

# The Dominion Bank

Capital, Paid Up, \$3,900,000.00  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, \$5,000,000.00

A General Banking Business Transacted

Special Attention Given to Savings Accounts

C. A. ROSS, Manager.

LONDON BRANCH: CORNER TALBOT and DUNDAS STS.

## Telegraph Notes

Mr. Harry Maw, graduate of the London College of Telegraphy, has been placed in a position with the G. T. R. at St. George.

Mr. Albert Herrich, also a graduate, has been placed at Point Edward.

Mr. John Wilson will receive an appointment with the G. T. R. within the next few days.

Mr. John McLeod prefers the C. P. R., and will receive an appointment shortly.

In each case it took these young men a trifle less than six months to complete their course, at an expense of \$50, and they are then placed in a position where the salary earned enables them to replace their money in an exceptionally short time.

This school is without doubt giving the young men and young women an excellent opportunity to secure a high-salaried profession. There is a big demand for operators like students, and we feel quite confident in placing every graduate.

The school is open night and day the year round. No delay for summer holidays. Spring terms opens April 21, Tuesday after Easter.

## CROWDED MARKET SYRUP FEATURE

### LOCAL MARKET.

The market today was a large one and it would have been a difficult matter to find room for any more vehicles, such was the crowded condition of the square. Business was not as brisk as on last Saturday, and the feature of the market was the large amount of maple syrup that was offered. There was not much change in prices from those paid here during the week.

Grain—Oats were in good demand and prices firm at \$1.55 to \$1.59 per cwt. Barley sold at \$1.35 per cwt. Wheat 95c per bushel.

Hay and straw—Several loads of hay were marketed, which sold at \$15 per ton, and one load of straw was sold at \$7.50 per ton.

Butter and Eggs—Butter sold at 29c to 30c for choice crocks, and 30c to 31c per pound for rolls. Eggs were firm at 15c to 16c per dozen by the crate.

Vegetables and Roots—Potatoes were in large supply, and the demand was good at 55c to 60c per bag wholesale, \$1 to \$1.10 per bag for a single bag. Rhubarb sold at 80c to \$1 per dozen. Lettuce, radishes and green onions, 35c per dozen. Turnips, 40c per bag. Parsnips, 50c per bushel. Cucumbers, \$1.25 per dozen. Onions, 90c per bushel, or \$1.35 per bag.

Poultry—Poultry firm and the supply was large. Turkeys sold at 17c to 19c per pound. Dressed ducks, 10c to 11c; alive, 11c per pound. Hens, 10c to 11c per pound. Old fowl, 10c to 11c per pound.

Dressed Hogs—Prices were higher and there was a large number offered. Sales were made at \$8, \$8.15 and \$8.25 per cwt, more selling at the higher price.

Prices for live hogs for Monday's shipment will be \$5.75 per cwt. Small pigs sold at \$5 to \$8 per pair for pigs six weeks to three months old.

Maple Syrup—There was a large supply and this time was the feature of the market. Sales were made at \$1.10 to \$1.25 per gallon, not many sales at the higher figure.

Butchers' Meats—Beef sold at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt. Veal, \$5 to \$6 per cwt. The latter prices are for lamb scarce at 12c per pound by the carcass.

### ENGLISH MARKET.

Liverpool, April 4.—Wheat—Spot, dull; No. 2 red winter, 48s 6d; No. 3, 48s 6d; steady; May, 7s; July, 7s 10d; September, 7s 10d.

Corn—Spot, prime mixed American, new, quiet, 4s 4d; old, 4s 4d; firm, 4s 4d. Putters dull, May, 5s 5d; July, 5s 5d; September, 5s 5d.

Cheese—American cheddar white firm, 6s; do, colored firm, 6s; Canadian cheddar white firm, 6s; do, colored firm, 6s.

Flour—Winter patents quiet, 2s 8d; Hops in London—Pacific coast dull, 6s to 8s.

Beef—Extra India mess strong, 55s; Pork—Prime western quiet, 55s; Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16s; Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30s; Bacon—Short ribs, 16 to 18s; Bacon—Clear middles, light, 25 to 30s; Bacon—Clear middles, dark, 25 to 30s; Bacon—Clear bellies, 14 to 16s; Bacon—Clear bellies, square, 11 to 13s; Bacon—Clear bellies, round, 11 to 13s; Bacon—Clear bellies, square, 11 to 13s; Bacon—Clear bellies, round, 11 to 13s.

Lard—Prime western, in tins, steady, 4s; American refined, in tins, firm, 4s; Tallow—Prime city, 2s 8d; Australia (in London) firm, 3s; Turpentine—Refined quiet, 2s 6d; Rosin—Common steady, 2s 10d; Petroleum—Refined quiet, 2s 10d; Linseed Oil—Quiet, 2s.

### DAIRY MARKETS.

Chicago, Ill., April 3.—Butter—Steady; creameries, 22c to 23c; dairies, 20c to 22c. Cheese—Steady, 22c to 23c.

New York, April 3.—Butter—Steady; receipts, 2,000 packages; creamery specials, 19c; extras, 30c; thirds to fourths, 21c to 22c; process, common to specials, 16c to 17c.

Cheese—Easy; receipts, 2,700 boxes; full cream, specials, 16c; extra full cream, small white, fancy, 14c; do, colored, 14c; do, large colored, fancy, 14c; do, good to prime, 14c to 14 1/2c; do, winter-made, 14c to 14 1/2c; do, common to fair, 13c to 14c.

### HIDES, TALLOW, WOOL.

Toronto, April 3.—Hides—Ruling prices here are: Inspected steers and cows, No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 34c; No. 3, 33c; do, country hides, 32c to 40c; calfskins, 10c; veal skins, 6c to 7c; sheepskins, 70c to 80c; Horsehair—25c.

Tallow—Henderson, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c.

### HAY MARKET.

Toronto, April 3.—Baled Straw—Dull, at \$5 to \$6 per ton.

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### PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, April 3.—Wheat prices are easy, but there is very little pressure to sell. Bids are beginning to move more freely.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, \$1.20;

## RILEY GRANNAN'S LAST PLUNGE

Famous Bookmaker Dies at Rawhide, Nevada, Following a Long Illness.

Rawhide, Nev., April 4.—Riley Grannan, a sporting man, died here yesterday after a long illness. Grannan was one of the best known race track bookmakers in the United States. He was the son of a tailor and when 17 drifted to New Orleans. Here he attracted the attention of a bookmaker named Botay, who was the first to introduce the form table, which shows the different positions held by horses from start to finish. Grannan was in the employ of Botay a short time when he met Ed. Appleton, of Kentucky, one of the most prominent bookmakers and horsemen in the south in those days. Appleton gave Grannan enough money to start a book at the New Orleans track. He was successful from the first, and from New Orleans went to San Francisco. He had not been in California more than three months before he won almost \$100,000.

Grannan went to the east, and won many thousands, and lost them in endeavors to gain a larger fortune.

## GRAND VALLEY LINE WILL CROSS L. & P. S.

Notification Re Matter Was Sent To the City's Railway Board.

Merely routine business occupied the attention of No. 1 committee of the city council yesterday afternoon, there being little of importance to be discussed.

The request of City Auditor F. J. Jewell to have the form of the quarterly report changed in order to give the members more information, was dealt with. Ald. Ferguson thought it

Ald. Beattie pointed out that in former years these reports contained little information and were generally thrown away.

Ald. Ferguson moved that Auditor Jewell's suggestion be adopted. The motion carried.

City and County. A meeting of the joint committee of the city and county councils to arrange the details of a new agreement regarding the maintenance of the county jail, will be arranged by Ald. Beattie.

The Trades and Labor Council were asking a grant for the Labor Day celebration. The matter was laid over until the estimates are considered.

Radial Line. The proposed route of the Grand Valley Railroad came up for discussion. London's interest in the matter is the fact that the proposed road will cross the London and Port Stanley Railroad, coming into the city over the Southwestern Railway Company's line. A notice will be sent to the council when the act comes up before the railway committee.

Ald. Beattie pointed out that No. 1 committee had nothing to do with the matter, as it was a question for the London and Port Stanley Railway board. The city had not been notified of any meeting, and he advised that the map and communication be sent to the London and Port Stanley board.

On motion of Ald. Ferguson this was recommended to be done.

List of Lunatics. Inspector McCallum prepared a list of lunatics chargeable to the city. Many of them were objected to, owing to the fact that they had not resided here twelve months. The revised list was recommended to be sent to the Provincial Secretary.

Those present were Ald. Beattie, chairman, Ald. Parsons, Ald. Ferguson and Secretary Pope.

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## A DIRECT LINE CANADA TO FRANCE

Commons Passes Resolution Granting a Subsidy

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Announces That Judge Cassels Has Consented to Act.

Ottawa, April 3.—The House spent most of the session today in discussing a resolution moved by Hon. Mr. Brodeur, empowering the Government to subsidize a direct steamship service between Canada and France. The amount of the subsidy stated in the resolution was \$100,000, but the Minister of Marine and Fisheries intimated that it was the intention to increase it to \$200,000, if the requirements of the service demanded it. Mr. Monk wanted the Government to control freight rates, and moved an amendment to that effect, but this he subsequently withdrew, and the resolution was adopted, the necessary bill being afterwards introduced by the Minister. The House then passed a bill regulating the sale of proprietary and patent medicines.

Consents to Act. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, replying to Mr. Borden, said he had received a letter from Mr. Justice Cassels, in which in substance that gentleman said he would consent to act as royal commissioner in respect to the charges made by the civil service commission as to the marine and fisheries department officials, on two conditions. These were, that no extra remuneration should be given him, and, secondly, that the work should not be allowed to interfere with his duties as judge of the exchequer court. The Prime Minister said he would bring down the correspondence on Monday next.

Mr. Borden then moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing the following: Urgent and public importance of having printed copies of the report of the royal commission on the civil service placed immediately in the hands of members of this House, and the still greater importance of effective action by the Government and Parliament to redress the defects and abuses disclosed by that report.

Speaking to this, Mr. Borden criticized the Government because the report of the civil service commission had not yet been printed and distributed. The whole could not, he said, be any longer than an ordinary Hansard report laid on the desks of members every day and containing a full report of the previous day's speeches and proceedings. The Government should have made every effort to expedite the printing and distribution of the report in the earliest possible moment. The Opposition leader, continuing, quoted from a number of authorities in order to substantiate his argument that the abuses disclosed by the report were not only affecting one particular department of the minister of the department, but the whole Government as well, and that the latter were responsible. He protested against what he said was an attempt at disassociation from the charges by members of the Government. The Government having decided that the original commission should not continue the investigation, they could not have made a wiser selection than Mr. Justice Cassels, to whom he maintained that the civil service commission should have been itself entrusted with the further investigation which should be extended to other departments.

The Premier's Reply. Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that, when some time ago, Mr. Maclean, of Lunenburg, proposed a new rule requiring that at least two days' notice be given of matters to be brought up in the formal orders, and, like this, would involve discussion, Mr. Borden had stated that it was not necessary; it was sufficient to rely upon the courtesy extended by one side to another. The leader of the Opposition, with respect to the printing of the report, he did not think Mr. Borden's remarks to the point. The report had been sent to the King's printer without loss of time. The appendices forming part of it were being voluminously and it was no doubt, that had caused the delay, which had not been of great moment. On the question raised by the leader of the Opposition as to the responsibility of the Administration for the condition of things referred to in the commission's report, he pointed out that the desire to ascertain the true conditions, so that they might be dealt with, was the very reason for the appointment of the commission.

If he understood his honorable friend right, that gentleman laid down the principle that the Government were responsible for everything that took place. Would his honorable friends seriously contend that this was to be applied where the Government took action to stop abuses or correct them? The limit and extent of the responsibility of a Government was to see that the business of the country was properly discharged. Did it follow that if an official or a minister failed to do his duty, or was delinquent in regard to it, that the Government were to be condemned, absolutely and collectively, for the failure? The Government would be responsible, if when they knew of or were informed of wrongdoing or delinquencies, they failed to take the necessary steps to correct them; as an example, in 1891—and he was sorry to have to bring up the matter—not an officer or a deputy minister, but a member of the then Government was accused on the floor of the House by a member of these, of the House, of being guilty of being guilty of certain delinquencies, to that extent the Government were responsible, but the limit of their responsibility and the discharge of their

duty was when they dealt with that man and he was forced out of the Government. If that man had been defended by the Government, then the whole Government would have been as responsible as the Minister himself, but the public duty of the Government was discharged the moment it was shown that he was no longer a member of the Government. This was laid down, too, he noted, in England in a case dealt with in the House of Commons in 1896 by Sir Charles Wood. Proceeding, the Prime Minister said the Government were to stop the chaos he had cited, adopting a very proper course in dealing with the charges made by the commission against the marine and fisheries department officials without giving any names. He quoted from the speech by Mr. Foster, delivered in the House last week, in support of his view of the correctness of the Government's attitude. The commission, he continued, had complained of two things, the efficiency and the honesty of the officials. The former it was the duty of the minister of the department to deal with, but the question of dishonesty and lack of conscience which had been alleged was one on which another investigation should be taken, and that was what the Government had decided on. Sir Wilfrid said, in dealing with the argument that the civil service commission should be entrusted with the further investigation, that the members of that commission had by their acts said this was inadvisable. Their powers were not exhausted until they made their report. They might have gone on beyond the point which they had stopped, but they chose to stop where they did and make their report, thus practically saying they did not want to investigate the matter further. It had, therefore, not seemed fair that they should be asked to go beyond where they had decided for themselves to stop. That was why Mr. Justice Cassels had been selected, and he was glad that Mr. Borden agreed with the Government as to the wisdom of that selection. They would have from him a measure of investigation that would give to the country the true condition of affairs without fear or favor, and that was what the Government were looking for when they appointed the commission. "It does not matter to us," he concluded, "whether the blow may fall. But in the discharge of the duty which we owe to the people of this country we want the whole truth; we will have the whole truth and nothing but the truth." (Loud and prolonged Liberal cheers.)

Hon. John Haggart supported the views of Mr. Borden, and the latter briefly replied to the Premier, maintaining the correctness of his attitude.

COAT WAS FOUND IN MILL POND

Dr. Wood, coroner, Mount Brydges, stated to The Advertiser today that on the 1st of April, a coat had been found in the millpond at Delaware, which some people think was the property of the late Harry Bartlett.

The coat is a blue waterproof, with a checked lining and a velvet collar. The doctor is now seeking a description of all the clothes worn by Bartlett, so that the garment may be identified if it belonged to the murdered Englishman.

Some are of the opinion that the coat was placed in the pond for a joke, and the authorities are very chary about accepting it as a piece of evidence.

OSTEOPATHY.

DR. WHITE, GRADUATE LOS ANGELES College of Osteopathy, member Ontario and American Osteopathic Associations. Acute and chronic diseases. Telephone 328. Office, 212 Dundas street.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 654 Richmond street. Phone 374.

ARCHITECTS.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT—SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

E. WRIGHT, F. I. A. S., LONDON, England. Established 1882. Architect and surveyor. 461 Dufferin avenue.

REMOVAL—GEORGE CRADDOCK, ARCHITECT—461 Talbot.

WILLIAM C. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—second floor, Masonic Temple. Phone 1557.

J. LEWIS THOMAS, ARCHITECT and civil engineer, 374 Central avenue, late of Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Phone 2220, London; 652, St. Thomas.

W. FLETCHER SHEPHERD, ARCHITECT—Dufferin Block (late Toronto). Phone 966.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STORY AND HALF BRICK veneer house, at 1033 1/2 Talbot street. Apply at same, or R. Hill, 189 Dundas.

FARM FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES, near Toronto, 12 miles from city, 12 frame house and barn, half-acre strawberries, 14 miles from Lobo village. Apply William Jardine, Lobo P. O. 13n.

FOR QUICK SALE—FINE SOLID brick and stone two-story, 21 James street, near Richmond; 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c., furnace, two verandas, front and back stairs, request. Open every afternoon and evening. Cutting School, 28 Dundas street.

DERMATOLOGY.

MISS BEATTIE, GRADUATE GRAHAM Dermatology School, Chicago—Superficial hair, moles, warts, permanently removed. Chloroform and anaesthesia. Room 214, Masonic Temple.

BUTLER'S 225 DUNDAS—HAIR goods, hairdressing, face and scalp treatment. Superficial hair removed.

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CUTTING AND DESIGNING TAUGHT by most improved modern method. References on request. Open every afternoon and evening. Cutting School, 28 Dundas street.

HELP WANTED.

POSITIONS ARE CERTAIN—SIX young men and two young ladies placed in positions of waiters and more positions waiting, specialty advanced college work; terms easy. London College Telegraphy, London. Office ext. 607-c.

PERSONAL.

CARL & ROLLIN, TRUTHFUL, RELIABLE—convincing clairvoyants, foretell your future for dime, stamp and birthdate. 460 North Clark street, Chicago.

STOCK BROKERS.

FOR SALE—HURON and ERIE LOAN Company's shares. John Wright, stock broker, 47 Richmond street, London. Ont. Phone 88.



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Through the co-operation of the Bank much of the worry that falls upon a secretary's shoulders may be avoided.

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854 The Home Bank of Canada

London Office 394 Richmond St.

Full Compound Interest paid four times a year on Savings Accounts

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MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES

Robert and Sangster, real estate brokers, Room 101, Masonic Temple.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES on real estate. Macpherson & Perrin, 61 Dundas street.

PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 on real estate security; sums to suit; no commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 93 Dundas.

PRIVATE FUNDS TO LOAN—LOWEST rates. Buchner & Gunn, corner Talbot and Carling.

MONEY TO LOAN—LOWEST RATES; no commission; easy terms of payment. Call on or write to Mr. H. Bartlett, barrister, etc., 59 Dundas street.

LEGAL COUNSEL.

J. W. G. WINNETT, BARRISTER, ETC., 1814 Talbot street. Money to loan. Marriage licenses.

W. H. BARTRAM, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc. Office, 99 Dundas street.

MACPHERSON & PERRIN, BARRISTERS, solicitors. Money to loan. Robinson Hall Chambers.

J. M. McGOVEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, Robinson Hall Chambers. Money to loan.

BUCHNER & GUNN, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Talbot and Carling. Phone 60. Money to loan. U. A. Buchner; J. M. Gunn, B. A.

TENNENT & CAMPBELL, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Money to loan, lowest rates. 78 Dundas.

A. GREENLEES, BARRISTER, ETC., Carling block, Richmond street. Private funds to loan. Richmond and King. Thomas J. Murphy.

CRONIN & BETTS & COLEBRIDGE, barristers, etc. Huron and Erie building. Private funds to lend. Lowest rates.

T. H. LUSCOMBE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, 45 Talbot street. N. Carling block. Money at lowest rates.

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STUART & SCANDRETT, BARRISTERS, etc., 88 Dundas. Money to loan. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; T. W. Scandrett.

GIBBONS, HARPER & GIBBONS, BARRISTERS, etc., corner Richmond and Carling, corner Richmond and King. Thomas H. Purdon, K.C.; Alexander Purdon.

J. F. FAULDS, BARRISTER, ETC., Robinson Hall Chambers.

PURDON & PURDON, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King. Thomas H. Purdon, K.C.; Alexander Purdon.

JARVIS & VINING, BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.