing in the Community.

The following is the latest list of dead:

W. T. Smith, ex-street car conductor and a market gardener opposite Wonderland.

L. W. Burke, insurance agent, ex-President Young Liberal Club.

Noble Carrothers, aged 17, nephew Ald. Carrothers.

Crawford Beckett, contractor, leaves a widow.

Ex-Ald. John Turner, carriage manufacturer, leaves widow and four children.

Edward Luxton, Centralia, a youth, identified by letters in pocket.

Fred Heaman, aged 15, son of ex-Ald. William Heaman.

William H. Dell, baker, West London, leaves a widow and one child.

R. S. Leigh, plumber, Richmond-street, leaves a widow.

A. E. Phillips, flour store, King-street, unmarried.

R. J. Nash, carriage manufacturer, Stanley-street, leaves a widow and children.

William Edward Talbot, 33 Hamilton-road, 13 years old.

Ben Jacques, cabman, 795 York-street.

John Fellowes, Depper's Corners.

W. J. Reeland, 165 Tecumseh-avenue, woodworker at John Campbell & Son's.

James Harris, moulder, 24½ Dundas-street.

Oswald Bruce, 156 Wharncliffe-road, aged 13.

John Burridge, shoemaker, corner Talbot and King-streets, married, two children.

Frank Robinson, plasterer, 347 Horton-street, leaves widow and children.

James McLean, son James McLean, Clarence-street.

Stewart Harris, 71 Fullerton-street, produce merchant, Covent Garden Market.

Stephen Williams, aged man.

John H. Fortner, Bathurst-street, laborer, 26 years, married, no family.

THOSE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Correct List of the Most Painfully and Dangerously Wounded.

William Ellwood, 742 Richmond-street, chest hurt.

Charles Kidner, Morkin House, right leg sprained and back hurt.

William Gray, President Conservative Club, hurt about nose and head.

D. Sweeney, 298 South-street, left arm and ribs broken.

G. W. Yates, Ontario-street, arm broken.

Ald. Carrothers, serious internal injuries.

Ald. Taylor, badly cut in face.

William Bullock, leg sprained, badly cut on head.

P. C. McNaughton, 526 Dufferin-avenue, left leg broken.

William Fox, teamster, Hamilton-road, hurt internally.

Joseph Murray, 72 Mount Pleasant-street, badly bruised, hurt internally.

Sidney Shoemaker, 248 Oxford-street, left leg broken.

Ed Marshall, 832 Queen's-avenue, right arm broken, head cut.

William Mackenzie, bone broken in left arm.

John Thompson, 943 Colborne-street, head cut and other injuries.

Leigh McBride, 167 Hamilton-road, aged 17, head cut.

Thomas Robinson, Hill-street, head cut and bruised.

Albert Joyce, 316 Grey-street, chest smashed in.

William Stone, St. James-street, badly injured internally.

Gordon McKay, slightly injured.

Walter Ellis, Alexander-street, West London, hurt in back and loins.

W. Blake, Horton-street, badly bruised.

A. E. Burwell, Oxford-street, legs bruised.

Thomas Lang, 797 King-street, face cut and teeth knocked out.

John Macpherson, 672 Maitland street, scalp wounds.

W. Taylor, Queen's-avenue, scalp wound.

Allen Towe, son of Edward Towe, insurance agent, badly hurt.

A 15-year-old son of Mr. John Sussex, blacksmith, head crushed.

Bert Cox, aged 17, an Advertiser employe, nose broken, face bleeding, hip and leg bruised.

Charles Pennington.

James Spry, 107 Centre-street, West London, chest crushed in, but there are some hopes of recovery.

W. T. Cotton, 184 Wharncliffe-road, two ribs broken, face badly cut.

Ald.-Elect George Jolly, slightly hurt knee.

Henry Macklin, Talbot-street, head and face hurt.

"Lofty" Bennett, kneecap broken.

Charley Garrett, son of ex-Ald. Garrett, badly hurt.

Thomas Hogg, jr., 579 Bathurst-street, head badly cut and bruised.

James Cutler, 733 Waterloo-street, hurt internally, left arm broken.

William Alexander, 241 Simcoe-street, bruised about face.

William Durnion of 79 Black Friars-street, three ribs and right leg broken.

John McFadden, G.T.R. engineer, head cut.

Maurice Baldwin, contractor, Queen's-avenue, badly hurt.

R. L. McBride, 167 Hamilton-road, head hurt.

Ald. Winnett, badly shaken up.

Major Ben. Higgins, face cut and badly shaken up.

Gilbert Van Wyck, 118 Oak-street, cuts on face.

William Willis, face cut, and bruised.

Robert Dallas, Wingham, sustained slight injuries.

Thomas Duncan, Thorndale, cut about head.

Walter Becher, 324 Centre-street, face cut and bruised.

E. L. Barratt, boy, Rectory-street, cut in face, internally injured.

Joseph C. Judd, Water Commissioner, cut in forehead, badly shaken up.

William Jones, Water Commissioner-elect, went down with the crowd, sustained slight injuries.

Samuel Turner, Eldon-street, slightly injured.

Ald. N. H. Cooper, badly bruised about head, also internally.

John Drumgole, seriously injured about head.

Frederick Ward, painter, received injuries to both legs and head.

James Sussex, the 14-year-old son of John Sussex, 12 York-street, injuries to head and spine; brain fever may set in.

Fred Henry, Oxford-street, left arm broken.

Louis Steinberg, left leg crushed.

George Maker, back hurt and internal injuries.

Frankie Freeland, son of Mr. Joseph Freeland, 1074 Maitland-street, hurt internally and on head.

William Gibson, elderly man, East London, right arm broken and crushed.

William Smith, foreman Stevens Manufacturing Company, knee sprained, body badly bruised.

Thomas Hutchinson, employe McCormick Manufacturing Company, ribs broken.

Fred Beltz, 590 Queen's-avenue, two ribs broken and badly cut about head.

John Thompson, street car conductor, injured about head.

William Rowe, shoemaker, severely injured about head.

Charles Smith, Elizabeth street, one leg broken.

George Gregory, Langhart street, chest and leg injured.

CHINA RELIES ON BRITAIN

To Find for Her the Needful—What the Empire Will Offer as Security.

Berlin, Jan. 5.—The Cologne Gazette, on authority from the best-informed quarters in Paris, announces that since Thursday last important negotiations have been proceeding in London for a Chinese loan, the attempts made in Paris and St. Petersburg to arrange a loan having failed. China thereupon offered a contract for £16,000,000 in London, at the same time asking the good offices of the British Government.

China, it appears, contemplates offering as security the land tax, under the control of Englishmen, and that, further, more, an Englishman shall succeed Sir Robert Hart as director of the Chinese Imperial Maritime customs. In addition, Great Britain will insist upon a concession of territory, relative to which secrecy, according to the informant of the Cologne Gazette, must be temporarily observed.

The Cologne Gazette adds that it is understood Russia has renewed her offer to China to conclude a loan in Germany on more favorable terms than are obtainable in Paris or London.

HOSTILITIES ARE FEARED.

The Offending Commandant Has Not Been Recalled—Waiting for Prince Henry.

Pekin, Jan. 5.—The Ministers and the Tsung-li-Yamen (Chinese Foreign Office) spent the whole of one night in discussing the disposition of the Chinese commandant of Tsao-Chou, province of Shan Tung, who is accused of having used threatening language to a German missionary. The commandant has not been summoned to Pekin for examination, as previously cabled, the difficulty having been smoothed over. The general situation remains unchanged.

Hostilities are feared. The German Minister, Baron Von Heyking, is understood to be temporizing until the arrival in China of Prince Henry of Prussia.

Movements of British Warships.

Hong Kong, Jan. 5.—The British cruiser Edgar has arrived here and the British cruiser Grafton has sailed northward.

The bulk of the British fleet is reported to be at Chusan, near Ningpo.

Ingenious Pioneers.

Men who pioneer the way in new parts of the world, where wild nature reigns, and no resource of civilization is there to comfort and help, must needs be full of expedients and keen of wit to get along and come out winners. Some pioneers succeed where others fail simply because, when driven to it, they can build a boat or a house without tools, make palatable bread without yeast, cat stewed monkey or fried ants without a qualm, or with ready tact transform excited savages, howling for war, into a crowd of laughing friends.

Ten years ago a French expedition was sent into the western Sudan to occupy a new region and build a fort at Siguiri, where the Tangisso river joins the Niger. One day they came to Kokoro river, which could not be forded, and there were no native canoes to carry them across. The whites sat down on the bank to talk the problem over. Pontoons made from felled trees and other schemes were discussed. At last one of them said:

"Look here. We have 6,000 feet of telegraph wire, and we can build a suspension bridge. There are plenty of trees on both banks. Let the boys pass the wire from shore to shore, drawing it taut around the foot of the trees. We can make a wide, strong roadway by covering the wire with small straight branches and putting on these a layer of earth and grass, and there's our bridge."—Harper's Round Table.

An Artemus Ward Story.

When Artemus Ward was at the height of his fame, he received a telegram from Tom Maguire, then the leading amusement manager of the Pacific slope. It asked Artemus, who was then delivering his funny lecture in New York, what he would take for 50 nights in California. The prompt and laconic response was "Brandy and water." Maguire somehow failed to see the point, and he wired Ward for an explanation. He got it in the shape of a 30 word message costing $16.50, for rates were high in those days, and which stated that a diagram would be sent by the following mail.

Thirty-five miners were drowned in the San Puerto coal mine in Mexico.

THE KING OF BIRDS.

HABITS AND HAUNTS OF THE BALD-HEADED EAGLE.

His Home In the Mountains of Tennessee. Wonderful Sight and Great Age—Harsh Treatment of Young—Fierce Fights Between the Captors Over Prey.

The mountain solitudes and fastness of Tennessee, which have figured so often of late in the stories and novels of John Fox, Charles Egbert Craddock and others, have among other respect inspiring natives many specimens of the American national bird, the baldheaded eagle, which makes its eyrie among the lofty and ragged clefts and crags and pinnacles of the ranges. It is found on the Stone mountain, the great Roane, 6,296 feet high, on the Bald, at 5,550 feet, and the Great Smoky range, which rises 6,639 feet, on the Bullhead, and in many other lofty places.

For these splendid birds there is a never failing demand, and as a result there are many mountaineers who have become expert catchers of these mountain prizes, and who often reap rich rewards in return for perilous risks and daring adventures. Young eagles bring from $40 to $80, and occasionally $100, while eagles that are of some age and of great size cost as much as $300, these being rarely captured, however. Eagles which are killed in the attempt to capture them are valuable to taxidermists, who always find an easy market for these great stuffed birds. Their feathers, especially those of wing and tail are likewise sold for good prices.

The eagle either builds its nest upon the top of a mighty tree growing far up on the mountain among myriads of twining vines and the thickest and most inaccessible bushes or shrubs or on the summit of a high rock. It is always a large one, strongly and comfortably built, large sticks and branches being laid together nearly flat and bound with twining vines. The spacious inside is covered with halt and mosses, so minutely woven together that no wind can penetrate.

In this abode the mother bird lays two eggs, which are great curiosities. The long end of the egg tapers down to a point, while its color is a dirt or brownish red, with many dots and spots upon it. The young birds are driven forth from the nest by their savage parents to scratch for themselves as soon as they are able to fly, and no training whatever is given them by the old bird. That is left to their instinct, which hunger and necessity develop. There is no going back to the old home for the young eagle, for the mother bird at once tears up every vestige of the nest where they have thriven since birth, and, while they emit plaintive shrieks, darts at them and pushes them off the crags or rocks, and as they must take to their wings or fall this is how they learn to fly at once. It takes three years for a young eagle to gain its full and complete plumage and for the development of its strength. Once full grown, provided he does not meet with a violent death, an eagle should live between 80 and 100 years.

Up in the mountains the eagle finds it as hard to gain subsistence as do the footsore grumblers of the plains below. The precariousness of his existence and the wild manner in which food is gathered seem to give the bird greater ferocity the older it grows. The eagles range among the mountains and valleys in pairs, their young never following, but doing the best they can by themselves. The stern, unsocial tyranny of the older birds, beginning with the casting out of the eaglets, manifests itself in later years in their treatment of their mates.

If the male bird be the stronger, most of the prey belongs to him, and he allows the female to eat but a paltry share between fierce thrusts of his beak. If the female is the stronger (and she generally is), the male bird cowers and winces under many a fierce blow from his unfeeling wife, no matter how small the morsel he is striving to get. But when danger threatens no human fair battle so far admirably for themselves and each other as do two eagles. It is a noteworthy fact that each male has but one mate during his lifetime. If the female is killed or captured, the surviving male becomes an eagle hermit and fiercer than ever.

Eagles are often seen near their nests together, but when the sun is shining they frequently take their majestic flight straight toward it until they disappear from sight. Sitting upon the mountain side their vision is so keen that they can see far down in the valley a sheep or young goat, a big turkey or rooster, a small pig, a rabbit or partridge, and almost instantaneously they descend upon their victim. Often when a large calf or goat is to be attacked and carried off four or six of the great birds will unite and remove the carcass to a safe spot, when they will immediately begin to fight it out to see which of them is entitled to the choicest bits, and it is truly a survival of the fittest in such conflicts as these. But an eagle is always confident of his strength, and rarely overreaches himself in such conflicts or in his desire for prey. When lingering by the mountain rivers watching for ducks or geese, or even fish, a pair of eagles will display their natural shrewdness. They swoop from opposite directions upon the fowl, which tries to escape by diving and could outwit one eagle. But suddenly as the bird comes to the surface of the water the second eagle seizes him.

With its wonderful power of sight, covering a radius of miles, the eagle combines a swiftness of flight equally marvelous in a single night and day a full grown eagle can fly 1,000 miles. Oftentimes the visitor in the Tennessee mountains can just see him like a little speck in the sky moving restlessly and rapidly in majestic circles about the crest of a faraway peak. The sightseers and mountaineers who love to watch eagles always choose the break of dawn or a calm sunset. Then they are to be seen wheeling in circles and gliding about in horizontal sweeps, just before starting out on a day's hunt or settling for the night.—Cor. New York Post.

The Order of Merit.

A long suffering listener, after hearing from a youth his account of how he and two companions kept 500 Indians at bay for 24 hours, asked, "Do you know why the Lord said to Ananias, 'Stand forth?' Upon receiving a negative reply, he continued, "Well, I don't either, unless it was so that you and your two companions could stand first, second and third."—San Francisco Argonaut.

An English juror once asked the judge, after the verdict was returned, whether the fact that he differed from his 11 brethren justified their knocking him down with a chair.

Courage, like cowardice, is undoubtedly contagious, but some persons are not liable to catch it.—George D. Prentice.

Pa's Farewell Appearance at the Circus.

There was a circus at Chanute, and an old farmer concluded he would take his wife to it. He had about $75 in change in his pocket, and as a matter of precaution he took along a revolver, knowing that he would not get home until late at night. After the circus was over the old farmer spied a "shell game" and tried to beat it. In about ten minutes he had lost $75. His wife was present at the performance. She concluded that the old man had got up against a "regular swindling game," as she termed it, and decided to help him out. She took the revolver out of his pocket and poked it under the nose of the operator of the shell game and coolly told him to give back the old man's money. The gambler handed it over, and turning to the old farmer she said:

"Now, pa, we'll go home, and you can't never go to another circus as long as you live."—Kansas City Journal.

Advertise in the Champion.

A FAMOUS PICTURE.

The Almost Miraculous Escape of Raphael's "Christ Bearing the Cross."

No picture perhaps has had so romantic an adventure or so miraculous an escape as Raphael's "Christ Bearing the Cross."

It was ordered by the fraternity of Mount Olivet at Palermo, the brothers wishing to have a specimen of the celebrated Italian painter's work hanging in their monastery. The picture is remarkable for the truth with which the painter has portrayed the suffering of the Saviour as he bends beneath the heavy load.

Raphael painted it in Rome, where he carried out so much of his work, and the picture was carefully packed and dispatched by sea to Sicily. During the short voyage a storm arose, and the wind and waves became so violent that the vessel was wrecked.

The crew and passengers perished, and no trace of the ship or her cargo was seen again, save the picture, which, floating in its case on the water, was washed ashore and discovered by the expectant monks.

On the case being opened it was found that the sea water had in no way injured the divine beauty of the painting, which was hung up at Palermo amid great rejoicing and thanksgiving at its miraculous escape.

Raphael painted several portraits of his chief patron, Pope Julius II. No fewer than 12 are extant, but the majority were at any rate partially painted by his pupils.

The three-quarter length figure of the famous pope which hangs in our National gallery was painted on board.

The round picture of the "Holy Family," which has been so often reproduced, was also painted on wood, Raphael, it is said, having seized the bottom of a tub and sketched the figures upon it for lack of more suitable material.

Among his countrymen he was known as "Il Divino"—"The Divine Raphael." He was the son of an artist named Giovanni Sanzio, from whom his first lessons in art were received. Later he became a pupil of Perugino, who quickly recognized his genius, and under whose tuition he executed while still a mere youth works which not only equaled but surpassed those of his master.

Raphael lived only 37 years, and the amount of work he executed was indeed extraordinary. It is small wonder that such undertakings as the frescoes on the second floor of the Vatican and the cartoons for the Sixtine tapestries wore his strength away. The originals of these cartoons hang in our National gallery.

The last work upon which Raphael was employed was a painting of "The Transfiguration." He died of fever and was buried in the Pantheon.—English Exchange.

HER DARK, SWEET FACE.

A Poker Story Concerning Banker Ralston and Lucky Baldwin.

A story illustrative of luck: Banker Ralston, "Lucky" Baldwin, Senator Sharon and an Englishman sat in the same game. The betting before the draw was heavy. All fell out but the banker and Baldwin. The latter sized his opponent up for three aces and was almost convinced that the banker had him beaten. Baldwin hesitated whether he should take two cards or one. He finally drew one, and had gone in with three queens. Ralston had three aces, as the former had supposed. Baldwin took up his hand after the draw and "skinned" the cards in an anxiety that he had never felt before. He had drawn the queen of spades, a woman's face that had never looked so sweet in all the course of his life, as he characterized it.

There was $22,000 in the pot. Ralston had drawn a pair of jacks, making an ace full. His face betrayed his luck. Baldwin meditated, hesitated, coughed and squeezed his cards from time to time. It was a critical moment. There was a big stake. He knew he had the banker beaten. The other members about the table watched every movement of the two players with intense interest. After a thought Ralston threw in a chip—$10. It was a small bet. Baldwin then nervously bet $30,000. Ralston at first started to raise the bet as much more, but hesitated and finally called the $30,000. It was Baldwin's four queens to Ralston's ace full. Baldwin says that was the luckiest draw he ever made, and it was a one card draw at that.—Philadelphia Times.

ITEMS.

China is reported to have ceded a large territory at Kiao Chou Bay to the Germans.

New South Wales will raise a loan of over £2,000,000 at 4 per cent. to defray the cost of public works.

The official estimate of the wheat yield in Australia is 8,745,000 bushels. There will be a small surplus available for export.

It is reported from Chicago that an English company has bought out 20 big corporations controlling the fisheries of the great lakes.

The sixtieth anniversary of the Pope's celebration of Mass was observed at the Vatican. His Holiness received many handsome presents.

Gen. Saussier, the military Governor of Paris, has decided to try Major Count Esterhazy by court-martial behind closed doors on January 10.

Major-General Yeattman-Biggs, who commanded the second division in the India frontier campaign, is dead. He fell a victim to dysentery in India.

Theodore Durrant has again been removed to the death cell at San Quentin, Cal., prison to await the hour of his execution, which has been fixed for 10.30 a.m., Jan. 7.

A despatch from Bermuda states that the steamer Scotia has commenced the work of laying the cable which is to establish communication with Turk's Island and Jamaica.

The Marquis of Hertford, who has been spoken of as Lord Aberdeen's successor in Canada, says he knows nothing about the Imperial Government's intentions in that connection.

Last year's statistical record of Monte Carlo is 35 suicides, 14,850,000 francs receipts and 6,000,000 francs expenditure, of which latter Prince Albert of Monaco got 2,000,000 francs.

Great Britain has announced that she will refuse to recognize any special rights granted in Chinese ports, and will insist on the enjoyment of the same privileges as granted to any other power.

The Zakka-Kheis have blocked the road from Ali Musjid to Lundi Kotal, preventing the establishment of communication with General Sir William Lockhart. The enemy has fired on the Oxfordshire Regiment, which is engaged in convoy duty at Khyber Pass. Three men were killed and twelve wounded.

The departmental stores of Chicago are breaking through the sugar monopoly heretofore maintained between the sugar trust and the wholesale dealers. The gigantic retail concerns are strong enough to defy the threatened boycott, and through them the beet sugar and the products of independent refineries are reaching the consumers.

A large English syndicate has been formed to erect palatial hotels at Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Niagara Falls. The plans also include a big hotel in London, England, that will cater to the colonial trade.

The Provincial Government is introducing a bill at the present session of the Legislature amending the public servants act, which provides that no person entering the employ of the Province after the 1st of January, 1898, shall be entitled to a retiring allowance.

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LINDSAY'S GREAT SALE

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LINDSAY'S STOCK

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EVERYTHING IN THE STORE

— FROM TOP TO BOTTOM —

Has Been Reduced in Price

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NO HUMBUG AT LINDSAY'S. COME.

OLD PHOTOGRAPHS

Did you ever go visiting some old family friends who have lived in one house all their lives and who have kept everything they've bought during that time—even to the old hobby horse without the rockers that belonged to Sohn when he was a little boy years before he became a prohibitionest and had other hobbies to ride? Where they put you in the front room with the old fashioned bedstead and cold sheets and pictures of "Southern Beauties" framed in sea shell frames? You've been there? Well you remember how the next day some one got out the old picture album and showed you the photographs—"Now that's my great, great Grandfather and that's his wife, they are both dead now. That's Aunt Mary and her little boy and That's Uncle Thomas and Aunt Susan."

Did you ever notice the stiff and unnatural positions of the men folks in those old fashioned pictures. Uncle Thomas sitting with his knees crossed and hands crossed in his lap and Aunt Martha standing by his side with one hand on his shoulder? Do you know why the men looked so awkwark? Because clothes were so dear then that they only wore their Sunday suits on Sundays and when having their liknesses taken felt awkward in new clothes. Now-a-days it's different. A man can afford to have a Sunday suit to wear every day in the year. Just think of it a Smith made suit of strong tweed for $4.00 or $5.00. Of counae it's now after Xmas and the prices are much in your favor.—$4.00 suits are reduced to $3.20 and $5.00 suits are now only $4.00 etc., Same way with Overcoats. $3.50 coats are now marked $2.30 and made in full men's sizes. EVERY WINTER OVERCOAT AND STIT REDUCED NOW.

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