

Public Money in London

How It Was Disbursed in the Last Official Year.

London Is a Military Center, and the Payments Show It.

It Is Also a Postoffice Hive of Industry.

Merchants and Others Who Were Patronized by the Late Government.

Salaries Paid to Local Dominion Officials in Two Branches of the Service.

[Special Correspondence of The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, April 23.—In the Auditor-General's report for the year ended June 30 last, or eight days before the resignation of the Tupper Administration, there is a mass of information as to how the public money was expended. In a former letter I gave a general summary of the outlay for the year. In this letter I will supply information with regard to expenditures specially interesting to the people of London and its neighborhood.

The payments for the general election show the following for London and Middlesex:

London.—Franklin Wright returning officer, put in a bill for \$624.55, and was allowed \$605.65. Government refused to pay for eleven special constables.

Middlesex, North.—H. Elber, returning officer, lodged a bill for \$962.29, and got \$844.79.

Middlesex, South.—Thomas Pearce, returning officer, put in a bill for \$556.67, and got \$512.92.

Middlesex, East.—T. E. Robson, returning officer, put in his bill at \$777.79, and got \$764.79.

Middlesex, West.—S. Blackburn's bill as returning officer was \$599.25. He got \$591.45.

These bills were all settled by the Government now in power.

The Imperial Oil Company sold 42 gallons clock oil at \$1.05, and 4,992 gallons clock oil at 22 1/2 cents, delivered at St. John. The bill, with storage, cartage and freight added, amounted to \$1,457.15.

John S. Dewar was paid \$300 for services as meteorological observer in London.

Peter M. received \$229.06 as inspector of fisheries for the London district.

A large sum of money is expended for military purposes in this district.

Lieut.-Col. Smith, deputy adjutant-general for London district, was paid \$1,825 salary for the year, and \$442.50 as "command pay." Other officers at Wolseley Barracks were paid as follows:

Lieut. A. E. Carpenter, \$918; Capt. S. A. Denison, \$1,069.50; Surgeon M. J. Hanavan, \$1,281; Capt. Heming, \$945.50; Lieut.-Col. Vidal, \$1,288.50; Capt. John Graham, court martial duty, \$11.28.

The pay of non-commissioned officers and men, including pay of attached men, was \$22,124.25.

For firing a salute on July 1, the London Field Battery were paid \$45.30, and for a similar turn-out on May 25, \$48.05.

For the annual muster in district No. 1, \$7,726.87 was paid out. Of this sum, \$2,723.37 went to the First Brigade Field Artillery; \$708.68 to the London Field Battery; \$1,894.19 to the Seventh Battalion, London; and \$1,423.82 to the Twenty-seventh Battalion.

The superintendent of stores and paymaster, Col. M. D. Dawson, was paid \$1,000.

Among other payments for taking care of military stores at London were: George Brett, storeman, \$120; Fred Burton, storeman, \$60; John Conroy, messenger, \$36; Jos. Coughlin, caretaker, \$36; A. Deacon, storeman, \$30; Henry Pratt, foreman of stores, \$24.

In London \$3,140.00 was spent on "military properties, works and buildings." Among those to whom money was paid were the following: John Burns & Co., fire grates, \$1.75; Geo. Bruhl, sawing wood, \$26.25; John Christie,

rent of Carling's former residence, as storehouse, \$720; John Christie, building fence and repairing windows, \$61.54; H. & C. Colerick, painting, papering and cleaning Col. Vidal's residence, \$50; S. H. Craig, lumber, \$267.75; Dennis wire and iron works, repairs, \$10; Dominion Savings and Investment Society, rent of premises for officers' quarters and orderly room, \$300; P. Fallon, rent of rifle range, \$100; Thos. Howard, repairs to gates, \$10.95; R. S. Leigh & Co., plumbing repairs, etc., \$230.41; L. Meredith, preparing lease of property, \$25; R. McBride, repairing and putting up stoves, \$33.85; George McNell, coal and wood, \$441; George Oliver, rent of rifle range, \$30; James O'Grady, rent of rifle range, \$30; Peter Tull, repairs to rifle range, etc., \$259.14; James Wright & Co., hardware, \$53.64; Wm. Butler, two pairs boots, \$7.

For "warlike and other stores," the following Londoners were suppliers: S. H. Craig, 1,000 feet of lumber, \$20; Dennis wire and iron works, fixing sights, \$5; A. Evans, arm chests, etc., \$73.50; A. Hammond, washing, at 5c each, etc., \$30.27; W. T. Strong, camp medicines for First Hussars, \$24.60; James Wright & Co., hardware, \$53.64; Wm. Butler, two pairs boots, \$7.

The Londoners who provided supplies and provisions were: Mrs. Beaumont, cooking for hospital, \$73.90; John Callard, drugs, \$85.78; S. H. Craig, lumber, etc., \$110.99; P. Edwards, removing refuse, \$108.40; Thomas Howard, repairs, etc., \$19.10; Thomas Ross, bread, \$64.12; A. E. H. Jolliffe, meat, \$2,555.64; Mrs. D. C. Kennedy, washing clothes, \$324.77; John Lawson, potatoes, \$659.09; R. S. Leigh & Co., plumbing, \$27.60; B. A. Mitchell, drugs, \$57.90; C. McCallum, drugs, \$90.06; George McNeill, wood and coal, \$4,361.76; Wm. Ferival, straw, \$309.38; Scandrett Bros., potatoes and groceries, \$80.21; James Wright & Co., coal oil and hardware, \$204.88; Wm. Wyatt & Son, coal oil and hardware, \$139.50.

The Seventh Battalion got \$100 for their band and \$75 for their rifle association.

In the London postoffice the following yearly salaries were paid: R. J. C. Dawson, postmaster, \$2,200; J. D. Sharman, assistant postmaster, \$1,600; A. E. Ashton, \$800; Arthur Carrothers, \$800; F. J. Deviney, \$800; Christopher Hevey, \$1,200; G. W. Hilton, \$800; Thomas Jones, \$480; Lawrence Lawrence, \$480; J. K. McCormick, \$480; D. C. Martin, \$480; Neil McNeil, \$800; J. A. MacDonald, \$680; R. P. Matthews, \$1,200; J. P. Murray, \$800; G. B. Nash, \$680; Wm. Nicholls, \$800; Martin O'Meara, messenger, \$600; C. C. Reed, \$620; C. J. N. Shanly, \$1,149; W. H. Skinner, \$800; John Ward, \$799.50; F. C. Wheeler, \$758.50.

Letter carriers—Martin Harris, second superintendent, \$800; T. N. Beattie, \$600; H. Bernard, \$420; F. W. Birmingham, \$600; Thomas Brennan, \$600; J. P. Brimacombe, \$450; W. P. Burns, \$600; James Cushing, \$600; John Cushing, \$600; D. A. Dibbs, \$510; John Francis, \$397.50; J. H. Harris, \$510; W. C. Hiscott, \$598.50; Walter Logan, \$457.50; W. G. McKenna, \$592.50; M. J. Mattland, \$600; William Mercer, \$397.50; James Nicholson, \$600; W. R. Pate, \$563.42; C. N. Perrin, \$510; Percy Phillips, \$600; Francis Pottinger, \$600; Charles Pugh, \$510; G. W. Routledge, \$465; W. S. Short, \$600; W. F. Southcott, \$600; Robert Walsh, \$600; Joseph Ward, \$600; John Wilson, \$600.

George M. Grimmond was paid \$360, and A. C. Williamson, \$558.06 as temporary letter carriers. The total amount paid in salaries at London post-office was \$56,295.82.

The following salaries were paid in the postoffice inspector's office: D. Spry, inspector, \$2,200; Charles Fisher, assistant inspector, \$1,600; Wm. Blair, \$1,200; W. T. Cox (transferred from British Columbia), \$640; Geo. Hampton (transferred to British Columbia), \$266.67; Joseph Johnson, \$800; F. W. Matthews, \$1,200; R. G. Mercer, \$800; J. A. Sceraton, messenger, \$600; Andrew Thompson, \$1,500.

Salary and mileage were paid to mail clerks in London and neighborhood as follows:

A. G. McWhinney, chief mail clerk, \$1,632.88; J. M. Bealey, \$727.53; J. P. Casgrain, \$992.04; A. F. Coulter, \$1,019.79; Hugh Cousins, \$1,174.98; Walter Douglas, \$1,144.51; T. W. Crawford, \$916.71; Jas. Dalton, \$763.43; J. J. Doyle, \$1,143.26; William Edgar, \$1,167.40; G. F. Elliott, \$753.64; J. L. G. Elliott, \$1,035.99; T. J. Essex, \$1,153.98; J. M. Farrow, \$1,030.49; John Flynn, \$1,159.70; C. C. Fox, \$827.95; F. A. Gemmill, \$910.95; Thos. Glendinning, \$719.55; J. E. Johnson, \$848.62; R. W. S. Johnson, \$712.68; Patrick Kierman, to March 4, \$400.47; J. W. McLaren, \$1,145.38; D. J. McLean, \$1,041.35; W. G. McMillan, \$1,039.93; W. L. McNeil, \$1,014.69; W. W. McVicar, \$839.69; Geo. Matthews, \$987.35; William Mitchell, \$1,208.66; John Mitchell, \$993.98; Chas. J. Morgan, \$578.89; Alex. Northwood, \$1,015.24; James O'Connor, to Aug. 31, \$1,333.24; Geo. A. O'Leary, \$668.78; T. J. O'Meara, \$1,132.90; Percy Purdon, \$1,069.28; E. O'R. Rogers, \$1,012.96; B. D. D. Rolison, \$1,156.56; H. E. Simpson, \$744.27; C. McL. Sinclair, \$977.75; W. D. Tye, \$1,018.28; J. G. Wright, \$1,187.37; R. P. Wright, \$1,098.89; G. W. Young, \$1,069.92; R. Dage, mail transfer agent, \$600. Temporary Mail Clerks—Chas. J. Hollister, \$704.33; John H. Hull, from Sept. 1, \$506.95; R. C. McRoberts, from Feb. 12, \$294.86.

In the postoffice inspector's office, \$262.78 was paid out for contingencies, and \$1,210.54 in London postoffice. Of this sum, \$202.50 was paid for 45 pairs of letter carriers' boots, supplied by T. Force, Ottawa; \$552.90 was paid to the W.E. Sanford Company, of Hamilton, for uniforms; \$18 to John Christie for placing and ironing letter boxes; \$28 to Greer & Wigmore for painting letter boxes.

The postoffice revenue of London East is given as \$3,328.12, and the salary allowance to postmaster, \$772.07;

of London West, \$259.26; and the allowance to postmaster, \$122.18. In London, \$708.06 is received from letter box rents, or over \$200 more than is collected in Toronto. The stamp vendor in London city postoffice received \$727.63 discount last year, in South London, \$2.35. Other details of payments in London I must reserve for a future letter.

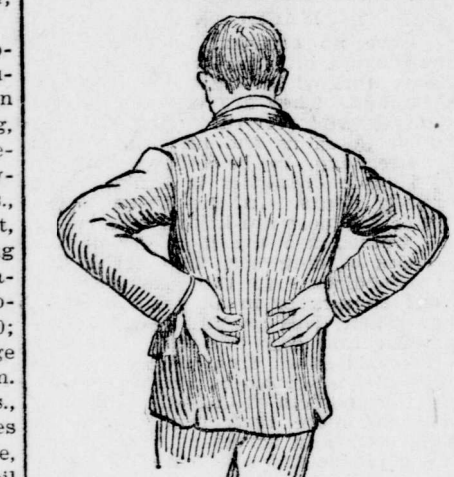
ARE YOU A VICTIM.

Of Terrible Kidney Troubles?

Or Have You Any Symptoms of the Disease.

Paine's Celery Compound Will Quickly Banish Them.

The Only True Cure for the Awful Affliction.



This most insidious and deceptive of all diseases is on the increase, and is cutting down its thousands every year. It works for many months on its victim before they are aware of their true condition. Then there is fear and dread alarm, and some physician is hurriedly consulted. Experimenting on the suffering one is then proceeded with, but soon too soon—the verdict of "incurable" is rendered, and the victim is left to die.

Medical science, up to the present, can boast of but one positive cure for kidney ailments such as Bright's Disease and Diabetes: It is Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that goes right to the seat of the awful and dreaded malady.

After a short trial of Paine's Celery Compound the sufferer from kidney troubles gets rid of backache, headache, constipation, bloating, and that constant pain to urinate. The wonderful Compound acts gently on the kidneys, the liver, the stomach, and all the organs of digestion, and brings them into perfect and harmonious relationship with each other.

Paine's Celery Compound will surely cure you, as it has cured others; no case is too difficult for its life-giving virtues. If you desire a cure and freedom from all fatal results, your trust at once in Paine's Celery Compound, the only reliable kidney cure in the world. Avoid all substitutes.

THE SHAH'S WORK.

A Vivid Account of His Daily Life—He Is a Busy Man.

A vivid account of the daily life of the Shah of Persia is contributed to the Illustrated Magazine for April by Mr. J. P. Fraser, who has just visited Teheran in the course of his world's tour on a bicycle.

"How does the Shah spend an ordinary day? Well, he is a busy man. He rises early, performs his devotions, has his piece of Persian bread, and a glass of sweetened tea. Then, at about 8 o'clock, he receives his Ministers. He is slowly in habit, and walks up and down the room with his slippers flapping; indeed, the story goes that the reason he parted with his first wife was because she constantly complained that he did not wash himself.

"He dictates dozens of letters, hears dispatches read, consults authorities, attends minutely to every detail of business. This continues for six hours at a stretch. Then he has his breakfast. All the food is carefully prepared; and a prince of the royal blood is responsible that no tricks are played. The Shah, according to etiquette, eats alone. Between 50 and 60 dishes are served, but his Majesty only touches two or three. Knives and forks are things unknown at court, and the Shah eats everything with his fingers—grasses, rice, mutton, and fruit.

"During breakfast extracts from European papers, chiefly French, are read to the Shah. Following breakfast, the Shah probably has an hour's sleep, and then, after some glancing at the mail, he will amuse himself with working a little telegraph instrument, playing backgammon with his Ministers, who are careful not to win—setting and re-setting plants in the gardens, or taking photographs. He has even been photographed in bed, and has pictures of himself dressed in uncomfortable Prussian military attire, and even in the garb of an English curate."

KIDNEY GRIND.

South American Kidney Cure The Only Specific for Kidney Disease—A Liquid and Solvent—Never Fails.

pass through the kidneys in the ordinary course of circulation—and which in time so grind and wear these organs that they become diseased and will not perform the functions for which they were created—require a solvent to dissolve and eradicate from the system these foreign substances, and the great South American Kidney Cure has proven to be the best and most scientific specific remedy for such ailments, and the testimony of thousands who have been cured by it when all other remedies have failed is the best demonstration of the fact that a solvent must be administered. If in despair use this remedy. Sold by C. McCallum and B. A. Mitchell.

NOT LIKE MODERN OPERA.

"So you were bound and gagged by handkerchiefs while in Italy, were you?" asked the garrulous person. "Regular comic opera bandits, eh?" "No, sir," replied the traveler. "There was nothing of the comic opera style about them. The gags they used were all new."

That tired feeling is due to impoverished blood. Enrich the blood with the Sarsaparilla and be strong and vigorous.

The World of Labor.

Taunton, Mass., has a central labor union.

There is only one union of shoemakers in Minnesota.

Some Indianapolis molders have been on a strike two years.

The waiters and bartenders have organized at Evansville, Ind.

The typographical union chartered four new unions last month.

New York laundry workers have won 20 per cent advance in wages.

The barbers and brewers of Birmingham, Ala., were organized last month.

Duluth shoemakers and brewery workers have organized, with a good membership.

Boston printers will be assessed 1 per cent of their earnings for the unemployed.

Buffalo bricklayers successfully resisted an attempt to revive the nine-hour day.

Toledo Painters' and Decorators' Union has trebled its membership within a year.

The woodworkers, button cutters and oatmeal mill workers have organized at Muscatine, Iowa.

Kansas City, Kan., is the most thoroughly organized by the labor unions of any city in Kansas.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen will hold a grand reunion in Cincinnati on June 29 and 30.

The trade unionists employed in the building trade at Wellington, New Zealand, are agitating for shorter hours.

A big coal miners' strike for higher wages involving 150,000 men, is threatened in the district of Westphalia, Germany.

Yonkers (N. Y.) bricklayers will enjoy the eight-hour day after May 1. They now work nine hours and get 45 cents an hour.

It is unlawful for an employer to exact an agreement from an employee in Minnesota not to become a member of a labor organization.

Last year 418 English trade unions spent a million and a half dollars in sick and disability benefits. Superannuated members received \$700,000.

A Cleveland iron works has abolished Saturday work, owing to the Saturday half-holiday law. The company says it does not pay to keep up the furnaces for five hours' work.

The labor commissioner of California has gone to Hawaii with the view of investigating the feasibility of supplying the islands with white labor, to supplant the Japs and Chinese now employed.

The reports of the officers of the International Association of Machinists show a gain during the last official year of 6,800 members. There are 450 unions, with a balance reported on hand in the subordinate treasuries of \$48,000.

The Board of Education of Detroit, Mich., adopted a resolution that a clause be inserted in all contracts made that only union labor be employed, and that laborers shall be citizens of the United States, and, as far as possible, residents of Detroit.

The Department of Labor of the United States has just issued a special report, being a revised edition of the labor laws of the United States and also of the various states of the Union. Copies of the report are furnished free upon application to the labor bureau at Washington.

The London Society of Compositors now has 10,558 members; and, notwithstanding the encroachments of machinery, the officers of the organization announce that the trade is in a highly satisfactory condition. The society has during the past year paid about \$5,000 to its out-of-work members.

The first strike of the year in Detroit occurred at the foot of Rivard street last Sunday on the arrival of the schooner F. X., with a load of limestone. Longshoremen's Union No. 46, composed exclusively of colored men, demanded the same rate as last season, \$26 for unloading, which was refused. The schooner was detained, and requiring that the boat be cleaned of the stone chips. The status quo was maintained until Tuesday noon, when the difference was arranged on the basis of \$25 for unloading the cargo without clearing the decks of the chips.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is making a fight to have none but union-made material used in the erection of the proposed Wayne county building at Detroit, Mich. The Carnegie Company was the lowest bidder, but the clause referring to union-made material, which the Amalgamated Association had inserted in the specifications, is said to have caused them to miss the contract. Jones & Laughlin, of Pittsburgh, received the contract for furnishing the entire steel. The result is a complete victory for unionism, and the steel workers of Detroit are delighted.

The organizations of machinery molders in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois have been in correspondence for some time on the subject of forming a district conference, similar to that existing in the east. The object is to establish a board which shall supervise the scale of wages and thus equalize the competition between firms in these states, which seem to form a trade district of their own. There is frequent complaint that firms that are unable to compete with other firms in this district on account of the difference in wages, and it is to correct this inequality and at the same time secure as favorable conditions for their employees as possible, that the proposed board is sought to be established.

The labor department of the British Board of Trade has compiled some interesting figures as to trades disputes in 1896. There was 1,067 of which 776, involving 158,000 persons, occurred in England and Wales; 188, involving 26,800 persons, in Scotland, and 82, involving 14,000 persons, in Ireland. The number of disputes was greater in 1896, though fewer persons were involved in any of the seven preceding years. The proportion of the workpeople who were entirely successful in attaining their demands in 1896 was greater than either of the two preceding years, being 38 per cent; in 1895 it was 34 per cent, and in 1894 34.4 per cent unsuccessful. In this connection a statement is given that during the month of February changes in rates of wages affecting nearly 50,000 were reported, of whom all except 300 received increases, the advance averaging 15 id per head per week.

STEAMSHIP STATEROOMS.

A Welcome Change—The Single Stateroom Becoming Popular.

Boston Herald.

The latest addition to the great steamships which ply across the Atlantic, the Friedrich der Grosse, of the North German Lloyd Line, has, it is said, a number of single staterooms. This indicates a change in the direction of civilized methods on the seas as well as on the land. There was a time, years ago, when a traveler on land in this country, if he stopped at an inn, or even a hotel, and this, though the hostelry were located in some fair-sized community, might expect to have an occupant in the room which he engaged; that is, as the rooms or rather the beds, were built on a size intended for two people, the fact that one man had taken a room and gone to bed was not considered a bad thing.

Of course, conditions have now entirely changed, so far as land travel goes, but this old custom has been clung to on the seas partly on the ground of limited space. Even at the present time there are many steamships plying across the English Channel, at its wider points, where the traveler is compelled to take a berth in a common room with 20 or 30 others, in the entire absence of staterooms. But the stateroom in very many steamships has very little privacy connected with it, as it is understood to afford accommodation for two, often three, and sometimes four persons, men, who, perhaps, may never have seen each other before in their lives, and who have few, if any, tastes in common.

This is not a method in any way in accordance with customary methods of living by well-bred people, and the time has come when steamship companies should recognize this fact. The size of the modern steamer is such that more space is accorded for stateroom accommodations than has been the case in the past, and there is now no reason, whatever may have been the case before, why, even on approximately the same basis of charges, the stateroom should not be temporarily the undivided possession of a single occupant. We imagine that in a few years more there will be just as many single staterooms on our passenger lines as there are single bedrooms in a great hotel.

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The organizations of machinery molders in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois have been in correspondence for some time on the subject of forming a district conference, similar to that existing in the east. The object is to establish a board which shall supervise the scale of wages and thus equalize the competition between firms in these states, which seem to form a trade district of their own. There is frequent complaint that firms that are unable to compete with other firms in this district on account of the difference in wages, and it is to correct this inequality and at the same time secure as favorable conditions for their employees as possible, that the proposed board is sought to be established.

The labor department of the British Board of Trade has compiled some interesting figures as to trades disputes in 1896. There was 1,067 of which 776, involving 158,000 persons, occurred in England and Wales; 188, involving 26,800 persons, in Scotland, and 82, involving 14,000 persons, in Ireland. The number of disputes was greater in 1896, though fewer persons were involved in any of the seven preceding years. The proportion of the workpeople who were entirely successful in attaining their demands in 1896 was greater than either of the two preceding years, being 38 per cent; in 1895 it was 34 per cent, and in 1894 34.4 per cent unsuccessful. In this connection a statement is given that during the month of February changes in rates of wages affecting nearly 50,000 were reported, of whom all except 300 received increases, the advance averaging 15 id per head per week.

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