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#### The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

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LONDON. - . CANADA.

All's right with the world. --{Browning.

London, Saturday, July 18.

DO YOU COMPREHEND ITS IM-PORTANCE? The London city assessors

their rounds. They are sworn not only to make a correct valuation of all civic property and taxable income, but also to procure the necessary information to compile a voters list for the municipal elections of 1894 as well as a Provincial voters' list for the

same year. On ordinary occasions it is most important that the assessors should be assisted in every way possible to make their work as complete as possible, but the present occasion is one of no ordinary moment.

Every citizen, whether man or woman, must bear in mind three cardinal facts:

1. On the lists now being compiled the mayor and aldermen for next year will be elected.

2. On these lists, by decree of the Legislature, a plebiscite will be taken in regard to the question of prohibition, and be it remembered that on that vote, which takes place at the same time as the municipal elections, all women entitled to vote in nunicipal contests have a vote if their names are on the voters' lists. No necesary step should be left untaken to secure his end, and as the first formula is the simplest we shall state it.

3. Then it should not be forgotten that on the lists now being compiled the Ontario elections of 1894 will be held. That seems to be now beyond doubt, as the four year term of the Legislature ends in

June next. The Supplementary Voters' Act, passed at last session of the Legislature, leaves it impossible for any one entitled to be on the voters' lists to be left off if the average householder, store and factory owner does his duty and the assessor does that which he takes an oath he will do.

Let us give a brief summary of this act. The assessor is bound, by careful inquiry at every house, hotel, factory or workshop, to ascertain with the utmost practicable accuracy the names of all persons over the age of 21 years residing in the district; and he must enter each name on the name in capitals the letters M. F.

fined \$20. To better enable the assessors to do their duty, it is incumbent upon the city clerk to give every assessor, prior to entering on his labors, an alphabetical list of the male persons who have died in the city since the 1st of January preceding the final revision of such lists so far as these appear from the documents in his possession. To keep for reference a list of the voters who have died, with the necessary particulars of rank and profession. When a city seesear returns his roll, he must to them. make affiadavit to the effect that he has made careful inquiry at every house in his district, in order to ascertain the names of all persons ever the age of 21 who are entitled to vote for member for the Legislature, and that he has entered the names of all such persons upon his roll. It is the duty of the mayor and the assessment commissioner to see that the assessors duly perform the whole of their duties under this act as well as under the Manhood

Franchise Act. Immediately after the return by the assessors of the assessment rolls to the slerk, and without waiting for their revision and correction by the Court of persons appearing by the assessment rell to be entitled to be voters in the city. Then he must have 200 copies of these printed for the use of the various parties stipulated by the act as well as of the asessment commissioner, but the council

Porder additional copies if it so chooses.

qualified. Without the necessity of a formal appeal, the names of persons properly qualified may be added by him, and the names of persons who are known to be dead may be struck off the roll, as well as all duplicates of names. To enable him to do this, the assessment commissioner must appoint a time and place in the city when he will attend, day and evening, and the clerk shall notify the public of the fact. This procedure must be taken within fourteen days after a copy of the list is posted up in the clerk's office. Before entering on the duty, the assessment commissioner must take an oath that he will faithfully discharge it.

No person on the alphabetical list can be struck off without notice of an intended application to the assessment commissioner for that purpose, but in order to have a name added to the list or to correct any error in a name it will not be necessary to give previous notice. To have a name added the person will have to make the usual affidavit under the Manhood Suffrage Act, and such affidavit shall be prima facie evidence that the applicant has a right to vote unless appealed against.

The lists will, as usual, be finally revised by a county judge. An important prevision in the act is section 24, which enacts that after the voters' list has been finally revised and before nomination for any election the county judge shall have power, on being duly applied to, to strike from the lists the names of any persons who have died since the list was revised and corrected. For the purpose of striking off these names, the certificate of the Registrar-General or of the division registrar as to deaths shall be sufficient prima facie evidence of a death, with any evidence of identity which may be reasonably necessary in case the identity of the person said to be dead with the person of the same name on the voters' list is disputed or open to reasonable doubt. This enactment applies to municipal voters as well as to the voters for the Legislature

It will be seen from this summary of the new law that the easiest and most effective way to make the lists complete is to have them rendered so by the citizen cooperating with the assessor, while the lastnamed is making his rounds. The assessor cannot shirk his duty, except by breaking his oath; let the citizen do his and her part and there will be little work to finish when the Court of Revision sits. Neglect now means much work hereafter.

SIR GEORGE DIBBS recently stated in the New South Wales Legislature that Ministers had voluntarily agreed to a 10 per cent, reduction in their salaries.—[Toronto

With the dull times in Canada has come no such relief. Instead of reducing their salaries the Ottawa Ministers added several new members to the Cabinet at an expense to the country in providing them with a fat income and a well-paid retinue of hangers-on.

THE PROOF, SIR CHARLES. Sir Charles Tupper either has or has not ground for the statement made by him that the British officials charged with searching for pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle were guilty of fraud or gross negligence in arranging for the examination. He says that the "inwards" of a foreign animal were substituted for those of a Canadian beast. house who are entitled by law to vote at If this statement is correct, Sir Charles is an election for the Legislature in that in a position to verify it. If he is not in a position to prove it, the High Commisthe assessment roll and mark opposite to sioner had not right to make it. What is Sir Charles doing to back up the position Any person who refuses to answer the he has taken? Canada will be humiliated if it is proved that he has once inquiry of the assessor, or who answers inquiry of the assessor, or who answers falsely, shall for overy refusal or neglect be Dominion want their cattle trade to be as untrammelled as can be-why, indeed, should not all their trade be as free as possible? But no accusations which cannot be substantiated should be made against the British authorities. See how our case in Britain has been prejudiced by mis representation already. For months the Dominion Government asserted that the quarantine laws were scrupulously observed all along the United States border. Then enable him so to do, the clerk is bound to the British Government discovered that this was a falsehood-that cattle from the Western States, with the connivance of the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, had Manitoba and the Northwest thrown open price.

CITY PAVEMENTS

The present method of city road-making is not an ideal one. Cedar blocks are expensive, and are likely to become more so, and at the same time medical men assert that they are unbealthy. The policy of spreading over the thoroughfares what is called gravel, but which is really sandy earth, mixed with small, soft stones, is not more satisfactory. Gravel put on a street this year will be carted away as mud or as dust next year, to be replaced by similar material, which, in turn, will be taken away a year later, and so on. It is an expensive penny-wise, pound-foolish system. What shall take its place? In Harrowgate, Revision, ft is the duty of the clerk to England, they are trying gas tar macadam make out a correct alphabetical list of all built in a manner which the borough engineer describes. The foundation mater ial is first prepared by forming a heap of 21-inch broken limestone, 6 feet wide, 15 to 18 inches high and of any convenient length. A fire of wood and cinders is then made on top and the stones gradually turned over until all are at the same temperature. The stone is then spread on an

same dimensions, but of ginch stone. A fire is then kindled on the stone, covered with ashes, and allowed to burn three or more days. A pan is afterward formed, as in slacking lime, with 6 inches of material on the ground and tar enough poured on to thoroughly coat the separate pieces. This thoroughly coat the separate pieces. This material is allowed to stand for about twelve hours after the tar has been mixed into it and is then mixed again. In forming a roadway a 3-inch layer of the foundation stone is first put down and rolled with a 10-ton steam roller, after which enough .inch chippings are spread over the top to even up the surface. These chippings are rolled and then covered with a thin layer of the surface material, chippings and ashes. This is rolled and the surface finished with a thin sprinkling of fine, well-rolled limestone screenings. It is questionable if a roadway of this material would stand the frost of our winters. But there can be no doubt that the pavement question is one of the most important in municipal circles at the present time. What this city needs is a steady working to the provision of pavements that will last.

A work of great usefulness to the legal profession and to conveyancers generally is that just issued by the Carswell Company, Toronto. It is entitled "The Dominion Conveyancer: A new book of forms.' Howard Hunter, B.A., the compiler, has made a general col-lection of precedents useful in conveyancing, arranged under the following titles: Affidavits, Agreements, Appointments, Apprenticeship, Assignments, Attorney, Powers of, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Chattel Mcrigages, Charter Party, Conditional Sales, Conditions of Sale, Composition with Creditors, Declarations of Trust, Deeds, Guarantee, Leases, Mechanics' Lien, Mortgages, Notarials, Notices, Partnership, Party Wall Agreements, Pledges, Receipts, Releases, Separation, Settlements, Trade Marks, Patent and Copyright, Wills. In addition to the copious precedents under each title, the editor has added numerous forms of special clauses adapted to particular cases. A complete index to all the forms adds to the usefulness of the collection. The work contains 563 pages and is substantially bound in half law calf, \$5 post paid.

ABOUT THE TROLLEYS.

The New York State board of railroad commissioners has sent a circular to every street service railroad in the State, recommending that every car operated by the electric trolley system in that State on a double-track line be equipped with gates at both ends, and that only one gate, that opposite the other track on the rear platform, be open for the ingress and egress of passengers; also that no person (except an instructor, when necessary) be allowed to ride on the platform with the motorman on any electric car. The board also recom-mends that on all open cars operated by the electric trolley system on double-tracked lines there shall be attached a guard on the side of the car next to the opposite track, running the entire length of the car, to prevent passengers entering or leaving the car on that side, this guard to be of such a nature that it may be

transferred from one side to the other. Now that London is in the threes of an lectric railway dispute not a little interest may be taken by our municipal solons and the railway managers in these recommendations. They have been suggested by the accident record in the various cities that plate. have been running electric cars. At first have been running electric cars. At first the great danger feared was from the wires attached to the cars; but it is found that accidents are rare from that source but frequent from other agencies. Running over accidents are the more plentiful. It is much harder for a person either old or gone. much harder for a person either old or young to judge the speed of an approaching electric car than it is to guage the rate of a horse car.

ENGLAND UNDER FREE TRADE.

(Montreal Herald.)
The London Echo says that "the agricultural laborer in England can buy as much bread, tea, sugar, salt, currants, cocoa, cheese and bacon to-day for 3s 8d cocca, cheese and bacon to-day for 3 8 at (89 cents) as he could buy for 10s 2d (31 47) 50 years ago." Yet Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Howard Vincent are try-ing to induce England to go back to the old corn law regime with its high prices.

THE OIL QUESTION.

(Montreal Star,)
The Hamilton Spectator has discovered that they are using crude oil for fuel at the World's Fair; but finds on investigation that steam coal is probably cheaper in Can-ada. We dislike to refer to it again, but the Spec, may now see the Inexpediency of maintaining a duty of 1,200 per cent. against American crude oil, when our wells cannot supply the demand at a paying

THE VALUE, NOT THE BULK.

THE VALUE, NOT THE BULK. (Dundas Banner.)

The Toronto Empire keeps beasting of the increase in exports, and tries to make the farmers believe, in spite of the evidence of their own senses, that they are well off and should be contented, and that the country is in a state of bounding prosperity. The exports may double, yet if the farmers get cally a little over half for their produce what they got before it does not prove that they are prosperous. According to the Empire's way of arguing, \$2,000,000 worth of wheat exported at 50 cents a bushel would not only sound bigger but would prove greater prosperity than \$1,000,000 worth at \$1 a bushel. The fact is that it is not simply the volume of exports that one must judge by, but the value. All the figures in the world will not convince the farmers that they are prosperous with wheat at 65 cents a lively large by and barlay at 40 cents. prosperous with wheat at 65 cents bushel and barley at 40 cents.

HOW THE PANIC WAS STOPPED.

(San Diego Sun.)

Horace McPhee, who is here as Riverside county commissioner, says there was no flurry whatever about the bank of Elsinore. And then McPhee told a story which is particularly pat at these times. He said there was a run on a bank in an iron mill town, and the depositors were being paid in silver dollars. The excitement increased and the run became a fast one. The cashier was a young Irishman. (San Diego Sun.)

Perature. In stone is then spread on an iron plate while warm and mixed with gas tar, after which it is stacked in a heap for a few months. The surface material is formed by preparing a 9-inch bed of furnace off the lists case of those wrongly left may have become distance of the lists decase of those wrongly left may have become distance of the lists decase of those wrongly left to 15 feet long, and is covered by one of the

That settled it. The run was stopped.

MoPhee says the story is true, but denies
that he was the Irish cashier.

UNUSUALLY SMALL.

The Parson Tells a Story About a Man With a Conscience.

"That remids me," said the parson, as he took another handful of crackers from the barrel and cut a slice from the cheese on the counter, while the proprietor of the store moved uneasily in his seat, "that reminds me of the experience of a member of the church of which I was the pastor up in Oregon one spring. The story was told to me by Bro. Jones himself while in a fit of remorse.

"'Parson, he said to me; Parson, do you

meby Bro. Jones himself while in a fit of remorse.

"Parson,' he said to me; 'Parson, do you remember the time that you asked every member of the church to contribute a quarter for the purpose of paying for the hymn-books which had just been bought for the Sunday-school.

"Yes,' I said, 'Brother Jones, I remember the time very weil.'

"Well, Parson,' he continued, 'I sat there in my seat watching that contribution box go around and seeing nearly everybody drop in a quarter. When it came to Brother Smith he put in half a dollar, and I don't know why it was, unless Satan had me in his clutches, but I said to myself:
"There, now, he has put in enough to make up for mine, and I felt of the quarter in my pocket. Just then the box came to Widow Franklin and she did not put in anything. "There," said I, "now I'll have to put in my quarter, if times are hard and the children do need shoes and the prospects for crops are not good this year."

"While I was thinking this way Elder Bennett passed the box to Brother Brown and he put in another half. Satan got me again and seemed to whisper in my ear, "there, that's for you," and so when the box reached me next I just looked the other way and Elder Bennett passed along to the next pew, after giving the box a shake to attract my attention, but I pretended not to notice it.

"Well you know, I had nearly seven miles to walk home. When I got half way and was going through the woods it began to rain hard and it grew dark much sooner than I had counted on. I remembered a hellow tree just big enough for me to squeeze into, which stood a little farther on, so I ducided to romain in the tree until it stopped, knowing that the folks would not worry because I often remained in town consideration and in the tree until it stopped, knowing that the folks would not worry because I often remained in town

I decided to romain in the tree until, it stopped, knowing that the folks would not worry because I often remained in town over night when I went to church on Sundays. I made myself as comfortable as possible in that tree, and somehow or other I fell asleep and never woke up until 'daylight the next morning. When I did open my eyes I found that the water had soaked that tree and swelled it up so the crack through which I had crawled myself was not more than an inch wide. I was a prisoner, sure enough, and I might as well not more than an inch wide. I was a prisoner, sure enough, and I might as well have tried to make Flint, my landlord, knock off some of the rent of my farm in a bad year as to try and open that crack any. I had on my best clothes and I had left even my jackknife at home.

"Well, you know, parson, that it rains sometimes three days, sometimes a week and often a month up in this country when it gets a good start. I looked out of the crack and there did not seem to be any chance of its atopping. Then I began to think: "Suppose I should be confined here until I starve to death?" With this thought came recollections of my past

here until I starve to death?" With this thought came recollections of my past life, I thought of everything which I had done which was not according to the Ten Commandments, of the unkind words I had spoken to my wife and children, and then I felt in my | pecket and my hand touched the quarter which I had kept the day before instead of putting it on the plate.



When my little girl was one month old, she had a scab form on her face. It kept spreading until she was completely covered from head to foot. Then she had boils. She had forty on her head at one time, and more on her body. When six months old she did not weigh seven pounds, a pound and a half less than at birth. Then her skin started to dry un and orte a held he are like the started to dry un and orte a held he are like the started to dry un and orte a held he are like the started to dry un and orte a held he are like the started to dry un and orte a held he are like the started to dry un and orte a held he are like the started to dry un and orte a held he are like the started to dry the than at birth. Then her sain shut her eyes up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes up and got so bad she could not shut her eyes to sleep, but laid with them half open. About this time, at the earnest request of friends, I started using the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in one month she was completely cured. The doctor and drug bills were over one hunariared dollars, the Cuticura bill was not more than five dollars. My child is now two years old, strong, healthy and large as any child of her age (see photo.) and it is all owing to CUTICURA. Yours with a Mother's Blessing, MRS. GEO. H. TUCKER, JR., 335 Greenfield Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. Sold throughout the world. Portres Duca And

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