# Thursday Bargains At Young's

## New Spring Suits, $15.00

New Spring Suits, the latest styles, the best workmanship that can be put into a garment, is represented here. The materials are tweed, in gray and tan and French Serges, in navy and black, in small women's sizes only, 34 and 36 bust. On sale Thursday at..**$15.00**

## 72-Inch Unbleached Sheeting, Regular 25c Value, Thursday Only 19c

Five hundred yards of fine Unbleached Sheeting, 72 inches wide, regular value 25c, Thursday only..... **19¢**

1,000 yards of Unbleached Cotton, good quality, on sale Thursday only, yard ..... **5¢**

LADIES' KNITTED UNDERWEAR, REGULAR 25c VALUE, THURSDAY SPECIAL, 15c A GARMENT.

Twenty dozen Vests and Drawers, in natural colors only, regular 25c value, Thursday morning ..... **15¢**

LADIES' $1.50 UMBRELLAS FOR 69c.

10 dozen Ladies' Umbrellas with taffeta covers, natural horn and mounted handles, regular $1.50 value, Thursday only.....**69¢**

LINEN COLLARS, REGULAR 25c VALUE FOR 15c.

All sizes in Ladies' Linen Collars, five different designs in embroidered effects, regular 25c value, on sale Thursday only for....**15¢**

ALL-WOOL FRENCH SERGE, 65c VALUE, ON SALE THURSDAY AT 38c.

All-wool Serge, crisp weave, 46 inches wide, navy only, regular 65c value, Thursday only .....**38¢**

Delineator For April Now in Stock.

**R. J. YOUNG & CO.**

Delineator For April Now in Stock.


## MAYOR OF WINDSOR

James H. Shepherd Was Elected by a Handsome Majority.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Windsor, March 12.—James H. Shepherd was elected mayor of Windsor today to succeed the late Mayor Hanna by a majority of 216. R. S. Foster, a former alderman, opposed Mr. Shepherd, and put up a strong fight, while, on the other hand, Mr. Shepherd made no organized effort at election, depending wholly upon his long municipal record, which extends upwards of 25 years in the city council. Charles R. Tuson, a leading businessman, was elected alderman in second ward, defeating his two opponents, Thomas W. Ferris and F. Bright by nearly two to one. Mr. Tuson's plurality is given as 160. The vote was a light one in every ward but the second, where the aldermanic contest proved exciting.


## Rubber Quality

Is not always apparent when making a purchase. Rubber goods with little rubber in them look about as good as the all-rubber kind when new. Buy reliable makes, and you'll insure getting the good, durable kind. You'll find only the goods of the most reliable makes in our stock. We have everything in family rubber goods.

**Strong's Drug Store**

184 Dundas Street, London.

Graduate pharmacists only fill prescriptions here.



## GET ACQUAINTED WITH THIS STRONG OLD BANK

And you can feel assured of the best possible treatment, whether your dealings be extensive or limited.

Our enormous resources, conservative methods and thoroughly modern facilities, insure service of exceptional excellence.

**Make This Bank Your Bank**

**THE BANK OF TORONTO**

FOUR OFFICES IN LONDON:

Cor. King and Richmond Streets. Cor. Richmond and John Streets.
Cor. Dundas and Adelaide Streets. Cor. Dundas and Talbot Streets.


# MIGHTY CHEER FOR GRAHAM, WHILE BORDEN SITS IN GLOOM

### The Hon. Geo. P. Graham Takes His Seat In the House Amid Scenes of Enthusiasm, While Attempted Counter Demonstration of Conservatives Falls Flat.

Ottawa, March 12. — Amid scenes of infectious Liberal enthusiasm Hon. George P. Graham, the victor of South Renfrew, took his seat in the Commons this afternoon. It was a gala day for the Liberals. The galleries were thronged and the Opposition benches were gaily decorated, Mr. Graham's desk was adorned with a huge basket of American Beauty roses, while the adjoining desk of "the chief" was garlanded with flowers. Le Rouge predominated in decorative effect through all the benches to the left of the Speaker, and every Liberal member found a deep red rose resting upon his ink well.

**A Great Ovation.**

Mr. Graham was escorted into the chamber by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Duncan C. Ross, of West Middlesex. Liberalism has not forgotten how to cheer. Desks were thumped, hands clapped and voices joined in the acclaim, continuing moment after moment while the trio stood facing the mace. Finally Sir Wilfrid had to raise his hand to get his enthusiastic followers to desist from their cheering. He then formally introduced the member-elect to Mr. Speaker, who extended the customary handshake and invited the honorable member to take his seat.

The Government benches throughout the ceremony preserved an uncomfortable silence. Messrs. Monk and Foster succeeded in smiling, but Premier Borden's face was a picture of gloom, while Hon. Dr. Reid, with his hat tilted down over his eyes, stared moodily at his desk.

Then came an amusing counter-demonstration, engineered by the minister of customs. Mr. Webster, the member for Brockville, who had been standing at the back of the House during the preliminaries, went out into the corridor and around to the main entrance of the chamber. As soon as Mr. Graham had taken his seat the doors again swung open to admit the member for Brockville, who walked down the centre of the House towards the Speaker. He bowed grandiloquently to the now cheering Conservatives, but his glory was short-lived.

"There is no circus without a clown," commented Dr. Michael Clark ,and the Liberal benches roared with derisive and ironical laughter, during which the Brockville man rather precipitately hurried to the seat on the very back row.

The House then settled down to business.

## THE BRITISH ARMY READY FOR WAR AT ANY TIME.

### Could Mobilize and Dispatch Great Army in Few Days.

London, March 13.—A dramatic scene was enacted in the House of Commons last night. The Government was being criticised for its alleged unpreparedness for war, whereupon the Right Hon. J. B. Seely, under-secretary for war, held up a sealed envelope, which contained, he said, information, which any member could have under pledge of secrecy, as to how within a few days, on an order for mobilization, 150,000 men could be dispatched abroad with ammunition and stores for three months. And, he added, in the opinion of the general staff, when this expeditionary force had left the country, taking into account the relative strength of the navy and the surrounding circumstances, the country would be quite safe from invasion.

## EDUCATION DEPT. SCORED BY THE HON. MR. MACKAY

### And Shows Up Election Dodges of the Whitney Government.

Toronto, March 31.—There was a dearth of complimentary language in the continued budget debate in the Legislature yesterday, and members of both sides of the House came to close grips. Hon. A. G. MacKay gave a foretaste of the bilingual discussion in a vigorous arraignment of the Minister of Education for having to appoint a commissioner to inquire into the state of the English-French schools. It was, he said, a prima facie admission of administrative incapacity. He had a brief clash with Mr. R. Shillington over Sir James Whitney's pre-election telegram that the Elk Lake branch would be built, and said if Mr. Shillington had no knowledge of the telegram he was the only man in the district in such ignorance.

Turning his fire on the member for North Grey, Mr. T. W. McGarry (South Renfrew) resurrected two bilingual commissions appointed some score of years ago. He defended the fiscal policy, which included the income from crown, university and school lands as current revenue, by pointing out that this and timber bonus represented only the interest on the worth of the property as a capital investment. He criticized the construction of the T. and N. O. Railway, and said large sums would have to be expended to make the road efficient and economical to operate.

**One for Whitney.**

Mr. W. Proudfoot (Centre Huron) ran foul of the Prime Minister. He was criticizing the immigration policy of the Department of Agriculture. He was not complaining of travelling expenses.

"Why doesn't the hon. gentleman be definite?" interrupted Sir James.

"I know that the hon. the Premier wants me to say that he paid more than that when he was over there, but I am not complaining."

"You haven't got the courage," came back from Sir James.

"Oh, yes, I have as much courage and bravery as the Premier," continued Mr. Proudfoot, and turning to the Speaker, he said: "I am continually being interrupted by the honorable gentleman. You said that you were going to see that the rules of this House were enforced. Such interruptions as I have been subjected to today by the Honorable the Premier are not in accord with the rules of this House. I ask you to enforce them by dealing with the head of this House in the first place."

**The School Problem.**

After outlining the thread of his argument last week, Mr. MacKay turned his attention to the increased expenditure on education. When the old Government went out of office, practically every school in the province had a qualified teacher. Today there were 1,000 schools without properly qualified teachers. He ridiculed the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the bilingual schools. When the charge was made that the bilingual schools were inefficient, the minister, instead of knowing if such was the case, appointed a commissioner. "Where is the head of this department? He does not know. We will appoint a commission. We will find out, and if someone comes and tells where the schools are, we will know what to do."

The fact that an outsider was called in—a good educationist, but not a bilingual expert—"is an admission that the Minister of Education has not earned his salary." It was also a serious question when four members of the cabinet held different views on the subject.

"Had such charges been made," Mr. MacKay went on, "with some asylum or a branch of the provincial secretary's department, I venture to say that that honorable gentleman would not have had to send a commissioner to investigate. He would have answered them right off the bat. He knows his department."

The money spent in agriculture was less in proportion to the amount spent by the former Government; it was only 7 per cent of the revenue, as compared with 8½ per cent then. The money might have been spent to better advantage by appointing a deputy minister of education, one who was experienced in educational matters, not a journalist, and as deputy minister of agriculture, one who had experience in that branch, instead of another journalist. For the position of $5,000 or even $10,000 a year would not have been too much.

He was glad to see that the Government had decided to spend $5,000,000 in developing New Ontario. If this amount was extended over a number of years it might be that the country would have a $5,000 toothpick instead of a $20,000,000 crowbar.

Mr. MacKay said he had expressed the fear some years ago that the Government would not manage the T. and N. O. Railway as a colonization road, and now his fears had been well founded. The people of the Elk Lake region had asked for a railway to open up their part of the country, but had not been promised it when they sent a deputation down to interview the Government. Just a few days before the elections, the announcement was made in the Cobalt Nugget, and copies of a telegram were sent all over the country to the effect that Sir James Whitney had promised that this road would be built. It was going hard with the Government candidate at that time, said Mr. MacKay, and the announcement that a road would be built would help a lot.

"With ways that are dark, and tricks that are not always vain, this Government appears to be familiar."

Mr. R. T. Shillington (Temiskaming)—Reference has been made by the honorable gentleman to this telegram. I say that the first I ever heard of this telegram was on th floor of this House. And his statement that it was meant to get votes is absolutely untrue.

Mr. MacKay—I am speaking, Mr. Speaker, not without knowledge, not without facts, not without truth.

Mr. Shillington—I merely repeat what I have said.

Mr. MacKay said that it was not a question of truth or untruth. He had a declaration by which he could prove his statements. "I am not in the habit of speaking at random. If the honorable gentleman does not know that telegrams were sent all over that district, he is the only living man in that district who does not know it."

Speaking of the boundary settlement, Mr. Proudfoot said that there was no protence on the part of the Government that the five-mile strip which was conceded to Ontario was to be other than under the jurisdiction of Manitoba.

"That land will be ours," said Sir James, "and ours alone. I have gone over the statute and it is set out there, and it was stated by the Prime Minister of Canada."

Mr. Proudfoot—But I ask under what lawe, the laws of Ontario or the laws of Manitoba, will the people be who live in that five-mile strip?

Sir James Whitney—That is for the honorable gentlemen to say.

Mr. Proudfoot—Oh, that's the way of it. I had hoped to get some light from the honorable gentleman, but as he does not see fit to give it to me, I will have to remain in darkness.

The speaker also called the Government to task for the administration of the license department, and charged that license inspectors were joined hand in hand with the Government in the last campaign. They had also been dilatory in enforcing the law in Northern Ontario.

### NO ORDERS FROM SMITH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 13.—Joseph F. Smith, president of the Mormon Church, denied today that orders had been sent to the colony of Mormons in Alberta, Canada, for their return to the United States.

"The church has nothing whatever to do with the removal of the colony to the United States," President Smith said. "If the colony is moving back it is not because of orders of any of the church authorities.


## Got A Pain In Your Back?

**IF YOU HAVE HEED THE WARNING.**

You get a pain in your back, and you wonder what is the matter. When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are affected in some way.

Heed the warning; cure the weak, lame, aching back and dispose of any chances of further trouble.

If you don't do this, serious complications are very apt to arise, and the first thing you know you will be troubled with Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease; the three most deadly forms of kidney trouble.

On the first sign of a pain in the back, Doan's Kidney Pills should be taken

They go right to the seat of the trouble, cure the backache and prevent any further complications arising.

Mr. Stewart Johnston, Richardson Mines, N.S., writes:—"For years I was troubled with my back, and I had to give up work. I tried Dr. after Dr., and was getting no better. I had almost given up hope when I began to try Doan's Kidney Pills. I took three boxes of them, and found I was completely cured. I feel I owe my life to Doan's Kidney Pills."

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."



## BUILT UP

### How Richmond Hill (N. Y.) Man Got Rid of Colds.

The best time to do things is right when they need to be done.

That is why we are urging you to build yourself up right now, before spring passes. If you are weak and worn out, nervous and miserable, you ought not to delay another day, but start now to taking Vinol, our delicious cod liver and iron preparation without oil. The longer you wait, the more unnecessary trouble you have.

We say "unnecessary" because we know Vinol will build you up, and make you strong. Here is what M. E. Leggett, of Richmond Hill, N. Y., says: "Last spring when I was badly run down and had a cold I used Vinol with the greatest satisfaction. It not only cured the cold, but built up my strength and made me feel much better than I had for a long time."

There is no risk — we guarantee Vinol to give satisfaction, and you get your money back if it does not. Anderson & Nelles, druggists, also W. T. Strong, druggist, London, Ont.


## THE BOUNDARIES BILL

(Continued From Page One.)

ent Administration would do, if elected, would be to tear the settlement to pieces and restore to the minority in Manitoba the full system of separate schools. This, Mr. Speaker, is the battle I have fought in my own province ever since 1896. I fought it in 1900; I fought it in 1904; I fought it in 1908—the same question always; the same bitter charges that I had betrayed my coreligionists, that I had made a settlement against the judgment of the Privy Council, and that as soon as the Conservatives came into power they would set aside that settlement and restore the full rights of the Catholic minority. Everyone within the hearing of my voice who comes from Quebec knows I am not exaggerating in any way in making this statement.

**Always the Same.**

"I acted then, as I act now, in what I believe was the best interests of our common country," continued Sir Wilfrid, amid renewed cheering. "The population of our country is of many origins, many classes and many creeds. Whenever there is a clashing of interests it behooves the minority to be moderate, and it behooves the majority to be generous. If every interest is to insist upon the pound of flesh as written in the bond, the result may be a condition of things not far removed from anarchy. Whenever such clashing of diverse interests threatened, it was my earnest aim to gain conciliation. If Canada is to be the great country I believe she is destined to be we must all make sacrifices for peace, goodwill and harmony in this land.

"Let us meet these issues squarely," proceeded Sir Wilfrid. "Let us appeal to the best sense, the best judgment, and the best heart of the Canadian people of all classes, and let us do what in our conviction is the best for our country. I have had my experience, as I have said. For all these ears I have been attacked in my own province and by none with greater bitterness and severity than by the men who today occupy positions on the treasury benches; the Minister of Public Works the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Inland Revenue. All these have denounced me. They have declared that compromise was humiliating and conciliation weak. They declared throughout Quebec that their policy was not concessions, but the plenitude of the rights of the Catholic minority in Manitoba.

"All this up till last week. Then, to the dismay of their followers, they declared that the settlement of 1897 was binding, and that nothing more could be done for the minority in Manitoba. Had the speeches of the Minister of Public Works and the Postmaster-General been made before the election, methinks the result would have been far different. The Minister of Public Works might have squeezed in by the skin of his teeth, but the Postmaster-General would never have got within one thousand votes of being elected.

"Heaven is my witness," proceeded the Liberal chief, "that so far as I personally am concerned, the defeat of Sept. 21 never caused me a moment of dismay. I had certain regrets for the party. I had still more regret for the country. I do not know but that tonight I am even thankful, since what we see now gives us and gives the country the measure of the men who have replaced us; since the people of my province have seen that the very men who condemned me who were so long on their professions,had no convictions, and that their utterances were snares and shams for the purpose of reaching office, and to be disavowed as soon as office was reached.

"Let me say this: I did not deceive the people of my own province; I did not deceive the people of Canada. The settlement I made of the Manitoba school question in 1897 was a conscientious effort to do what was right by the whole country. It in no way contravened the judgment of the privy council, which never ordered the restoration of separate schools in Manitoba. I say more: The minority of Manitoba never asked before the privy council the complete restoration of separate schools in Manitoba as they existed before 1890."

The rising of Sir Wilfrid was a signal for an inrush of members on both sides. Even Premier Borden hurried into the chamber. It had been said by Conservative speakers that he had deemed it political strategy to avoid in his utterances of last week any direct reference to the impending question. "If I thought it advisable to adopt political strategy, I would do my best to play the game as well as I could," observed Sir Wilfrid. "But this is an issue to be squarely met." Much had been made of his statement that he was within the lines of Torres Vedras, and Conservative speakers had made many references to the historic attitude of the Duke of Wellington. "But," added the Liberal chief, with a smile, "it was not my intention to remain there permanently. If I read history aright, the Duke of Wellington came out to some effect on the army of the enemy. (Cheers.) I had no intention of shirking an expression of my opinion on this matter, an opinion in which I am flattered to see that the gentlemen on the other side of the House take some interest. (Laughter and renewed applause.) But I did not wish to rush in prematurely. It might have been regarded as somewhat impudent of me had I interfered in this interesting family quarrel. (Renewed laughter.) And I now approach the question freely, gladly and without misgiving. I approach the question not as the leader of the party. As a party we are not responsible for the present legislation. I do not want to bind any man. It is a matter which should be left to the conscience of each of those who have honored me with their confidence."

**The Remedial Bill.**

Proceeding to speak upon the remedial bill of 1890, Sir Wilfrid stated that its defeat lay in the fact that it asked the Manitoba Government to do more than it had power to do. As to the settlement in 1897, he did not say it was the best thing for the minority, but it was much better than the remedial bill

In citing the law of 1875, he said that the rights of the minority under that statute were not constitutional; they were only the result of a pact. The statute of 1875 was a mere indorsement of Parliament, and could be changed and modified by Parliament as it saw fit

The ex-Prime Minister said that the Government did not believe in compromise. With them it was everything or nothing, and the result was nothing. If Mr. Roblin, as had been stated by the Postmaster-General, was well disposed compromise could have been sought. But, no doubt, Messrs. Monk and Pelletier (at least he would give them credit for it) had struggled with their colleagues to have something for the minority incorporated in the bill in order to save their good name in Quebec.

After a brilliant peroration on the beauty of peace, Sir Wilfrid stated that he would never raise his hand to stir up discord, and for that reason he would vote against the amendment.

**Minister Monk.**

Hon. Mr. Monk, in his reply to Sir Wilfrid, attempted ridicule rather than logical argument to offset the effect of the latter's strong arraignment. He declared that he had accepted the verdict of 1896 as the final settlement of the school question, although at the same time he was opposed to the terms of that settlement. Not since 1887, he declared, amid derisive Liberal laughter, had he discussed the school question or made it an issue in Quebec. He repeated this argument that, constitutionally, the Roman Catholics had no vested rights to separate schools in the district of Keewatin, and he believed that it would not be in the best interests of Catholics to endeavor to arbitrarily secure such rights by Federal legislation from the Manitoba Government. Amid vigorous Liberal protests he referred to what he termed Sir Wilfrid's "senile habit of lauding himself." Mr. Monk declared that he had been the victim of much obloquy from a certain section of the people of Quebec because of his stand on the present issue. "It has not put me in a resigning mood," he said amid more Liberal laughter. "Even the worm will turn, and I am now riveted and bolted to office more than ever." He concluded with the mild statement that he trusted the House would soon see the end of "this controversy."

Mr. Emmanuel B. Devlin, after a pronounced criticism of Mr. Monk's reference to Sir Wilfrid's "senility," declared that a comparison of the two speeches would indicate that the "senility" rested on the other side of the House. He quoted many occasions on which the Nationalists in Quebec, supported by Mr. Monk, had violently attacked Sir Wilfrid for his stand on the school question and declared that Mr. Monk's denials reminded him of the quotation from Shakespeare: "You make such a snare of your memory as to believe your own lie."

**Mondou's Amendment.**

On the third reading of the bill Messrs. Mondou and Lamarche submitted their amendment, providing that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational or separate school rights any class have at the passing of this act, in law or in practice, in the territory to be added to the province under this act." Both members spoke briefly in French urging the constitutional side of the question.

Mr. Macdonald inquired of the minister of justice whether the amendment was not superfluous, as the bill contained no provision for the enforcement of the laws of Manitoba as at present constituted.

**Minister of Justice.**

Hon. Mr. Doherty said he quite concurred that the amendment was superfluous. If rights did not exist the amendment had no purpose; if they did exist they would be protected by section 22 of the Manitoba act. "I do not disguise," proceeded the minister of justice, "that I am in entire and fullest sympathy with the sentiment which stands behind the action of the gentlemen who moved this amendment." The Government, he proceeded, had acted as it had, not because it did not recognize the duty of protecting the rights of every class but because it thought that it was not a wise policy to raise an outcry for the protection of rights without first ascertaining that there are such rights. There was an absolute misapprehension on the part of those who were censuring the course of the Government as to what the real effect of the statute was. So far as he was concerned, he recognized that no one owed the minority more zeal, more readiness to devote himself to their interests and more willingness to make sacrifices if and interests intrusted to him. Of those necessary for the protection of rights who were expounding the law on the platform and in the press, he had no greater reproach than that the wish was father to the thought. "I ask those who read what I have to say to trust me," added the minister. "I am not going to misrepresent them."


## Just One Cure For Anaemia

**IT IS THROUGH THE RICH, RED BLOOD DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS ACTUALLY MAKE.**

There is just one cure for anaemia —more rich, red blood. Anaemia is simply a bloodless, rundown condition. Then the body becomes weak from overwork, worry or illness, an examination of the blood will show it to be weak and watery. The common symptons are paleness of lips, gums and cheeks, shortness of breath and palpitation of the heart after the slightest exertion, dull eyes and a loss of appetite. Anaemia itself is a dangerous trouble and may pass into consumption. It can only be cured by making the blood rich and red, thereby enabling it to carry the necessary nourishment to every part of the body.

It is a proved fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands and thousands of cases of anaemia. They are really intended to make new, rich blood and are compounded in the most scientific manner with the finest ingredients for the blood known to medical science. These Pills are not a cure-all. They are intended to cure only those diseases that have their origin in poor, watery blood, and starved, weakened nerves, and the record of their success in doing this is their constantly increasing popularity in every part of the world.

Mrs. R. Colton, Golden, B. C., says: "As a matter of duty, I wish to say a word in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for what they have done for my daughters, one 16 and the other 18 years of age. Both were pale and bloodless and suffered from many of the symptoms of anaemia. They would tire easily, suffered from frequent headaches, were easily discouraged, and often fretful. I saw in our home paper the story of a young girl who had similarly suffered and was cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought three boxes of the Pills and my daughters started to take them. Before they were done they began to feel better and look better, and I got a half-dozen more boxes, and by the time these were used, they were enjoying the best of health, with rosy cheeks and not like the same girls at all. I also gave the Pills to my little boy who had rheumatism, and they completely cured him."

Sold by all medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2 50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.



**Shiloh's Cure**

quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. . . . 25 cents.



Peters' Productions Appeal to the Palate

In case you are giving a

**St. Patrick's Party**

We can show you the cutest little novelties suitable for party favors you ever saw.

There are green, wiggly Snakes; Green Top Hats, Irish Harps, Paddies, Green Pigs of the most realistic sort, baskets of Irish Potatoes, that would fool an Irishman himself, and many others, at 5c to 30c each.

**Peters'**

*Cake and Candy Shops*



**The Best Place to Buy the Best Clothing**

Where you get quality and value for every cent spent.

**M. FISHBEIN & CO.**

638 DUNDAS STREET. PHONE 2744.



**Children's Coughs**

are greatly soothed by giving them Omond's 468.

Why let their little bodies be racked so distressingly when you can so easily relieve them?

Twenty-five and Fifty Cent Bottles.

**OMOND**



**READY ROOFING**

1 ply, $1 50; 2 ply, $2 00

**J. G. STEELE & CO.**

204 DUNDAS. PHONE 750.



**Cleaning Men's Clothing**

By our French Dry Cleaning Process is always satisfactory. We thoroughly clean any article without ripping apart, thus insuring no loss of shape or fit.

**R. PARKER & CO.**

Dyers and Cleaners.

211 DUNDAS ST., LONDON, ONT.


**APPLICATION TO PARLIAMENT.**

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made by the Corporation of the City of London to the Legislature of Ontario at its next session for an act:

1. To authorize the Council of the Corporation of the City of London to pass a bylaw to issue debentures to the extent of $17,500 to provide for sanitary arrangements in, and an addition to, Victoria Hospital, without submitting the bylaw for that purpose to the electors of the said city.

The reasons for requiring this further issue of debentures are to provide sanitary arrangements, which are necessary, and which cannot be paid out of the revenue of the year.

The existing debenture debt of the said city, including local improvement debenture debt, is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| General Debenture Debt ..... | $2,026,949 26 |
| Waterworks Debenture Debt. | 804,555 26 |
| Electrical Department Debenture Debt ..... | 312,916 15 |
| Schools and Public Library Debenture Debt ..... | 293,400 00 |
| City's Share of Local Improvement Debenture Debt | 189,379 71 |
| Total ..... | $3,627,504 68 |

Dated at London this 7th day of March A. D. 1912.

S. BAKER, City Clerk.

51tf


**THE FIDELITY TRUSTS COMPANY Of Ontario**

Capital . . . . . $500,000.00

Authorized to act as Executor Administrator Guardian, Assignee or Agent. Acts in all business involving financial transactions. MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates.

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T. H. PURDOM K. C., President. NATHANIEL MILLS, Managing Director