MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT.

London W. C. T. U. Frames Very Strong Resolution.

Expresses Its Disapproval of a Referendum Measure.

And Calls Upon Provincial Government to Enact a Prohibitory Law at Once.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U. of this city took place yesterday afternoon in Somerset Hall. Mrs. Thornley, president, occupied the chair. The devotional exercises were led by Mrs. Weld. The Rev. T. C. Scott, B.A., pastor of Dundas Center Methodist Church, delivered das Center Methodist Church, delivered an interesting and very important tity, one per cent say, of alcohol. If dissertation, taking as his subject the Referendum. In endeavoring to explain the meaning of a referendum, and to forecast its probable effects on prohibition he felt that he would have somewhat the role of a prophet. A plebiscite is the means of finding out the opinion or sentiments of the people on any matter, such as, for example, the prohibition of the liquor traffic. A referendum was a legisla-tive enactment, finished in every detail, which upon being referred to the people and receiving the sanction of the majority, becomes law. The speaker stated that the "referendum" method of dealing with the prohibition question owed its existence to the sug-gestion of the press, and did not emanate from the government. It has been received as a probable course of action, and in dealing with it very little or no help can be sought from precedent. The chief, in fact distinguishing characteristic about a referendum is that it puts before the country the law in its entirety and in

The speaker proceeded to outline the advantages and disadvantages in connection with such a mode of pro-cedure. Among the advantages set forth, was what appeared to be a fact, namely, if a referendum were sustained by the people, it would add great strength to the law, and make it easier for laws to be made stringent and more capable of being enforced, In the second case the referendum places the temperance matter outside of party politics. The people, not any particular political party, must de-cide. By separating the temperance issue from party politics there should be a greater possibility of ascertaining the temperance sentiment of the country or province. "However," said the speaker, "we are discussing a

probability, not an actuality."

In discussing the contras of the referendum Mr. Scott went on to say that there was always a lack of understanding among the people what form it would take until it were submitted to them. The temperance people were not sure of what course to take The referendum might contain clauses of special privilege that would render the measure so ineffective that prohibitionists could not accept it. Another adverse feature might be the complication of such a government measure, that would only confuse the mass of the electors or voters. The speaker said that there might also be some secret understanding as in the case of the last plebiscite that was taken, and until we knew all would be definitely meant or intended by the referendum we could not commit ourselves to the principle. referendum would of necessity shelve the responsibility of the government. Governments are, continued the speaker, inaugurated to carry out the will of the people, and it would not do to set aside the constitutional way of disposing of such questions. The result of staking prohibition on a referendum might prove disastrous

and imperil a great question. SENTIMENT SUFFICIENTLY TESTED.

Mr. Scott said it was his firm belief that the sentiment of the people in regard to prohibitory methods of doing away with the traffic in alcoholic liquors, had been sufficiently tested. The legislature, he held, knew that the people of this province wanted prohibition. If, however, the people were given another opportunity of voting on a plebiscite or a referendum, it would not surprise him if they did not rally to its support. They have become discouraged over governmental inactivity subsequent to their previous efforts in expressing their will regard to prohibition. The first plebiscite gave a majority of nearly 80,000 votes in favor of prohibition; the last gave a majority of 39,000; and probably if a referendum were voted upon it would be defeated. This would prove nothing, the speaker thought, in the way of a change in temperance sentiment. The vote did represent the will of the people, which he believed to be overwhelming

the side of prohibition. A probable difficulty to the enforcement of law was raised. Suppose the government should grant a referendum, which would obtain a majority of votes, and that government should be succeeded by an opposition, who were opposed to the carrying out of

RAW WINDS

WET WEATHER

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Karl's Clover Root Ton Cares Headache

in sympathy with the movement, it is easy to predict what the result would be. Every law has two weak points. The first is the penalty imposed for its infraction. There is no law so constantly violated as our liquor law. The second weak point lies in the men who are to administer the law. Our liquor laws have been

the law. Our liquor laws have been taken out of the range of ordinary common law, and the government has appointed special agents for their administration. Special men might be chosen who would advance their party's interest to the ruination of the prohibition cause.

The speaker said he doubted the wisdom of a referendum, and in conclusion, said: "I have in my heart a feeling that if the present government."

will adopt a prohibitory law and then appeal to the country, they would receive overwhelming support, but I cannot predict success for the government

that will issue a referendum." The president, Mrs. Thornley, spoke on the confusing technicalities of the license law. She also referred to the and votes which would otherwise have been cast in favor of prohibition, when the question came up a few years ago. The ballot referred to mentioned the prohibition of the manufacture of "cider" and "alcoholic," instead of "intoxicating beverages. That is, the prohibition of any beverage containing an impercentible quant a question containing 20 or 30 words, by its vagueness, cost so many votes, what would likely be the result in the

case of a complicated referendum The following resolution, a copy of which is to be sent to Premier Ross, was passed unanimously:

Whereas the people of this province have twice, within a period of eight years, declared by large majorities their belief in prohibition as a solution of the temperance problem; and where the myearment has pledged itself.

Solution of the solution of the solution of the temperance problem; and where the myearment has pledged itself. as the government has pledged itself. first through Oliver Mowat, second through Hon. A. S. Hardy, and third through Hon. G. W. Ross, to grant legislation to the full extent of its powers as soon as these had been ju-diciously ascertained; and whereas the decision of the Privy Council, pronouncing the Manitoba act intra vires, has cleared away the doubts that existed concerning the right of provincial legislatures to prohibit all transactions in liquor coming wholly within their own boundaries; therefore resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the Ontario Legislature to grant, without further delay, the prohibition they have so frequently promised and the people have so persistent-

demanded. Further resolved, that we cannot accept a referendum as any fulfillment of past pledges, as such a course disowns all responsibility for the measure and would render it little likely to re-

ceive a fair enforcement. The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Dec. 24, and will take the form of a conference, instead of a

MARION COULD NOT KEEP FROM STEALING

Plea of the Servant Girl Who Played Lady in Hotels-- Took \$1,500 Worth of Diamonds and Pawned Them-

New York, Dec. 11.-The young woman who has given her name in turn as Marion Wanamaker, Marion King, May Walker, Daisy Merritt and May Huntington since she skipped from Brookline, Mass., with \$1,500 worth of the jewelry of the family which employed her as a servant, and went to live in reputable hotels, was held by Magistrate Brann for requisition to Massachusetts on charges of larceny. She says that her real name is Mary Driscoll, but she went down in the police records as Marion King. She is 19 years old. Blandly she admitted taking the jewelry as charged, and with apparently an unassumed naivete said that she never could help taking diamonds when she saw them. She lived with the Merrills, the family she robbed in Brookline, for three weeks in October and November. She had intended to be a stenographer, she says, but, her eyes failing, she had been forced to

become a housemaid. "If people would not insist on trusting me," she told reporters, "I would not be so tempted to steal."

She said that the temptation to steal the Merrill jewelry came upon her constantly all the time she worked for that family. Finally she could no longer resist it. She took the jewels on Nov. 7 and came to this city by way of Providence. In the Rhode Island city she pawned a diamond cross, part of her plunder, for \$90. On the money she came to New York. Here she pawned the rest of the jewels in a Sixth avenue pawnshop for a little less than \$300. On her arrival here she went to the Gilsey House and registered as Marion Wana-She said maker, of San Francisco.

that she was in the city to do some holiday shopping. Her appearance in the police court was calculated to deceive the sharpof hotel clerks. She carried herself well, was quiet, reserved and apparently of superior intelligence. She is good looking. She wore a long coat of Oxford cloth, a small black hat of smart shape and set. She has black hair and gray eyes which are partly hidden behind rimless eyeglasses with

thick and powerful lenses. She told the reporters that gathered about her in the court room that her bill the first week at the Gilsey was The next week she cut this down to \$30. The last week it was \$10, which, she said, was still unpaid. Leaving some of her belongings at the hotel, she went to board at 44 West Twenty-Seventh street. She was arrested at this last address.

"I didn't do very much here," she "I went to a few of the matinees and visited the shops. I saw no one was with no one. I do not know why I took the diamonds. I simply cannot resist the temptation. Other things do not affect me the way these diamonds

"I've lived alone for a good many years now. My stepmother is not older than I. She has separated me from my family. I lived everywhere with my friends and when my health permitted earned my living. She admitted that she had served two years in a reform institution for

stealing. "I was only 14 years then," she added, "and that was some excuse. I do not know how I can clear myself

Through the police court proceedings she remained cool. Once or twice she smiled a bit. Detective Sergeant Becker and Barnett had her photographed yesterday morning for the rogues' gallery.

COAL MINE IN FLAMES.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 10.-Fire broke out last night in the Big Lick mine between Lykens and Williamstown, throwing several hundred men out of work. The fire is still burning. The mine is owned by the Lykens Valley Coal Company, and is one of the most productive in the Lykens region.

THIRTY MEN OF WEST ONT ARIO

Complete List of Recruits for The Question of Social Functions Mounted Infantry.

of Whom Have Served in Africa Before.

The 30 men selected for the Canadian Mounted Infantry from this district were enlisted yesterday at Wolseley. Barracks. The chosen 80 were picked from a throng of apwording of the ballot, which, by its plicants numbering 150, and, phraseology alone lost several thousneedless to say, they were splendid specimens of Canadian manhood. Not a bad tooth, a poor eye, an unstrung nerve was to be found among them. They are, perhaps, the finest body of men, physically, chosen from Ontario since the war began. Every one of them can hit a bull's-eye at 50 yards, sit a bucking horse, and is capable of undergoing any hardship.

> There are eight men from London, several of whom have fought in the present war before.

Mr. George Hodson, of the Molsons

and a graduate of McGill, has been sworn in and will be connected with the medical department of the troop-Earl Stacey, son of Col. Stacey, formerly of this city, and now of Buffalo, an employe of Edward Adams & Co., has been accepted, and will be the youngest member in the company. His brother, Percy, was in the first con-

Bert Munro is also one of the accepted ones and this will be his second term. George McBeth, of Strathroy, has also been accepted for the second time. The men accepted are:

George Hurst, 7th Regiment, London. Robert S. Russell, 25th Regiment, St. Thomas. Albert Berry, 25th Regiment St.

Thomas. John Wilson, B Squadron, 1st Hussars, London.

John W. Miller, Wyndham Center. Alex. H. Prebble, No. 6 Bearer Company, London. Samuel Barrett, 25th Regiment, St. Thomas.

James Knox Niven, 26th Regiment, Allan Montieth, Lambeth. Robert Stapleton, 26th Regiment, Albert E. Munro, 7th Fusiliers.

John Douglas Tipton, Dunnville. Neil McLean, 27th Fusiliers, Strath-James A. Kendell, 24th Regiment,

Earl W. Stacey, 1st Hussars, Lon-Charles N. Evans, Port Hope-Harold Wade, 22nd Regiment, Walk-

McBeth, 26th Battalion, George Strathroy.

Clarence K. Rorison, 21st Regiment, Windsor Frederic Middleton Little. Bothwell. Richard Burr, 7th Regiment, Lon-

Archibald McMurphy, London, William Stokes, 23rd Regiment, Fin-George Cuthbert Hodson, 7th Regi-

ment, London. Walter Spencer, 32nd Regiment, Leeds. Noble Craig, 21st Essex, Windsor. Arthur C. Yule, 3rd Battalion, R. C. R., Goderich.

COSTLY ARMS AND LEGS

The U. S. Government Will Pay Half a Million Dollars for Them Next Year.

[Cleveland Leader.]

Artificial limbs or commutation therefor will cost the Federal Government next year over half a million This statement may cause a great deal of astonishment to the average citizen, and he may wonder why such a large expenditure is to made. The average old soldier, how-ever, will doubtless understand.

The government believes in taking the best care of the men who have suffered disability because they fought for the flag. The pension roll, with its million names, and the annual appropriations of upwards of \$140,000,000, furnish the most conspicuous evidence of the nation's gratitude to the men who either have gone to her defense or upheld her honor and dignity. But Uncle Sam goes still further in manifesting his appreciation; he furnishes to every soldier who has lost an arm or leg an artificial leg or the equivalent

in cash. This custom was established in 1870. when congress passed a law bestowing this additional recompense upon the veterans of the civil war. The statute as it now stands entitles any soldier, either in the Civil or Spanish war, to a new artificial arm or leg, or both, every three years, and should the soldier prefer the cash he can have it. The money equivalent is \$50 every three years for each disabled limb. In the case of a soldier who lost the use of an arm and a leg, the government allows him a substitute for both members, or \$100 every three years.

There are several cases on the records of the war department of men who have drawn artificial limbs commutation for the loss or disability of two arms and a leg, or two legs and an arm, and in such instances the commutation amounts to \$150 every three years. During the 31 years the law has been in operation only one soldier has been enrolled who lost by amputation, as a result of wounds or disease, both his arms and both his legs. Since 1870 the government has paid out in the neighborhood of \$10,-000,000 under authority of this statute. Every third year, and the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, will be one, the appropriation amounts to more than half a million dollars.

Secretary Root, in his report, fixes the amount necessary for disbursement for this purpose at \$516,000 next year. During the current year the appropriation was \$127,000.

A WIDE SPHERE OF USEFULNESS.

The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over twenty-one years, its prosperity is as great as ever and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is eneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced fresh supplies are constantly asked for.

THE KING VS. THE FASHION

on the Sabbath.

It Includes Eight Londoners, Several His Majesty Frowns Upon a Practice Which Many Canadians Are Affecting.

The following paragraphs from an

excellent article in The Acadian Recorder, of Halifax, N. S., of recent issue, discussing the growing practice of holding suppers and other social functions on Sunday, which The Advertiser has been asked to republish, will, it is felt, be read with interest: "This (the practice of holding social functions on Sunday) is indulged in by those even who profess to be good church-goers, who frequent our places of worship with becoming regularity. We were sorry, for instance, on a recent royal occasion it seemed wise to some to have a dinner party on Sunday evening to the Duke of York. We are sure the visitors would not have been offended had this public violation of the Christian Sunday not been proposed. In fact, it is by no means a function of royalty to violate the one Day of Rest that all should enjoy, for an English paper remarks 'that King Edward has stunned society by placing the ban on Sunday entertainments of every sort.' The news came out as a result of his declining to leave Scotland for London on Sunday. It is said he will not encourage Sunday dinner parties at restaurants or other diversions.

"We all know what a potent influence for good her majesty, the late queen, had on society, and we are glad to see her royal son following in the same path, and even branching out for himself as well. We would advise those folks in Halifax, who of late have been starting "the fashion" by giving Sunday evening suppers, that they 'Follow the King.' What is the use of the board of trade or other organization trying to make arrange-ments so that the mail steamers will not leave Halifax on Sunday, if devotees of fashion break the laws that the community is endeavoring to keep sacred? This law, written or unwrit-ten, it matters not, is that all employes shall have one day's rest from toil. We try to give it to our laborers, which is recognized as right, and we learn with great satisfaction that the Allan steamers are to sail from Halifax on Mondays during the coming winter, instead of on Sundays as at

first proposed. "But while the male workers are to get their rest, the maids at work in the kitchen must be kept at work all day preparing for Sunday evening suppers, that are not, we much fear, permeated with the spirit of the Sabbath day. Horace Greeley said once that 'the liberty of rest for each demands the day of rest for all.' But the liberty of rest for each cannot be secured when in increasing proportions our Sunday evenings are being used as we have stated. We hope the practice to which we have called attention will not grow. We trust it will abate; but it will only cease when the Christian conscience, which is strong enough to dominate all avenues of society in this city, discountenances such practices as are growing too rapidly to be looked on as a matter of course. It is a practice that our ministers can well afford to denounce in earnest and strong terms without fear or favor. Indeed we have been surprised that the pulpit has not spoken out on this matter with greater fearlessness than it has in the past. Meantime, we would tender to one and all the advice to 'Follow the King' in this respect as they do in others, and they cannot be far wrong."

MR. LAKE'S BACK

Plattsville Gentleman Who Had Littl Hope of a Cure Is Now Well.

Plattsville, Ont., Dec. 9-(Special)-Thos. Lake an aged and highly respected gentleman of this place, gives Dodd's Kidney Pills the credit for curing him of a very bad case of Kidney Trouble and ame Back. His back ached so that e could hardly sit up, and his kidneys gave him much ble Mr Lake s over 70 years .ge. and he thought he was too old to be cured. However, he saw an adver-tisement telling how a man older than he was had found relief and a cure by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, so he determined to test them. box proved to his satisfaction that a cure was possible, and now he is well and hearty.

TIRED OF LIFE. Philadelphia, Dec. 10.—Alonso P. Douglas, a lawyer, was found dead in his office today with a self-inflicted bullet wound through his head. He was 60 years of age. The body was discovered by the janitor when he came to clean the office. A note was on Douglas' desk, addressed to the elevator boy of the building asking that his body be sent to an undertaking establishment, and not to his

THEY ADVERTISE THEMSELVES .-Immediately they were offered to the public, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills became popular because of the good report they made for themselves. That reputation has grown, and they now rank among the first medicines for use in attacks of dyspessia and billionness comtacks of dyspepsia and biliousness, com-plaints of the liver and kidneys, rheuma-tism, fever and ague, and the innumer-able complications to which these ailments give rise.

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MRS. FRANCES J. MOORE RECEIVES pupils for piano and singing. 4 Ridout street. 39n-xt

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ALICE CALDER STOCK-SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue. 23tf MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF Dundas Center Methodist Church, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and theory. 418 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,218.

CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST and choirmaster St. Andrew's Church)
has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe crgan, harmony and singing. Both advanced and elementary tuition given.
New address, 640 Wellington street.

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C. P. E.—CITY PARCEL EXPRESS—Trunks, vallees and parcels called for and promptly delivered. Phone 1,295. Office, No. 2 Masonic Temple. C. H. Anderson.

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APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a com-pany under the name of the "St. Joseph and Lake Huron Ship Canal Company," with all necessary powers to construct, operate and maintain canals, so located as to make and build a navigable water-way from some point on the eastern as to make and build a navigable water-way from some point on the eastern shore of Lake Huron, in the County of Huron, or of Lambton, in the Province of Ontario, to some point on Lake Erle (between Rondeau Harbor and Port Bur-well), in the County of Elgin, in said province, with power to vary the above routes should further surveys prove it advisable; and to dredge, deepen, raise or lower, the levels of, or otherwise im-prove, the existing watercourses, and to rove, the existing watercourses. form and create such connecting links as may be found necessary to make and complete, throughout the entire distance between the said terminal points (on Lake Huron and Lake Erie) a navigable channel of a depth of not less than four-teen (14) feet; and power also to acquire all or any other works or improvements necessary or useful on said lakes, and at and between said terminals; and to con-struct, operate and maintain all works and structures necessary or proper in connection with such waterway; to build, acquire, operate, maintain, own, lease or otherwise dispose of terminals, harbors, wharfs, docks, piers, landing-places, water lots, yards, elevators, warehouses, dry-docks, reservoirs, and other structures, and locks, dams, and all works incidental thereto, and also to act as warehousemen; to construct works for and to produce and use hydraulic, pneumatic and other nower and for purposes matic, and other power, and for purposes of irrigation, to lease or otherwise dispose of said works and powers; to acquire, own, haul, and operate by cable, electricity, or otherwise, steamers, barges, or any other vessels and ferries in connection therewith and for the purpose of navigating the lakes, the St. in connection therewith and for the pur-pose of navigating the lakes, the St. Lawrence and other rivers and the Gulf and also power to own and operate ocean-going steamers and to dispose o ocean-going steamers and to dispose of same; with power to acquire by purchase, expropriation or otherwise, lands for purposes of the company, and to dispose thereof; to levy and collect tolls, to take, use, and dispose of water for the purposes of said canal, for irrigation purposes and for generating hydraulic, electric or other powers, and to transmit and dispose of the same for all purposes; and with all necessary powers to construct and operate a line or lines of railway and tramway (of either standard or narrow gauge), also bridges, ferries, telegraph and telephone lines, in connection with the said enterprise, and the right to connect with and enter into running arrangements over any and all railning arrangements over any and all rail-ways situated within a distance of six miles from any portion of said canal; and also to acquire and use water powers, and erect, operate, and maintain electrical works and appurtenances for use and transmission of electrical power vessels and haulage of same, and for other purposes; with power to purchase or otherwise acquire the shares, debentures and securities of canal or railway companies, and to sell to, or exchange its own securities with such companies; and to carry on lumbering milling transporto carry on lumbering, milling, transpor tation and forwarding business; together with such other powers and privileges including the issue of bonds, debenture and preference shares, as may be neces for the attainment of the bjects. M. S. LONERGAN,
Solicitor for Applicants.
Montreal, 27th November, 1901. 48a-t

DENTAL CARDS.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DEN-TISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

McDONALD & CUNNINGHAM—DEN-TISTS, 183½ Dundas street. 'Phone 702. DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST— Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. 'Phone 960. Residence, 287 Queen's avenue. 'Phone 420.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST— Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Speci-alty, preservation of natural teeth. 179 Dundas street. 'Phone 975.

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T. W. SCANDRETT-BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, Lon-GREENLEES & BECHER-BARRIS-TERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company building, Richmond street, London, Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A.; H. C. Becher.

PURDOM & PURDOM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple Building, corner Richmend and King streets, London, Ont.; Thomas H. Pur-dom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

STUART, STUART & BUCKE—BAR-RISTERS, solicitors etc. Office, room 117 Masonic Temple, Alex. Stuart, K.C.; Duncan Stuart; E. T. Bucke, B.A.

CASEY & MORWOOD BARRISTERS, 90 Dundas street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates,

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

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GIBBONS & HARPER-BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING — BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street, C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A. McEVOY, POPE & PERRIN, BARRIS-TERS, solicitors. Robinson Hall Cham-bers, opposite court house. Money to loan.

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MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Jepson, druggist, 249 Wellington street. Residence, 241 Pall Mall. 'Phone 279

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OF-FICE Adkins' Jewelry Store, East Lon-don. No witnesses required. LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GIL-LEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

OFFICIAL ISSUER OF MARRIAGE licenses, C. D. Johnston, 198 Dundas street. Residence, 394 Dundas street. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street Residence, 289 Dufferin avenue.

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DR. E. PA. DEE BUCKE, 209 QUEEN'S avenue, Kingsmill Terrace. Telephone 504.

DR. McLAREN, 193 QUEEN'S AVENUE, five doors east of Richmond street. DR. N. R. HENDERSON, 238 QUEEN'S avenue. Eye, ear, throat and nose only. DR. A. T. HOBBS, 398 DUNDAS

women and mental diseases only. Hours, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone 1,342. DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-DON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM-OFFICE AND residence, 463 King street. 'Phone 609. CL. T. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S. Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue, London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m., and 6 to 8:30 p.m. Skin diseases

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S., England. Specialist (surgical diseases only). 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

DR. BAYLY, 443 PARK AVENUE— Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827. DR. JOHN D. WILSON, OFFICE AND residence, 360 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office house, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 389 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4, 6 to 8. 'Phone 522. DR. GRAHAM-OFFICE, 880 CLAR-ENCE. Residence, 616 Richmond. Speci-alties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and

R. OVENS, M.D., 225 QUEEN'S AVE-NUE. Eye, ear, nose and throat. DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SUR-GEON. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat. 497 Talbot. Hours, 9 to 5, 7 to 8. R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., England. Office, 287 King street. Tele-phone 839.

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