

# 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 an interesting and very important 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 legislative 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 suggestion 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 detail.

The speaker proceeded to outline the advantages and disadvantages in connection with such a mode of procedure. Among the advantages set forth, was that it 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 in future. The chief, in fact distinguishing characteristic about a referendum is that it puts before the country the law in its entirety and in detail.

In discussing the merits of the referendum Mr. Scott went on to say that there was always a lack of understanding among the people as to 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 in the case of the last plebiscite that was taken, and until we knew all that would be definitely meant or intended by the referendum, we should not commit ourselves to the principle. The referendum would of necessity shelve the responsibility of the government. Governments are continued the speaker, inaugurated by 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 government inactivity subsequent to their previous efforts in expressing their will in 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 not represent the will of the people, which he believed to be overwhelming in 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 the law, men who were in no wise

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 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 ruin 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, and 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 wording of the ballot, which, by its phrasing alone lost several thousand votes which would otherwise have been cast in favor of prohibition, when the question of an beverage containing an imperceptible quantity, one per cent say, of alcohol. If 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 whereas the government has pledged itself, first through Oliver Mowat, second through Hon. A. R. Hardy, and third through Hon. G. G. Ross, to grant legislation to the full extent of its powers as soon as these had been judiciously ascertained; and whereas the decision of the Privy Council, pronouncing the Manitoba act intra vires, has cleared away the doubt 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 persistently 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 likely to receive 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 regular meeting.

## 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 Wansmaker, Marion King, and Marion Walker, Danamerrit 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 Delacoll, 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 unassuming naïveté said 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 \$30. 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 \$20. The next week she cut this down to \$20. 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 said. "I went to a few of the matinees and visited the shops. I saw no one, 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 do."

"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 now."

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 Lake 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 THE KING VS. THE FASHION.

Complete List of Recruits for Mounted Infantry.

It Includes Eight Londoners, Several 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 30 were picked from a throng of applicants numbering 150, and needless 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 Bank, is among the latter. On his resignation at the bank, he was presented with a silver-mounted pipe by his fellow-employees. Knox Niven, son of Dr. J. S. Niven, 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, had on Sunday afternoon, at a party, been accepted, and will be the youngest member in the company. His brother, Percy, was in the first contingent.

Earl 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. Captain Barrett, 25th Regiment, St. Thomas. James Knox Niven, 26th Regiment, London. Allan Montiehl, Lambeth. Robert Stapleton, 26th Regiment, London. Albert E. Munro, 7th Fusiliers. John Douglas Tipton, Dunnville. Neil McLean, 27th Fusiliers, Strathroy. James A. Kendall, 24th Regiment, Wakefield. Earl W. Stacey, 21st Hussars, London. Charles N. Evans, Port Hope. Harold Wade, 22nd Regiment, Walkerton. John Sutherland, 25th Regiment, St. Thomas. George McBeth, 26th Battalion, Strathroy. Clarence K. Rorison, 21st Regiment, Windsor. Frederick Middleton Little, Bothwell. Richard Burr, 7th Regiment, London. Archibald McMurphy, London. William Stokes, 23rd Regiment, Fingal. George Herbert Hodson, 7th Regiment, London. Walter Spencer, 32nd Regiment, Leeds. Noble Craig, 21st Essex, Windsor. Arthur C. Yule, 3rd Battalion, R. C. R., Goderich.

MR. LAKE'S BACK

Plattsville Gentleman Who Had Little Hope of a Cure is Now Well. Plattsville, Ont., Dec. 9.—(Special).—Thos. Lake an aged and highly respected gentleman of this place, who had been suffering from kidney trouble for many years, and who had been told by several doctors that he would never be cured, has been cured by using Dodd's Kidney Pills. The first box proved to his satisfaction that a cure was possible, and now he is well and hearty.

## COSTLY ARMS AND LEGS

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

[Cleveland Leader.] Artificial limbs or commutation therefore will cost the Federal Government next year over half a million dollars. This statement may cause a great deal of astonishment to the average citizen and he may wonder why such a large expenditure is to be made. The average old soldier, however, 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 appropriation 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 the 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 providing 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 has 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 or 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 last three 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 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 was made 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' Electric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over twenty-one years, it is still as great as ever, and the demand for it is that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in a number of cases, and wherever introduced fresh supplies are constantly asked for.

The Question of Social Functions on the Sabbath.

His Majesty Frowns Upon a Practice Which Many Canadians Are Affecting.

The following paragraphs from an excellent article in The Acadia 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 that not a single Sunday dinner party 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 who in Halifax, who 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 organizations trying to make arrangements 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 unwritten, it matters not, is that all employees shall have one day's rest from work. 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. We trust that the law will be maintained with the spirit of the Sabbath day. Horace Greeley said once that 'the liberty of rest for each demand 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, and it will only cease when the Christian conscience, which is strong enough to dominate all avenues of society in this city, disapproves 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, written or by word of mouth, we should denounce it. 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 tender to our readers and to the 'Follow the King' in this respect as they do in others, and they cannot be far wrong."

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## 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 found 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 home.

THEY ADVERTISE THEMSELVES.—Immediately they were offered to the public, the "Vaseline" 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 dyspepsia and biliousness, complaints of the liver and kidneys, rheumatism, fever, and ague, and innumerable complications to which these ailments give rise.

## MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MRS. FRANCES J. MOORE RECEIVES PIANO AND SINGING.

DAVID L. WRIGHT, ORGANIST ST. James' Presbyterian Church. Pupil A. S. York, Toronto Conservatory of Music. Teacher of piano and organ. Residence, 736 Richmond street.

ALICE CALDER, STOCK-SOLOIST First Methodist Church. Voice culture. 254 Queen's avenue.

MR. W. H. HEWLETT, ORGANIST OF Dundas Center Methodist Church. Teacher of piano, organ, and harmony. 418 Queen's avenue. Telephone 1,218.

CHARLES E. WHEELER (ORGANIST and choirmaster ST. Andrew's Church) has resumed teaching. Piano, pipe organ, harmony and singing. Both advanced and elementary tuition given. New address, 60 Wellington street.

PARCEL DELIVERY. C. P. E.—CITY PARCEL EXPRESS. Trunks, valises and parcels called for and promptly delivered. Phone 1,356. Office, No. 2 Masouie Temple. C. H. Anderson.

LIVELY STABLES. LILLY'S LIVERY—NO. 613 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 66.



Saves time. It is always ready for a hasty luncheon or unexpected supper.

Bovril is a necessary adjunct of a chafing dish.

Improves hashes, entrees, stews, soups and kindred dishes.

Unequalled for strengthening the sick and aged.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company under the name of the "St. Joseph and Lake Huron Ship Canal Company," with all necessary powers to construct, operate and maintain a canal, locks and locks, and to make and build a navigable waterway 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 Erie, between Rockport Harbor and Port Burwell, in the County of Elgin, in said province, with power to vary the above route, and to dredge, deepen, raise or lower the levels of, or otherwise improve the existing watercourses, and to construct and create such connecting links as may be found necessary to make and complete, throughout the entire distance between the said points (the Lake Huron and Lake Erie) a navigable channel of a depth of not less than fourteen (14) feet, and power also to acquire all or any other works or improvements necessary or useful on said lakes, and to construct, operate and maintain all works and structures necessary or proper in connection with the said canal, locks, and locks, and to acquire, operate, maintain, own, lease or otherwise dispose of terminals, harbors, docks, piers, landing-places, wharves, water locks, 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 power, and for purposes of irrigation, to lease or otherwise dispose of said works and powers; to acquire, own, lease, operate and maintain electric, or otherwise, steamers, barges, or any other vessels and ferries for the operation thereof, and for the purpose of navigating the lakes, the St. Lawrence and other rivers and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and to dispose of same; with power to acquire by purchase, expropriation or otherwise, all lands, interests in the company, and to dispose thereof; to levy and collect tolls, to take, use, and dispose of water, and for purposes of said canal, locks, and locks, 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, transportation and forwarding business; together with such other powers and privileges, including the issue of bonds, debentures and preference shares, as may be necessary for the attainment of the above objects.

Solicitor for Applicants. Montreal, 27th November, 1901. 484-t

## DENTAL CARDS.

WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 256 Dundas street, next E. Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

MCDONALD & CUNNINGHAM—DENTISTS, 132 1/2 Dundas street. Phone 702.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND, DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work. Chicago. Edge Block, Richmond street. Phone 90. Residence, 237 Queen's avenue. Phone 420.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY, DENTIST—Successor to the late Dr. Davis. Special preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dundas street. Phone 975.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

\$100 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON real estate, at 5 and 6 1/2 per cent. Apply J. V. G. Winnet, barrister, etc., 423 Taibot street.

A LARGE AMOUNT OF PRIVATE funds to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Meredith & Fisher, London, Ont.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4 1/2 and 5 1/2 per cent. on real estate security. In sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, Dundas street, London.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Eucher, Campbell & Gunn, 53 Dundas street, London.

MONEY TO LOAN—\$500,000 PRIVATE and trust funds, on first mortgage, at 5 per cent; also on notes and other security. Tenent & Colledge, barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., 15 Dundas street, London.

## LEGAL CARDS.

EUCHNER, CAMPBELL & GUNN, barristers, etc., 53 Dundas street, London. Telephone 50. Money to loan at lowest rates.

E. H. JOHNSTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, Barrister, etc., 57 1/2 Dundas street. Phone 1401.

W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc., Office, 99 Dundas street.

T. W. SCANDRETT—BARRISTER, SO-LICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

GREENLEES & BECHER—BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A.; H. C. Becher.

PURDUM & PURDUM, BARRISTERS, Solicitors, etc., Office, Masonic Temple Building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont.; Thomas H. Purdum, K.C.; Alexander Purdum.

STUART, STUART & BUCKE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, 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., 125 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MAGEE, MCKILLOP & MURPHY—Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. James Magee, K.C.; J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy; Philip E. McKenzie, LL.B.

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.

McVEOY, POPE & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite court house. Money to loan.

G. N. WEEKES, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary public, etc., Hiscox Building, 87 Central street, London. Money to loan at lowest rates.

## ARCHITECTS.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, Frederick Henry, John M. Moore.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY John J. Jepson, druggist, 240 Wellington street. Residence, 241 Pall Mall. Phone 20.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED—OFFICE Addins' Jewelry Store, East London. No witnesses required.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

OFFICIAL ISSUER OF MARRIAGE Licenses, C. D. Johnston, 188 Dundas street. Residence, 284 Dundas street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 384 Dundas street. Residence, 288 Dufferin avenue.

## MEDICAL CARDS.

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, 385 DUNDAS street, near Dundas street. Diseases of women and mental diseases only. Hours, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Telephone 1,242.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. ANGUS GRAHAM—OFFICE AND Residence, 43 King street. Phone 827.

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 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

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, 29 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women and children. Office hours, 12:30 to 6 p.m.

J. B. CAMPBELL, M.D., 239 DUNDAS street, Huron, 12 to 4, 6 to 8. Phone 522.

DR. GRAHAM—OFFICE, 289 CLARENCE. Residence, 616 Richmond. Specialties, pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children.

R. OVENS, M.D., 25 QUEEN'S AVENUE. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. McLELLAN, EYE AND EAR SURGEON. Specialist eye, ear, nose and throat. 477 Throat. Hours, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., England. Office, 237 King street. Telephone 820.

## EDUCATIONAL.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ORATORY, 11 Hiscox Building. Elocution, reading, physical culture. Ellen Miriam Knebe, director.

SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE, 356 King street. Demonstrations every Wednesday, 3 to 4 p.m. Ten demonstrations, \$1; single lesson, 50c. Classes in household cookery, Saturdays, 2 to 4. 12th-ty

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ART AND Design, 483 Richmond street. Teachers, West and David Wilde, late of South Kensington, England. The work of the school includes mechanical drawing, industrial design, oil and water color painting.

## HOTEL CARDS.

ALEPHON HOTEL, 157 DUNDAS STREET—Rates, \$1.50 per day. Choicest wines, liquors, cigars. Jacob Obermeyer, proprietor.

THE IRROQUOIS, TORONTO, CANADA—Popular hotel. Popular prices. Newly fitted and refurbished. G. A. Graham, Proprietor, late Imperial Hotel, Galt.

THE RICHMOND—JOHN & WILLIAM COOK, proprietors. Transient guests and weekly boarders. Rates, \$1 per day. Excellent accommodation. Fine wines and liquors