

DON'T WANT A CIVIC PLANT

Street Lighting Contract to Continue.

Tender for Ten Years Awarded to London Electric Company at 23 Cents Per Light Per Night.

Hospital Plans Laid Over Until the Total Cost of the Building Is Ascertained—More Telephone Talk—No. 1 to Deal With the Matter.

London is to have no electric lighting plant of its own for 10 years at least, but will continue to illuminate the streets by contract, as at present. This was the conclusion reached by the city council at a special meeting held last night.

Engineer Graydon submitted a statement showing the cost of inaugurating a civic plant, in which he gave the figures of the two companies who tendered for the plant, viz., the Port Wayne Electric Company and the Porter & Rensen. The former's price was \$35,000. The tender of E. Leonard & Sons for steam plant, \$17,335, with \$10,000 for a power house and \$1,000 for land added, brought the total cost up to \$52,335.

The tender of Porter & Rensen—\$53,551—was only \$1 below the Port Wayne Company, and with the same additional cost for steam plant, power house and ground, the total was \$52,336.

Ald. Taylor, chairman of the fire and light committee, submitted his report referring the matter to the council for settlement, which embodied a resolution passed by the committee, approving of the specifications of Engineer Graydon and compelling him upon the same.

City Clerk Kingston read a letter from the Toronto Motor Company explaining a previous letter, in which they advised that specifications be drawn up by an electrical engineer, etc. Filed.

Ald. Taylor read a communication from the London Electric Company, dated June 15, in which the manager, Mr. Chas. Hunt, states that the offer of the present contract being extended for five years from Nov. 1, or a new contract being entered into from that period, the company offered to cancel the remaining two years of their present contract and to reduce the price paid from 25 cents to 23 cents per light per night, thus giving the corporation \$14, or an addition of 25 lights, for the price they now paid for 238. Mr. Hunt felt sure that when all charges had been added it would be found that no municipal plant of 300 lights using steam could produce a 2,000 candle-power are light at 23 cents per light, nearer 26 cents or 25 cents per light, after all the expenses had been paid, such as interest, insurance, labor, carbons, globes, repairs to dynamos and engines, etc., and allowing a fair amount for depreciation on building and machinery, not to mention taxes, which his company now have to pay.

Another letter containing a second offer was read, dated Aug. 11, in which Mr. Hunt, on behalf of the London Electric Company, said: "We beg to say that if it is the wish of the city council to have the Adams-Bognall series inclosed are lamp to be stalled for street lighting, that we will go to the expense of making the change provided the city council will give us a contract for street lighting for ten years from December next at 23 cents per light per night, upon the same condition as our present contract. We will agree to cancel the last year of our present contract."

Ald. Douglass moved to refer the matter back to No. 3, and in this he was supported by other members, who thought the council was not sufficiently enlightened on the scheme, while No. 3 had made no suggestion.

Ald. Taylor: "We have given you all the information we could get upon the matter."

Ald. O'Meara said that if No. 3 committee had no more information upon the question, they knew mighty little about it. He wished to know why the matter should be hurried through.

Ald. Hunt favored sending the question again to the committee, and adhered to his former opinion that if the plans had been more liberal there would have been more tenders received. He was satisfied that, according to the figures given in the tenders, the

lights could be provided for 204 cents per light per night—a net saving of \$2,000 per year.

Ald. Winnett and Carrothers opposed the idea of having the question submitted to the people. They had snowed under a proposition to buy a plant at \$35,000, and, with the present heavy expenses, it was like throwing money away to ask them to vote on it, as they would surely defeat it. A civic plant could not be operated as a lighting plant as cheaply as a private company for the reason that a private company sold other power, while the city would be maintaining a plant merely for civic purposes, at the same expense.

Ald. Stevely favored the city owning and operating its own plant, provided there was anything in it, but he did not believe there was in this instance. Ald. Taylor moved that the offer of the London Electric Company be accepted for five years.

Ald. Wilkey thought the people were about sick of voting money away. Ald. Jolly could see nothing in the city running its own plant. He had given the matter out, and found that the whole matter was only \$130 of a saving. It would cost over \$2,000 to run lights, they to use the Adams-Bognall lamp, the same to supplant the present are lamps, within six months, the Adams-Bognall lamp to be put in immediately where new lights are placed.

Ald. O'Meara could see no necessity for rushing things through, and advocated a six months' hold.

Ald. Taylor explained that more lights were needed, and they could not be put up until there was something done.

Ald. Cooper agreed with Ald. Wilkey that the citizens were sick of voting money away, and to ask them to vote on this matter was a needless waste.

Ald. Taylor withdrew his motion to accept the tender of Mr. Hunt for five years.

Ald. McPhillips seconded Ald. Jolly's motion to award the contract for a term of 10 years.

Ald. Greenlee could not learn why the question had been brought up at so early a date, when the present contract was a year to run. He saw no saving in the city owning the plant.

Ald. Carrothers didn't like the idea of binding the city to a year's contract, because there might be cheaper systems in five years.

Ald. Winnett thought that in five years Niagara Falls would be utilized as a generator of power to be employed in this section of the country, and, besides this, there was no telling what advances would be made in electrical appliances.

Ald. O'Meara asked Mr. Hunt how long he was willing to let the matter stand on the offered terms.

Mr. Hunt—Until tonight.

Ald. O'Meara characterized this as a huge bluff, and said he would vote against the terms on general principles.

Ald. Douglass' motion to refer the matter back to committee was defeated and Ald. Jolly's motion carried on the following vote: Yeas—Ald. Taylor, McPhillips, Belton, Jolly, Carrothers, Winnett, Stevely, Cooper and Dreaney—9. Nays—Douglass, O'Meara, Wilkey, Nutkins, Gerry, McCallum, and Greenlee—8.

The mayor cast his vote for the amendment.

TELEPHONE TALK.

The telephone question was soon settled, at least until Tuesday. Mr. R. A. Day, solicitor of the People's Telephone Company, submitted the following letter:

"Pursuant to the request contained in your last letter, we have handed to the chairman of No. 1 three new propositions regarding the franchise of our company. We would request the council to consider the same at an early date—tonight if possible. Referring to our offers, and also to a recent offer made to the city by the Bell Company, we beg to call your attention to the following: First—Our offers fix a maximum rate of \$25, \$18 or \$12 for business and house phones combined, thus protecting all telephone users from over-charges. Second—The Bell Company offers \$1,000 a year for five-year exclusive franchises, and says 'present reduced rates' inaugurated by them shall remain in force during their said franchise. Are we to understand by this that the rates will be reduced to all telephone users, or only to the favored few whose rates have already been reduced? And are the Bell Company, upon the expiration of the five years, when all competition has been removed, to raise the rates again? They fail to state what the reduced rates are to be. If you cannot see your way clear to grant our franchise in the interests of our citizens, we ask that in granting the franchise to the Bell Company you protect the users of 'phones by seeing that the reduced rates are fixed beyond doubt or dispute, and for the full term the Bell Company are to enjoy the franchise, or any renewal thereof."

Ald. O'Meara wanted to know why this matter, after being referred to No. 1 at the last meeting, should again come up in the council before No. 1 had dealt with it.

Ald. Winnett explained that he had carried out the instructions of the council, and called No. 1 committee for the purpose of considering the matter that evening, but they could not meet, as the council had been called.

The mayor ruled that the matter could be taken up as new business.

Ald. Carrothers moved to refer the propositions and letter to No. 1, who will report at a special meeting of the council to be called on Tuesday night.

HOSPITAL MATTERS.

Ald. Carrothers, chairman of the hospital committee, submitted his report, dealing with the tenders for wiring the new hospital with electric wires, and the question of putting in a conduit for the purpose. He said six tenders had been received for wiring, some of which were American, but the contract was awarded to the London Electric Company at \$1,300, the lowest figure.

Ald. O'Meara moved in amendment that the question of tenders for wiring be laid over until the tenders for heating, etc., were all in. The way matters were going on no one knew whether or not the hospital was not going to cost \$100,000. If it exceeded the \$70,000 voted by the people, the extra money would have to be raised by direct taxation, and in his opinion it would be a most lamentable state of affairs if the building exceeded the \$70,000.

Ald. Douglass agreed with Ald. O'Meara.

Ald. McPhillips said the hospital committee had devoted considerable time to the matter, and he could see no cause for further delay.

Ald. Greenlee said it made little difference whether the hospital cost \$70,000 or \$100,000, it would have to be finished.

Ald. Taylor said the proper time for thinking of this would have been before the work was commenced.

Ald. O'Meara asked Architect McBride if the hospital, in his opinion, would cost more than \$70,000.

Mr. McBride could not say positively,

as he did not know what the tenders for heating, etc., would be. He had no reason to believe they would exceed his estimate of \$100,000.

Ald. O'Meara's motion to lay the matter over carried.

NO CONDUIT.

When the hospital matter was considered in committee it was decided to do without a conduit for electric wires, thus saving \$490, the lowest tender.

STREET CAR ADVERTISING.

Ald. Carrothers asked if it were the intention to allow the street railway to do exactly as they pleased. Besides running the cars when and how they wished, Mr. Carr wanted to run the council. He moved to instruct the engineer to summon every man who carried an advertisement on the cars.

On motion of Ald. McCallum the city solicitor's opinion will be ascertained before any action is taken.

Ald. Douglass moved to empower No. 2 committee to call for tenders for the sewer on Duchess avenue, and this carried.

All members were all present but Ald. Graham.

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MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach trouble, such as rising of food, distress after eating, shortness of breath, palpitation and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion, wind on the stomach, bad taste, offensive breath, loss of appetite, faintness or weakness of the stomach, headache from indigestion, soreness of the stomach, coated tongue, heartburn, shooting pains of the stomach, constipation, dizziness, faintness and lack of energy. Price 25c.

A separate cure for each disease. At all druggists, mostly 25 cents a vial. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1,500 Arch Street, Philadelphia, U. S. A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

done by the frost of the second week of July. The drought has also told against the crop in every section of the province. Several Middlesex correspondents refer to large numbers of crows and blackbirds having attacked the young corn.

POTATOES.

The potato crop will be considerably below the average in most localities owing to the late frosts in June and July, and drought. A good yield is anticipated in the St. Lawrence counties, where the conditions have been more favorable.

ROOTS.

The large majority of reports as to the root crops are encouraging, the only drawback being the excessive and long-continued drought which has retarded development in many localities.

FLAX.

Owing to a number of western flax mills having closed down during the last two years the acreage of flax has fallen off greatly. The crop will be only middling in quality, frost and drought having told upon both seed and stalk.

HOPS.

This crop is confined to a few sections, and, while having suffered from the drought, appears to be freer than usual from the attack of the aphid.

TOBACCO.

The counties of Essex and Kent have been experiencing a boom this year in the growing of tobacco. A large area has been given to the crop, and although the early part of the season was too dry for best results the plants in many cases are quite promising. While many of the growers are practically without experience, the general opinion appears to be that the crop will be a fairly successful one in that particular section.

FRUIT.

The apple harvest will be a light one this season, the yield in most localities being considerably below the average. This is attributable, among other causes, to heavy rainstorms occurring while the trees were in blossom, which interfered with fertilization, and to the prevalence in many neighborhoods of the tent caterpillar and other destructive insects, which have wrought much damage where spraying has been neglected. Much of the fruit is small and hard owing to the drought, and apples will be particularly scarce. Plums, while yielding fairly in some parts, have sustained a good deal of injury in many places from the attacks of the curculio, and the yield as a whole will be below the average. Peaches as a rule have done poorly, and the crop will be small. Pears have been the most successful of the larger fruits, and are likely to be abundant. There was a good yield of cherries, although some losses from black-knot are reported. Grapes will also be plentiful. The drought proved injurious to small fruits, which promised an immense yield. Strawberries yielded fairly, but raspberries were small and dry.

PASTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

Pasture was excellent during the spring and early summer, and the yield of hay was large, but the recent dry, parching weather has been severely felt, many farmers being compelled to feed hay to their stock. The condition of live stock generally is good, though they are inclined to be thin in localities where the pasture is exhausted. There is very little complaint of inflammation of the eyes, resulting in blindness. The prospects for fall and winter are highly encouraging, as there are ample supplies to winter the stock. The general lack of fresh pasture has resulted in a marked temporary falling off in the flow of milk and a consequent slackening in dairy operations. Recent rains have already in some neighborhoods restored the fertility of the pastures.

THE APIARY.

The season has been a good one for honey, bees swarming early, and in some neighborhoods excessively. The supply of nectar was profuse, especially from clover, but basswood yielded little, and latterly there has been a scarcity by reason of the dry weather. The average yield will be nearly 50 pounds per hive, and there has been a good increase in colonies. The bees are said to be in fine condition and very little disease is reported.

LABOR AND WAGES.

The supply of farm labor as a rule has been fully adequate to the demand, the complaints of scarcity in a few localities being inevitable in any condition of the labor market when the temporary nature of harvest work is considered. The tendency to dispense with labor outside of the farmer's family by the increased use of machinery continues, and as less help is needed on the farm the supply adjusts itself to the diminishing requirements. There is a very wide range of difference noticeable in the wages paid for farm labor. Through the greater part of the province the wages of harvest hands runs from 15 cents to \$1.25 or \$1.50 per day with board. Monthly wages vary from \$12 to \$25 per month with board, the larger amounts being where engagements are limited to a month or two in the harvest season. In some eastern localities men are obtainable for the day from 50 to 75 cents and board, or \$1 without. Taking the province throughout \$1 or \$1.25 with board would probably be a fair average for harvest hands engaged by the day, and \$15 per month for engagements for the season.

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Ripe Bargains for Saturday's Picking

—IN—

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Oak Hall's August Sale

NO SHODDY! NO TRASH!
We Are the Makers of These Goods, and Know What We Are Talking About.

Men's Pants, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2, \$2 50.

Regular Prices, \$1 50, \$2, \$2 50, \$3.

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ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager.

Servants
are easily procured if you advertise in The Advertiser. Cheap rates. Three insertions
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Male Help
such as porters, hostlers, gardeners, etc.—cooks but
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Pure Oak Tanned
BELTING
The only Genuine Oak Tanned Belt in the Dominion.
Montreal, Toronto
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(Iron and Wood Beams.)
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A. Westman's
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Branch Store, 664 Dundas Street East.

TARTAN
SMOKING
TOBACCO
J. RATTRAY & Co.
MONTREAL, CAN.

BLOOD POISON
HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Acne, Old Sores, Itching in Mouth, Eruptions, Warts, Cook's Remedy Co., 1,897 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for pools of cure. Capital, \$500,000. Worst cases cured in 14 to 28 days. 100 page book free.



"Time is up." Without their realizing it, death stands beside many a man, waiting while the man's life is slipping away from him. When a man feels run down and out of sorts and knows that he is overworking himself, he should call "Time" himself. His life is more precious both to himself and his family than the few dollars he will gain by sticking to his work or his business. A few days' rest and a little right treatment, and he will be robust and ready for a fresh plunge into work.

When a man is run-down, the best medicine in the world for him is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the great appetite-maker. It will make a man hungry as a wolf, and it will attend to it that the life-giving elements of what he eats are assimilated into the blood and carried to all parts of the body, to build up new and healthy tissue. It makes firm flesh and strong muscles. It builds up the flesh to a healthy standard, but does not make the fat people more corpulent. It tones the nerves and invigorates the liver. An honest dealer won't offer you an inferior substitute for a little extra profit.

Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit I have received from your wonderful medicine. I have written to your wonderful writer, Miss Rachel A. Jones, of Thomaston, Maine. She must say that it is worth more than its weight in gold. I have gained more information in perusing a few pages than twice the \$1.50 which you formerly asked would be worth to me. You are doing a good and grand work. I do not see how you give such a volume away upon receipt of only 25 cents stamp, cover cost of mailing. For the above book address the author, R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. For French cloth binding send to cents extra, thirty-one cents in all.

Constipation kills energy. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are a safe, sure, speedy and permanent cure for constipation. One "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic. They never gripe. Unscrupulous druggists sometimes offer substitutes claiming that they are "just as good."

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