

London Advertiser

Honesty, purity of tone, circulation, and the confidence of its readers. These are characteristics that give a newspaper that quality that shrewd advertisers seek. The "Advertiser" is such a paper.

THE ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAY AT LAST.

It is some four years since negotiations were set on foot for the conversion of London's horse-car street railway system into an electrical system. Why nothing was effected earlier it is not necessary at this time to recall.

Mayor Little and the City Council of 1895 have settled the matter, and satisfactorily, within four months, but it has been four months of energy and self-sacrifice, combined with the exercise of ability of no common order.

The agreements are now practically completed. The work of electrifying the lines will be at once vigorously proceeded with.

Under the circumstances, the city has made a good bargain; while the Street Railway Company has secured the ratification, under the new conditions of an electrical age, of an exceedingly valuable franchise.

It must be remembered that the city was handicapped by the foolish fifty-years charter given to the Street Railway Company. Twenty years of that period have now passed away, with thirty years yet to run.

The agreement provides for important present and progressive additions to the mileage.

The agreement provides for full and frequent service up to 11 p.m.

The agreement provides for 7 ordinary tickets for 25 cents, without additional charge for transfers. Between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 8 a.m., and between 5 p.m. and 6:30 p.m., 9 tickets for 25 cents. Liberal conditions for children.

No Sunday street cars.

The electric service will be extended to our Down River Park at Springbank (the waterworks terminus), affording in summer a delightful open-car ride for several miles past hill and dale, meadow and winding stream; ending up at Springbank, one of the most picturesque summer spots in Canada.

Too much credit for the happy settlement now effected cannot be given to Mayor Little, who has given freely of his time and means and unsurpassed business talent and tactical resource to the work in hand. That Mr. Little has been at the head of London's municipal affairs in the year 1895 is now admitted on all hands to be a matter of congratulation.

Ald. John W. Jones and No. 1 Committee deserve only words of praise for their able and indefatigable efforts.

To the City Solicitor, Mr. Meredith, commendation is due for the ability and civic zeal manifested throughout the negotiations.

And now, though it might as well have been a year or two earlier, London enters upon its electrical era. That the capital of Western Ontario will respond to the new impetus, those who have watched her past progress will not doubt.

We may be Gentile or Jew, Protestant or Catholic, Whig or Tory, but we are all in common citizens of no mean city, and united in a desire to make London more fair, more happy, more prosperous.

POPULAR RECAPITULATION OF WHAT THE AGREEMENT ACCOMPLISHES.

The council for 1896 organized on Jan. 21.

The street railway offer was submitted on Feb. 4.

No. 1 committee reported first on Feb. 25, and for the second time on March 11.

The papers were sent to the City Council on March 12.

The railway law was submitted to the street railway solicitors on April 4.

The first reading in council occurred on April 6.

The third reading in council occurred on May 21.

The company are to pave all their track allowances (viz., eighteen inches outside of the outer rails of the tracks) whenever the City Council lays down a permanent pavement, and on graveled or macadamized streets they make up their own track allowances, conforming to such grade as may be given by the engineer, and in addition furnish 1,200 cords of gravel at their own expense, to be used on the streets outside of the track allowances.

They are responsible for any damages to water pipes and electric light, telephone and all other wires.

Cars are to be similar to those used on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, and must be improved from time to time in accordance with the improvements on the best equipped lines.

The company are to lay down one mile of new track for every 2,000 people

added to the population in excess of 35,000, the new track to be laid wherever the council may direct.

Cars are to run from 6 a.m. until 11 p.m., at such intervals as the council may direct. The council also controls the speed, and may by a two-thirds vote change the routes.

Tickets, 7 for 25 cents, and 9 for 25 cents for one and a half hours' morning and evening. Free transfers in all the city. Children under 5 years, free; between 5 and 12 years, 3 cents, or two tickets for 5 cents.

Police in uniform, firemen in uniform, going to or returning from a fire, health and water inspectors, and detectives wearing badges ride free.

The men to work only ten hours per day, and as far as practicable only residents of London to be employed.

Iron poles to be used on Dundas street from Ridout to Wellington, and on Richmond from the G. T. R. to Central avenue. Wooden poles, dressed and painted, elsewhere.

Now to be removed by the company from curb to curb on any two miles of street selected by the council and from all the track allowances on the remaining streets.

Bridges—No rights on Oxford or Blackfriars. Separate side bridges on Dundas and York streets. Separate side bridges or new superstructures, with 25-foot roadways, with the railway part closed off from the regular traffic, to be erected at Ridout and Wellington streets. Thus all city bridges are kept clear and open.

The cars of all radial roads coming to the city must be taken by the company at the city limits and forwarded to any part of the city where the radial road may have a station.

The city can take over the whole road at the end of the term and pay for only the property necessary to the working of the railway. Price to be fixed by arbitration.

Proper penalties are provided for the infringement of regulations, so that the company cannot avoid keeping the rules.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

The Restoration of Both to Health Brings Joy to an Aylmer, Que., Home.

If there is any section in this great Dominion in which the curative powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not been proved, it must be uninhabited, from all sections come the strongest endorsements from people in all ranks of society, and it is safe to assume that the discovery of this medicine has been of incalculable benefit to suffering humanity. Many in Aylmer and vicinity have kind words to speak in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and among them is Mrs. Ingles, wife of Mr. W. J. Ingles, the well-known grocer. To a reporter Mr. Ingles gave the following particulars of his wife's cure. For a long time she suffered severely from pains in the back and kidney trouble, and was much weakened and run down. Having read much concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills it was determined to give them a trial, and after the use of a few boxes Mrs. Ingles was completely cured. A couple of physicians who had known the condition of her health inquired what she had taken that improved her appearance and health so much. Being told that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills both frankly admitted that she could not have found anything better. Mr. Ingles also stated that his daughter, a young lady of 17, had been troubled a great deal for the past couple of years with weakness, headaches and troubles incident to girlhood. She was very pale, easily fatigued, and troubled with frequent headaches. After using several bottles of Pink Pills, the color returned to her cheeks and she rapidly regained her former strength, and now there is no healthier girl in the town. Several months have elapsed since she discontinued the use of the pills, and there has been no indication of any return of the trouble. Mr. Ingles says they always keep Pink Pills in the house in case of need, and think everyone else would do well to follow the example.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make pure rich blood, drive out disease, and are when other medicines fail. They are sold by all dealers, but only in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full name—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Promptly refuse all imitations and substitutes—only the genuine Pink Pills can make you well.

Mr. Cornelius Sullivan, harbor master at Quebec, died on Monday night, aged 75 years.

The will of the late Mr. Wm. Sexton, ex-M.P.P., was entered for probate at Hamilton on Tuesday. The estate is valued at \$63,243.

Bradstreet's reports the following assignments: George M. Winn, printer and publisher, Amherstburg; T. Allan, general store, Duart; Campbell & Hutchinson, general store, Hawke. The Most Rev. James V. Cleary, Archbishop of Kingston, was presented with an address in New York by the officers and trustees of the Irish National Federation of America. His grace's services to the cause of home rule were gratefully acknowledged.

IN LABOR'S FIELD.

Good News for Erie Railway Workmen—Full Time After an Interval of Two Years.

New York, May 21.—Business has improved to such an extent on the Erie lines that the receivers have felt justified in issuing an order for the resumption of work in the shops at Horrellville and some other points at full time. This order affects some 700 men who have been on short time for two years.

HORSEHOERS AS BIMETALISTS. MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—At the annual convention of the International Horseshoers' Association of the United States and Canada in session here today resolutions demanding recoinstitution of silver on a basis of 16 to 1 were adopted.

Worse Than Bullets

Fever Decimating the French Force in Madagascar.

Corea's Capital Reported to be in a Critical Condition.

Disastrous Fire in Russian Provinces—Over 500 Houses Burned—Election in West Edinburgh Ordered.

ELECTION IN WEST EDINBURGH. London, May 21.—In the Commons today Mr. Anstruthers' motion calling for a new election in West Edinburgh was approved.

ALL DROWNED. London, May 21.—The schooner Louise, from Danzig, for Stirling, which was capsized during a gale on May 17, off Hume Island, has been towed into the harbor. There is no trace of her crew, who were undoubtedly drowned.

CHINA ABANDONS FORMOSA. London, May 21.—The Pall Mall Gazette publishes a dispatch from Peking stating that an imperial decree has been issued recalling from Formosa the Governor and all other Chinese officials, civil and military.

THE DISSOLUTION SCARE. London, May 21.—The Westminster Gazette in an article on the dissolution scare says the panic in the lobby is not shared by the Ministers, who have decided that unless they are defeated upon a vital issue, Parliament will not be dissolved this session.

MORE DEADLY THAN BULLETS. Paris, May 21.—Dispatches received by mail from Madagascar say that fever is making fearful ravages among the French troops, especially those who spent the rainy season on the coast. As an instance of the prevalence of the disease it is shown that of one company of soldiers 150 strong, only 40 men are available for duty.

OVER 500 HOUSES BURNED. London, May 21.—The Evening Standard publishes a St. Petersburg dispatch saying that several large fires are reported in the provinces. At Koubur, in the Government of Grodno, 200 houses were burned and three persons perished. In the village of Dubinsky, the Government building and 250 houses were destroyed. In Mukshany, in the Province of Penza, 90 houses were burned.

CRISIS AT THE COREAN CAPITAL. London, May 21.—A dispatch from Seoul to the Globe says that affairs in the Korean capital are in a critical condition. The Prime Minister has resigned, and the Minister of the Interior has resigned. The assistance of foreign diplomats in administering affairs and preserving order. The police surrounded the residence of the king's father, Tai Man Keun, for the night, and the leader of the anti-Japanese party, and entrance or exit from the residence is forbidden.

SHAKING AGAIN. Rome, May 21.—The town of Spoleto, about 60 miles from this city, was shaken by a violent earthquake this evening. The railway station was partly destroyed, and crevasses were made in the walls in many of the houses, and in a portion of the walls of the prison. The inhabitants were panic stricken, and even after the first excitement had subsided they were afraid to return to their homes, and passed the night in the streets. A great shock was felt in Terni and Polignone, but no damage was done in either town.

TAYLOR'S SENTENCE. London, May 21.—Taylor's sentence was delayed until a verdict should be reached in the trial of Wilde, which will begin tomorrow.

The Marquis of Queensberry met his son Lord Alfred Douglas in Piccadilly shortly after the conclusion of the Taylor trial, and the two men were engaged in a quarrel which rapidly reached the point of blows when the police broke through the large crowd which had collected and stopped the row. Lord Queensberry and his son were arrested and taken to the Vine street police station followed by a mob, but after a short detention the father and son were released.

Another report has it that the marquis and Lord Alfred fought in the streets with sticks and staves, the son getting the worst of it, showing several contusions in the face. The marquis upon leaving the police station showed traces of having been engaged in an affray. He was cheered by the crowd until he drove off in a cab.

WILDE ON TRIAL. London, May 22.—The second trial of Oscar Wilde began in the Central Criminal Court, Old Bailey, this morning. Wilde was accompanied by but one of his sureties, Rev. Stuart Headland. Wilde looked pale and haggard, evidently being greatly affected by the result of the trial of Taylor yesterday.

Sir Frank Lockwood, Q.C., M.P., conducted the prosecution. The alleged offenses charged against Wilde, he said, occurred between February, 1891, and October, 1893.

Wilde became indisposed while the witness Shelley was being examined, and was obliged to temporarily leave the dock. The proceedings were resumed in a few minutes.

A "NOBLE" FAMILY. London, May 22.—Yesterday's report that the Marquis of Queensberry and his son Lord Alfred Douglas were engaged in a fight in Piccadilly was erroneous in regard to the younger participant in the affair. It was the Marquis's elder son, Lord Douglas of Hawick, who was his antagonist. Both were arraigned in the Marlborough street police court this morning and placed in the dock together to answer a charge of disorderly conduct and fighting on the street. The marquis said his son was the aggressor, having first assaulted him, and that he only struck back in self defense. Lord Douglas of Hawick said he merely insisted upon his father's assurance that he would cease writing letters to his (Hawick's) wife, reviling her husband.

Both the marquis and his son were bound in sureties of £500 each to keep the peace for six months.

The marquis, who wore a fresh boutonniere, and presented a very jaunty appearance, admitted that he had offered to fight his son, Lord Douglas of Hawick, anywhere or at any time for £10,000. Lord Douglas showed a very black eye as the result of his encounter with his father, but the latter did not show a mark. The crowd cheered the marquis as he drove away in a cab, and as energetically hissed and hooted Lord Douglas. The marquis went directly from the Marlborough street police court to the Old Bailey court, where he was an attentive listener to the trial of Oscar Wilde.

CITIZENS ARE PLEASED.

The Passage of the Electric Bylaw an Absorbing Topic

OF DISCUSSION ON THE CITY STREETS—How the Bylaw Was Signed—The Agreement Yet to Be Executed.

The absorbing topic of conversation on the streets today was the final passage of the street railway bylaw. And everywhere a sense of satisfaction was displayed. Citizens have had such a surfeit of electrical railway wrangles and disputes for the last three or four years that to have something definite and tangible to discuss was a pleasing innovation. As stated in this morning's "Advertiser," the bylaw was signed last night. This afternoon or evening it is expected that the agreement will be executed in legal form, and will receive on behalf of the company the signatures of President Everett, and on behalf of the city that of Mayor Little. The signing of the bylaw is the principal thing, the execution of the agreement being a legal formality in which the different parties to the transaction agree to abide by the conditions of the bylaw, a copy of which is attached to it.

After the council meeting Manager Carr went off to telephone to Mr. Everett, and the mayor, city solicitor and city clerk locked themselves in the city clerk's office to be safe from interruption while the copies of the bylaw which are to be preserved were scanned line by line to see that there were no errors. Then three copies of the bylaw were signed, and each page initialed as well. One copy remains as the bylaw in the clerk's office, while the other two become part of the agreement.

After telephoning to Mr. Everett Manager Carr secured several copies of the franchise and sent them off to Detroit, so that Messrs. Everett, Break and Moore could read them while coming up on the train today.

Mr. Carr was always sanguine that London would have an electric road in the near future.

"Don't you hear the rumble of the electric cars ringing in your ears?" he asked of the "Advertiser" man not long ago.

The latter was obliged to confess that he did not.

"Well, I do," he answered, "and I have heard the sound for this last three years."

Already representatives of electric supply manufacturers are beginning to call on Manager Carr endeavoring to secure orders.

Live News in a Line.

"Gail Hamilton," Miss Dodge, is gradually sinking.

It is stated that Oliver H. P. Belmont and Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt are married, and have been for over a month.

The Court of Appeals of New York has ordered that Dr. Buchanan be brought before the court on Monday next for re-sentence for the murder of his wife.

J. B. Koetting, ex-cashier of the South Side Savings Bank, Milwaukee, Wis., was sentenced on Tuesday to five years in State Prison.

Koetting squandered the depositors' money in wheat deals. The bank cannot pay 20 cents on the dollar.

NEW YORK SWEAT SHOPS.

(New York Christian Work.)

No legislative investigation has disclosed more surprising, we may say appalling, things than the sweat shop investigation. It appears that the law prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age is ruthlessly violated; that the system of certification by notaries public to prevent the employment of children under fourteen in factories and deadly sweat shops, is defeated by barroom notaries, appointed through the sinister influence of a corrupt civil justice, that women are required to work from five o'clock in the morning until midnight, nineteen hours a day, in order to earn the pitiful sum of thirty cents, the conditions under which they labor being such as the laws prohibit, and which hasten the fatal end that the long hours of severe toil are sure to bring; and finally that women are forced to a choice between slow starvation under wearisome toil and a life of shame, with small blame if they select the latter. Such a revelation is enough to draw tears from him; it ought to move the most obdurate legislator into something. Certainly it is clear that the agents proposed by labor organizations and appointed because it is assumed that they have the most direct interest, have proved to be perfidious. It is time now to take all this large matter out of their hands, and to appoint as the agents for the enforcement of every statute bearing on child and female labor, high-minded, conscientious men, who are concerned less about the salary than about the welfare of the helpless who suffer under the selfishness of pitiless employers.

Steamers Arrived.

May 21. At From
Lahador Liverpool Montreal
Austrian Isle of Wight Montreal
Montreal Bow's Head Montreal
Glasgow New York Glasgow
State California Glasgow New York
Persia Glasgow New York

Servants

Are Easily Secured

By a want ad. in THE ADVERTISER.

15 words three times

Cheap and sure results. See next page.

KINGSMILL'S

Blouse Silks.

At 25c—16 different colorings, 22 inch China Silks.
At 35c—38 different colorings, 22 inch Bengelines.
At 45c—12 different effects in Pin Check Surahs.
At 50c—38 different colorings, 23 inch China Silks.
At 55c—12 different effects in Dainty Stripes, 24 inch wide.

Wool Dress Goods.

Dress Goods lead in merchandise and mark the advance in a great business like ours. To reach our high standard requires a knowledge of goods, and all the producing processes from the sheep's back to the perfect and beautiful fabric. Our buying has covered the world's greatest markets for the newest and best. Our Dress Goods' Counters are overflowing with a stock unrivalled in the Dominion; the largest, the rarest, the most varied. This season's styles of dress goods are largely new. Novelties are in greatest varieties of weaves; all show the talent and artistic taste of the designer.

A FEW SPECIALS

42 inch All Wool French Debeige, 18c, worth 25c.
44 inch All Wool Cloth Suitings, 35c, worth 50c.
46 inch All Wool French Serge Suitings, 38c, worth 50c.
45 inch All Wool French Crepon, special value at 56c, all colors.

Dress Cottons.

A triumphal May for them, far outstripping even warm April. So many and so lovely cotton beauties were never before arrayed upon one counter in this vicinity. Looms never yielded, nor dyers' art never pictured their superiors. Some of the daintiest of the dainty are said to be here in vastly greater variety than any other house in London, at prices within the reach of all.

Ginghams, Plaids, Chambrays, Crinkles, Babbette, Tufted Chambrays, Printed Organdies, French Satenees, Printed Drills, American Ducks, Printed Marseilles, Dress Linens.

Laces.

Do you want anything in this line? If so, we have it. We must have, for here is an almost limitless stock. Over 7,000 yards in one lot, and nearly 9,000 in another. Can't you grasp the range of prices, patterns and quality this affords all buyers.

Valenciennes, cream and white, 2c, 3c, 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12½c.
Oriental Laces, cream and white, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c to 40c.
Irish Point, cream and white, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c to 60c.
Real Silk, 20c, 30c, 40c to 75c.
Lace Torchon Lace, 3c, 5c, 7c, 9c, 10c to 40c.
Black Maltese Lace, 25c, 38c, 50c, 60c to 75c to \$1.10.
Black Chantilly Lace, 10c, 15c, 18c, 20c to \$1.40.
Black Spanish Lace, 10c, 15c, 18c, 20c to \$1.75.
Black Soutache Lace, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c to \$1.75.
Black Spanish Flouncing, 42 inch, \$1 to \$2.25.
Black Chantilly Flouncing, 42 inch, \$1 to \$3.50.

The laces here may each one have your confidence; every one is modern, newest in design and especially low in price.

Carpets.

Wherever the best Carpets of the best makers can be found we make our selections. A stock that is always ample in every department. No difficulty in choice can possibly occur. The finest WILTONS, BRUSSELS of the best makes, TAPESTRIES, WOOLS, UNIONS, HEMPS, MATTINGS, Linoleums, Oilcloths, and all sorts of floor covering just as you would have them. Correct in style, quality and price.

TWO SPECIALS.

78 pieces full 1 and 5 frame, extra quality

English Brussels

with or without borders, for the balance of this month at

85c yd.

Worth \$1.10.

90 pieces

English Tapestry Carpets

with or without borders, at

50c yd.

worth 65c.

Men's Clothing TO ORDER.

Skillful cutting, careful making and intelligent overlooking from the cloth to the customer—these are among the causes for the steady growth of our merchant tailoring business. Unequalled values in choicest cloths also help.

Table Linen.

No need to tell of more than here and there a thing to show how wonderfully low prices are all through the linen stock.

At 48c—65 inch Heavy Linen Damask, full bleached.
At 70c—68-inch Extra Fine Pure Irish Damask, full bleached, assortment of patterns.
At 69c—72-inch Pure Irish Unbleached Double Damask, extra heavy quality.
At 25c—58 Bleached Tray Cloths.
At 35c—18-inch Drawn Work Fine Damask Tray cloths.
At 68c—4x4 Double Damask Tea Cloths, worth 95c.

Millinery.

We've been using all diligence to make the selling force and the working force big enough to show the appreciation we feel for the ever-increasing business you're bringing us. Such millinery selling is entirely without precedent—and so were the preparations we'd made, or you'd have been disappointed. No touch of foreign style is lacking—no dearth of ready-made headgear from the foremost milliners of the world—at home and abroad. Shall the Summer Bonnet be from the hundreds and hundreds now ready, or shall we make it your notion? Perhaps you'd be interested in knowing that you can get a French Pattern Hat at one-half the price they were a week ago. Only 30 left. Some very special lines in Untrimmed Hats too.

Parasols.

Having imported this season, in addition to our usual stock of black and colored durable Silk Parasols, a case of French novelties, containing most elaborate coverings in brocade and lace combinations, with handles of unique design, we ask our lady friends to see them. Our prices for these goods range from \$2 to \$10, and are only about one-half the value in the leading American cities, where they are now in great demand. In the cheaper goods we have the finest line in the city, at the lowest prices. A special large range of Children's sunshades.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns and Publications

THE ONLY RELIABLE

Fashion Sheets Free at our Counters, or sent post-paid, 12 months for 12c.

Kingsmill's.

Dundas and Carling Streets,