PREMIER ROSS' REFERENDUM

[Continued from page 1.]

vided for, if it is to be effective in dealing with the trade. To those who hold that one sweep of the hand would dispose of it, then, of course, the bill does not go far enough. From the standpoint of the temperance man, who wishes to see legislation so soon, and no sooner than he believes it can be effective, the bill, in the opinion of a great many, goes as far as it is practicable to go. These are the three views that have come to me from the country, from gentlemen of good standing, from the press of both parties, and from the independent press; so I stand up today with greater confidence in oving the second reading than when I moved its first reading.

SOME WEIGHTY QUESTIONS. I was able, on moving its first reading, to prepare the house with opinions of leading men in the church and state as to the powers by which a prohibitory liquor law would be effective. We have heard a second time from these men, and from the great multitude outside of those, I do not exactly say "the man on the street," but the many thousands whose minds are not keyed up to the same note as either of the extremists, and believe we have asked the house to agree to a bill which, if it becomes law, and is subsequently approved by the people, can be effective for the purpose which it is intended, and no other bill should be passed by this house. (Min-sterial applause.) Let me refer briefly so a quotation from

THE MONTREAL WITNESS. paper that has supported prohibifor 30 years or more, through good and evil report. The quotation, which is from an editorial upon the liquor bill and the referendum, is as

"Looking at the thing apart from our strong desire to see a prohibitory passed, and in the character of a judge seeking abstract right, we could not see that it would have been easy to find a better way of fixing what would be a substantial majority of the voters than the one chosen by Mr. Ross. We concluded that, apart from predilections, the sense of the community would be that it was fair, and we therefore resolved to acept it There is one emotion which we cannot too often urge on our readers. Most of them are prohibitionists, and have been, like ourselves, working for a prohibition law all their We have, perhaps, been at too close quarters in the fight for this definite aim to keep fully in mind that It is not a law that we are really fighting for, but to secure such a sentiment on the part of the people as will make the drink traffic accursed in all men's eyes. For ourselves, we

PUT LITTLE FAITH IN LAW, except as the expression of such overvhelming opinion as will insist in its enforcement. This moral force, which is the real desideratum, can be developed almost as successfully under one plebiscite or referendum as under an-Under the referendum proposed by Mr. Ross we have at least the opportunity to demonstrate to all reasonable men whether Ontario does or does not want prohibition in the concrete form of a given law. Let us not get seven years by kicking against it, and not hold this view. The referendum was quite constitutional, but it, perthis referendum shelved for another ing clearly when the referendum comes that Ontario wants and demands prohibitory legislation."

Whitney-Has my honorable friend got the date of that editorial? The Premier-I have not got the exact date. It was some time in Febru-

THE GOVERNMENT'S STAND-POINT.

Now, that expression of opinion from a paper of the standing of the Mon-Witness is just in keeping with expressions which we have received from many hundreds of persons who have looked at this question, not alone from the standpoint of getting a prohibitory law on the statute-book, out a law that could be enforced, a law that was sustained by such a volume, or in Mr. Foster's words, such a preponderating public opinion as would make it effective when in operation. It is from this standnoint that the government viewed this legislation from

BRONCHITIS

A SERIOUS DISEASE

Secomes Chronic and Returns Year by Year, or Develops Into Bronchial Pneumonia, Croupous Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption.

The real dangers of Bronchitis are somtimes overlooked. It is too serious a disease to trifle with, and for that reason everybody should be familiar with the symptoms.

Children are most likely to contract bronchitis, and, if neglected, it comes chronic, and returns year after year, until it wears the patient out or develops into some deadly lung dis-

The approach of bronchitis is marked by chills and fever, nasal or throat catarrh, quick pulse, loss of appetite, and feelings of fatigue and languor. Bronchitis is also known by pain in the upper part of the chest, which is aggravated by deep breathing or oughing, until it seems to burn and tear the delicate linings of the bron-

chial tubes. The cough is dry and harsh, and is accompanied by expectoration of a frothy nature, which gradually increases; is very stringy and tenacious, and is frequently streaked with blood. There is pain, not unlike rheumatism, in limbs, joints and body, constipation and extreme depression and weakness. In some people the exhaustion amounts almost to nervous collapse, delirium

follows, and in young children convulsions may follow. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine is, we believe, the most effective treatment for bronchitis that money will buy. This fact has been proven time and time again in many

thousands of cases. It is the most effective remedy for bronchitic, because it is far-reaching in its effects on the whole system, not merely relieving the cough, but actually and thoroughly curing the disease. loosens the cough, frees the chest of tightness and pain, aids expectoration

and permanently cures. There are other preparations of tur-pentine and linseed put up in imitaon of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. To be sure you are getting the genuine, see the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase on the box you buy. 25 cents a bottle; family size, three times as much, 60 majority of votes has not been advo-All dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TOO GREAT EXPENSE.

Not the Reason

It is not because Pyramid Pile Cure is so expensive that many people de-cline to give it a trial, but because they find it too great a tax on their credulity to believe that the published letters bearing testimony to the merit of this remedy are genuine and bona fide; especially to those who have realized the suffering incident to piles of the people putting into operation is it incredible that anyone who has afflicted twenty-fire or thirty and giving life and vitality to a bill been afflicted twenty-fire or thirty been afflicted twenty-fire or thirty years with the worst form of protruding and bleeding piles should be cured by the application of a simple remedy, that the only relief is in a surgical operation. This is rightfully viewed with dread by all those afficted, as it means at the least a great shock to the nervous system, with more than a possibility of utter collapse and death; in a majority of the cases, too, there is a return of the complaint, owing tto the fact that the cause is not removed.

The proprietors of Pyramid Pile Cure agree to forfeit one thousand dollars to anyone who will show a single published testimonial to be genuine and unsolicited; this latter feature is most gratifying, inasmuch as these letters are written solely out of gratitude, and with the hope that those who are afflicted as the writers have been may learn that relief is at hand, at a comparatively trifling expense. Pyramid Pile Cure is for sale by druggists at 50 cents a package, or will be mailed by the makers to any address

upon receipt of price.
Mr. Wm. Lichtenwalter, head of the largest printing house in Canton, Ohio, "It is with the utmost pleasure says: and satisfaction that I can say I believe I am cured of protuding and bleeding piles, after suffering more than twenty-five years. I have been in bed for two weeks at a time. I have not suffered in the least for over a year, and I used only three fifty-cent boxes of Pyramid Pile Cure. I advise every person suffering with this distressing and painful complaint to give this remedy a trial. I have every confidence in it." Write the Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich., for book on the cause and cure of piles.

the very outset. We think it would

be a great HARM TO PUBLIC MORALS, and a great harm to the temperance movement, and to the best interests of the country, if, as in the case of the Scott act and of prohibitory legislation in the United States, we precipitated a law not acceptable to the people, and which public opinion would not assist in enforcing. (Ministerial applause.) We do not want to repeat, in connection with this law, the mistakes made in connection with any other prohibitory legislation. (Renew-

ed Ministerial applause.) Having disposed of that point I may refer to another. Some objection has been taken that the referendum is not constitutional. I do not intend to argue that; it may be argued later from this side of the house. I will

ONE OR TWO AUTHORITIES. good temperance authorities, and the first is Dr. Maclaren, president of the Alliance, who was interviewed at Montreal on the question of the referendum. Dr. Maclaren said: "The referendum had been variously regarded. It was held to be un-British in some quarters. Again, there were those who haps, hardly answered to our party system," and then he went on to speak of the party system. That authority on its constitutionality is of some importance. It has been said that instead of passing this measure and submitting it later to the people, we should have assuned the full responsibility ourselves. SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH'S

VIEWS. I argued against this view, inasmuch as it is not the view or the basis upon which local option is passed nor the basis upon which the Scott act is passed, nor is it the basis upon which many bylaws are adopted by the people. The precedents are all in favor of our course. In support of that view I notice in one of the Toronto papers a quotation from the speech delivered by Sir William Meredith on May 21, 1894, in the city of London, which I will read, not simply because he is now chief justice of the court of which he is a member, but because he was at one time leader of the Conservative party. At this time he was speaking as leader of the Conservative party. No doubt he represented the

VIEW OF HIS PARTY THEN. am equally sure that he represents the view of the best men in his party now. (Hear, hear.) He was a leader of considerable foresight, who had the confidence of his party. He fought their battle and stood by them. He retired from active politics and now presides as a worthy chief justice in the high court. He goes on to say: shall be determined that there is jurisdiction in the local legislature to deal with this question of the liquor traffic, then it will be the duty of any governnent which is in power in Ontario to bring in a bill and pass it for the purpose of carrying into effect what has been determined to be within the jurisdiction of the legislature." That is precisely what we are going to do. We have brought in the bill and we

ARE GOING TO PASS IT. we can pass it, and I think we can. 'It seems to me that any such law as he went on, "should be an efthat." fective law, and should have no results that would be disastrous to the interests of temperance throughout the

That is looking at the law precisely from the same standpoint as I have looked at it, and as honorable gentlemen opposite will, I think, look at it. does not want a law that will be disastrous to the interests of temperance. "And therefore I think it would be decidedly in the interests of the whole community that any measure such as that, before it should become law, should be again submitted to the people, in order that they should have an opportunity of pronouncing yea and nay upon it." Precisely what we are nav upon it.' doing, and no doubt what he would do if he were in this house, and no doubt every thoughtful temperance man beleves we should pass a law and submit that law to the people in order to ascertain what public opinion is in regard to it. Having done so, then the law has full force and effect. It has the ratifi-

cation of the people. OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED. Now, I propose considering for a few moments some of the objections we have heard. The first objection is the basis of voting. It is held by a great many that the decisive vote should be a majority of the votes polled. That view, as I showed in my argument in introducing the bill, has no substantial support among the leading temperance men in public life, nor among many temperance men who in the church are supposed to represent best sentiment of the various churches to which they belong. A bare

many men of large experience in connection with religious and Christian work. The strongest authorities are

BARE MAJORITY OF VOTES. We therefore are not disposed to sub-mit the bill for ratification in that way. A bare majority may mean a small majority, as in the case of the Scott act vote, as in the case of the last plebiscite in Ontario; it may mean a small percentage of the whole vote. in regard to which there had not been an adequate expression of public opinion. In ordinary legislation that merewhen their physician has assured them ly affects a few; that may be good and well, but in legislation so reaching, touching so many, touching those who are in business, touching those who are in public life, touching the social relations of a large number of our people, one can readily see how a law like that, born in weakness and feebleness, would only exist in a sickly and ineffective condition for some time, AND BE CAST ASIDE

those who gave it their support. We therefore insist upon one-half of those who have voted at an election, who may vote to signify their opinion of this bill, and in obtaining one-half, if that one-half be a majority of the votes cast, then prohibition effective. It is a very simple proposition indeed. If not one-half of the voters of this province say that the present balance of political parties shall continue, or if they say it shall be changed, then it is changed or continued accordingly. I cannot get away from that as one of the simplest and fairest propositions that could be submitted; a majority of those who on occasions such as a general election go out to express an opinion upon public questions affecting the province being asked to come out and express a public opinion on this question ought to be, in my judgment, conclusive as to the result. Nothing less should be taken, nothing more need be asked. It is the principle of equipoise which maintains our institutions in their present shape.

VOTE OF 1898 THE BASIS. That vote is to be based on the elections of 1898, as we at present intend. In my opening speech I said it would be based upon the general elections that may take place some time during the coming summer. Objections were taken to that on two grounds. First, it was said that some would refrain from voting in order that the aggregate vote may be small, and thus make prohibition easy to carry. Others said: "We will force the vote, make it as large as possible, and make pro-hibition difficult to carry." Both pro-posals are objectionable, and, so far as the law is concerned, should be prevented.

IF LAW CAN PREVENT THEM. In order to find a sure basis, and one that is already determined, we have taken the vote of 1898, and in taking the vote of 1898 we assume that the registered vote on the bill will be as near as may be the same as the vote which may be polled in 1902. For instance, I find in 1898 the registered vote was 582,345; that was in our last general election. In the last Dominion election, in 1900, the registered vote was 592,403, or only 58 greater than in 1898. And if the honorable gentlemen will notice this fact they will see that my inference from that is a sound one. The vote of 1898 was practically taken upon the lists of 1897, for the election was said it was unconstitutional. He did in March. The vote of 1900 was taken upon the list of 1900, for the vote was in November. In these three years the increase in the registration was only 58, so that since last election the presumption is reasonable that the crease in the registration is a matter of a very few hundred at the very most, even if it would amount up in the hundreds.

DATE CHANGED. The premier went on to say that after careful consideration the government had decided to change the date of taking the day early in November had been decided upon. They had been urged to take the referendum at the same time as the gen-eral elections or the municipal elections, but the government was opposed to mixing of the question of prohibition with other questions. "If the question cannot stand alone it cannot stand at all." Temperance men owed it to their own manliness, after their years of work, to accept the opportunity of proving that there was an overwhelming majority in the province in favor of prohibition. It had been said that those who voted at the referendum would be marked men. Who was afraid of being marked? Did they want prohibitionists to be known as moral cowards? He doubted very much, too, whether any undue influence would be brought to bear by employer's upon employes, as had been contended would be the case. If prohibition were carried the government would do all in its power to enforce it. The referendum would cost a great deal, he knew, but it would be worth much to the country—first, as an educational campaign; and, second, as settling one way or the other a question that had hung around the fringe of politics, sometimes projected into politics, and been a disturbing element for many years. He concluded by moving the sec ond reading of the bill. MR. WHITNEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Whitney, in rising to reply, spoke the importance of the question and the far-reaching consequences of osed legislation. He then went the accuse ministers of the crown of abrogating their responsibility. He stated that during the premier's whole public and political career he had had the support of the temperance element, and yet he had from time to time thwarted their efforts to secure prohibition. Mr. Whitney went on to condemn the referendum, and said: "For myself I have in parlia ment and through the columns of the press, opposed the principle not only of a referendum, but also of a plebiscite, as being schemes by which the ministers can evade responsibility which under our system of government it is their duty to assume. In this case the referendum is much worse than a plebiscite, because in the latter the government would assume the responsibility of the law, but in the former the responsibility is thrown upon the people. I know of no greater viola-tion of responsible government than the course which is being taken by the Ross government on the question of prohibi-tion. I am opposed to this bill on account of the unconstitutionality and impropriety of the so-called referendum, which is an illegitimate application of

to our governmental system, and also on account of the unjust and unfair conditions attached to it. Also that I am opposed to the bill on the merits of it outside of and without reference to the so-called referendum. We cannot have prohibition in a province, therefore it is idle to discuss the remedy. I believe the remedy lies rather in using the powers that we possess, namely, wholesome re-striction, a decrease in the number of licenses, removing those charged with the administration of the law from political and party influence, and honestly enforcing the law. Therefore, I am pre-

A BASTARD PROPOSITION

pared to support, to introduce and pass, should the opportunity offer, legislation should the opportunity offer, legislation to (1) decrease the number of licenses; (2) maintain intact and allow no relaxa (2) maintain intact and allow no relaxa-tion of the restrictions; (3) remove the commissioners and inspectors from politi-cal and party influences; (4) enforce the license law honestly and with the whole power of the government. We of the opposition are here to criticise and NOT TO PROPOSE and I might have refrained from thus announcing my position on this question and have declared that when the oppor-

cated by any man of large experience in legislation, and is opposed by very it in a constitutional way. I am, how-

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs. It will do much toward making an old stomach act like a sound one, At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty-six other curea. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia. MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRI.

ever, prepared to take the responsibility for my attitude on this question, and to face whatever the future may bring. I shall conclude by stating that I feel it my duty to vote against the second reading of this bill."

Mr. Gib.on followed, in defense of the referendum. Mr. Marter moved the adjournment of

SHE IS FREE NOW

Hamilton Lady, a Slave for Six Years to Dyspepsia and Headache, at Last Finds Deliverance in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

What joy to be free again after years of tiresome bondage!
Miss Julianna Sandburgh, of 221 John street north, Hamilton, Ont., says:

For over six years I have suffered with dyspepsia and headache which gave me little or no rest. "I was hardly ever entirely free from pain. When I would eat anything, no matter what it was, I would suffer dreadfully afterward. Nothing I could find to eat seemed to agree with

"When my stomach distress would stop my head would begin to ache, with both my life was hardly worth living. "I tried a number of stomach medi-

cines and pills, but nothing seemed to do me any good till a good friend of mine advised me to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. "I bought some at a drug store and began to use them. Very soon I found my headaches going away. They bothered me less and less every day and my, stomach did not seem to give

"I kept on using the Tablets and now I am perfectly cured and as well as ever I was. I can eat anything I want to without any after trouble. My head hardly ever aches, and life is much happier and better for me than

me as much trouble and distress as

"I cannot say too much for Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for they have certainly done me a wonderful cure." This is only a sample of many stories of illness and cures that are credited to Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Day by day they are reported from all over the country and all telling the same glad story of pain and sickness changed to joy and good health by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Every dyspeptic may find relief from the cruel bonds that bind him. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure

Local Legal.

any stomach trouble.

The following judgments in local legal cases have been handed down in Toronto:

Birkbeck Loan Company vs. Johnston -Judgment on appeal by defendant A. K. Johnston from judgment of Mac-Mahon, J., in action tried at London, brought to foreclose the interest of appellant and defendant Amelia Johnston twelve shares of the plaintiff's stock was contended for the appellant that the plaintiffs had no claim against six shares of the stock in question, because it was stock held in trust, and that it therefore could not be assigned as security for a loan; and also that she purious the stock held in trust, and that it is a security for a loan; and also that she purious the stock held in the stoc ity for a loan; and also that she pur-chased these six shares without notice of the plaintiff's mortgage claim. Appeal allowed with costs, and action dismissed as against defendant Frank K. and Anna K. Johnston, with costs since the data Johnston, with costs since the date the payment into court, and the plaintiffs will be entitled to tax against the defendant Anna K. Johnston one-half of their costs of the action to that date the action being treated for the purpose of such taxation as if it had been brough only against Amelia Johnston and Ann Johnston. Declared also that the plaintiffs have no right to consolidate. They are entitled to a personal order against Amelia Johnston for payment of against Amelia Johnston for payment of the balance of the debt secured by the mortgage of July, 1897, and costs, and to the usual judgment for foreclosure in default of payment. The examination for discovery of Amelia Johnston is not evidence against Anna K. Johnston. P. H. Bartlett (London) for appellant; T. H. Luscombe (London) for plaintiffs. Rose vs. Croden—An action arising out of an incident at the polls in the Dominof an incident at the polls in the Domin-ion general elections of November, 1900. Croden was a deputy returning officer

and Rose an elector, who asked for a ballot. A ballot was handed to Croden, who, he charges, maliciously destroyed instead of putting it in the ballot box Rose sued at common law, and the sought to take his action under the Do minion penalties act, which, in additio to giving damages, makes a person sub ject to imprisonment should he fail pay any damages assessed against him. Croden appealed against this change and won. Rose appealed in the divisional court, which says now that he must go on with his action as he began it, under the common law.

CURES WEAK MEN FREE.

nsuresLove and a Happy Home for All. How any man may quickly cure him-self after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, self after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 2909 Hull Bidg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think their generosity:
"Dear Sirs.—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a betterned your last as vigorous as when a betterned your last as vigorous as when a betterned your last as vigorous as when a betterned your just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."
"Dear Sirs,—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have compared to the compared to th pletely returned and enlargement is enitirely satisfactory."
"Dear Sirs,—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope.

The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

An association of women has been formed in Berlin, whose object is to collect funds for the Boer widows and children.

For whooping cough and croup. Vapo-Cresoene is a simple and perfect remedy.

the Municipal Council of the Corpora-tion of the City of London intends to undertake the following works or improvements and to assess and levy the ost thereof by means of a special rate, to be so assessed and levied as an annual rate according to the frontage thereof upon the real property immediately benefited by such works or mprovements respectively, according to the provisions of the Municipal Act, namely: Cement sidewalks on the folowing portions of the following streets of the City of London.

IN NO. 1 WARD. 4. South side of Stanley street, between the Wortley road and the Wharncliffe Aighway; width 6 feet. 5. North side of Riverview avenue, between the Wharncliffe Highway and a point opposite the westerly limit of lot 4 on the north side of Riverview avenue;

width 5 feet. 6. South side of Riverview avenue between the Wharncliffe Highway and a point opposite the westerly limit of lot 2, on the south side of Riverview aveaue; width 5 feet.

7. North side of the Cove road, between the Wharncliffe road and Orchard street; width 4 feet. 8. East side of Orchard street, between the Pipe Line road and a point opposite the southerly limit of lot 23 on the east

side of Orchard street; width 4 feet.

9. East side of the Wharncliffe Highway, between Victor street and the Ridgeway; width 5 feet. 10. West side of the Wharncliffe Highway, between Evergreen avenue and Riverview avenue; width 5 feet. 11. West side of the Wharncliffe Highway, between the Cove road and a point opposite the southerly limit of lot 13 on the west side of the Wharncliffe Highway; width 5 feet.

12. West side of Ridout street, between Craig street and Victoria bridge; width 13. North side of Front street, between Wellington street and a point opposite the easterly limit of lot 16 on the north

side of Front street; width 4 feet. 14. West side of the Wortley road, between Briscoe street and Tecumseh ave-nue; width 5 feet. 15. North 'side of Byron avenue, between the Wharncliffe Highway and a point opposite the easterly limit of let 7 on the north side of Byron avenue; width 5 feet.

16. West side of Cathcart street, between Langarth street and Wreay street; width 5 feet. 17. South side of Langarth street, between Edward street and the Wharncliffe Highway: width 5 feet.

18. North side of Briscoe street, between Cathcart street and a point opposite the westerly limit of lot 9 on the north side of Briscoe street; width 5 feet. 19. North side of Garfield avenue, tween the Wortley road and Ridout street; width 5 feet. 20. South side of Emery street, between High street and Ridout street; width 5

21. North side of Grand avenue between Ridout street and a point opposite the easterly limit of the school property on the north side of Grand avenue; 22. South side of Grand avenue, between

High street and a point opposite the center of lot 4 on the south side of Grand avenue; width 5 feet. 23. West side of Cynthia street, between Askin street and Bruce street; width 5 24. West side of the Wortley road, between Bruce street and Elmwood avenue; width 6 feet. 25. North side of Watson street, between the Wellington road and the easterly limit of Watson street; width 4 feet.

26. West side of Cathcart street, between Bruce street and Elmwood avenue; width 5 feet. 27. West side of Ridout street, between West avenue and Elmwood avenue; width

28. South side of Grey street, between Wellington and Richmond streets; width 5 feet. 29. South side of Simcoe street, between Wellington and Clarence streets; width 5 feet. 30. North side of Horton street, between Clarence and Talbot streets; width 5 feet. 31. North side of Bathurst street, be-tween Thames and Ridout streets; width

5 feet. 32. South side of Bathurst street between Thames and Ridout streets; width 5 feet.

33. North side of Bathurst street, be-Talbot and Clarence streets; width 6 feet. 34. North side of Grey street, between Clarence and Richmond streets: width 5 35. South side of Bathurst street, between Clarence and Richmond streets; width 6 feet. 36. North side of York street between Talbot and Ridout streets; width 6 feet. 37. South side of York street, between Ridout and Thames streets; width 6 feet. 38. West side of Thames street, between Dundas and York streets: width 5 feet. 39. East side of Thames street, between King street and the Grand Trunk Rail-Company's bridge; width 5 feet. 40. East side of Thames street, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company's bridge and Horton street; width 5 feet. 41. West side of Thames street, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company's bridge and Horton street; width 5 feet. 42. West side of Ridout street, between King and Bathurst streets; width 6 feet.

43. East side of Talbot street, between Horton and Simcoe streets; width 6 feet. 44. West side of Richmond street, beween Bathurst and Horton streets; width 6 feet. 45. North side of King street, between Wellington and Clarence streets; width 6 feet. 46. East side of Clarence street, between South and Nelson streets; width 4 feet.

IN NO. 2 WARD. 47. East side of Talbot street, between Carling and Dundas streets; width 8 feet. 48. South side of Kent street, between Talbot and Ridout streets; width 6 feet. 49. West side of Park avenue, between Central avenue and Kent street; width feet.

50. East side of St. George street, be tween Mill and Ann streets; width 5 51. East side of Richmond street, between Oxford and Sydenham streets; width 6 feet. 52. East side of Richmond street, be-

tween Cheapside and Victoria streets; width 5 feet. 53. West side of Talbot street, between the Creek and Central avenue; width 6 54. East side of St. Andrew street, between Oxford and St. Patrick streets; width 5 feet.

55. South side of Kensington street, be-tween Wilson avenue and the Wharn-cliffe Highway; width 4 feet. way, between Oxford and Saunby streets; width 5 feet. 56. East side of the Wharncliffe High-57. East side of Edith street, Mount Pleasant avenue and Charles street; width 4 feet.

58. North side of Oxford street, between the Wharncliffe Highway and Fernley street; width 4 feet. 59. East side of Richmond street, be-Oxford and Piccadilly streets;

IN NO. 3 WARD. 60. North side of Philip street, between William and Maitland streets; width 4 61. North side of Nelson street, between William and Maitland streets; width 4 feet. 62. South side of Nelson street, between William and Maitland streets; width 4 63. North side of South street, between Adelaide and Maitland streets; width 5 64. South side of Hill street, between Adelaide and Wellington streets; width

65. North side of Hill street, between

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT | Waterloo and Wellington streets; width | between Quebec and Ontario | the Municipal Council of the Corpora- 5 feet. 66. South side of Grey street, between Adelaide and Maitland streets; width 5 feet. 67. North side of Grey street, between Adelaide and William streets; width 5 68. South side of Simcoe street, between William and Colborne streets; width 5 69. North side of Horton street, between Adelaide street and the Hamilton road; width 5 feet. 70. South side of Horton street, between Maitland and Burwell streets; width 5 71. South side of Horton street, between Waterloo and Wellington streets; width 6 feet. 72. South side of Bathurst street, be

tween Burwell and Colborne streets; width 5 feet. 73. North side of the Hamilton road between William and Horton streets; width 5 feet. 74. South side of Bathurst street, between Adelaide and Maitland streets; width 5 feet.

75. North side of Bathurst street, between Adelaide and William streets; width 5 feet. 76. East side of William street, between York street and the Hamilton road; 77. East side of William street, between South and Nelson streets; width 5 feet. 78. West side of William street, be-

tween Grey and Philip streets; width 5 79. East side of Maitland street, between the Grand Trunk Railway Company's tracks and the Hamilton road; width 5 feet. 80. East side of Maitland street, be tween South and Nelson streets; width 5 feet

81. West side of Maitland street, between Hill street and Marshall Lane; width 5 feet. 82. East side of Colborne street, between King and York streets; width 6 feet. 83. East side of Colborne street, between Bathurst and Simcoe streets;

tween York and Simcoe streets; width 6 85. North side of South street, between Waterloo and Wellington streets; width 6 feet. 86. East side of Wellington street, beween Horton and Grey streets; width 6 87. North side of Marshall street, be-

84. East side of Waterloo street.

tween Adelaide street and a point op-posite the easterly limit of lot 32 on the north side of Marshall street; width 4 88. West side of Lyle street, between King and York streets; width 6 feet. 89. North side of King street, between Lyle and Rectory streets; width 6 feet. 90. West side of Adelaide street, between York street and the Grand Trunk Railway Company's tracks; width 6

91. South side of York street, between

Adelaide and Rectory streets; width 5 feet. 92. West side of Rectory street, between Grey and Simcoe streets; width 5 feet. 93. West side of Rectory street, between York street and the Grand Trunk Rail-way Company's tracks; width 5 feet. 94. East side of Rectory street, between Campbell street and the Grand Trunk Railway Company's tracks: width 5 feet. 95. East side of Egerton street, between Dundas street and the Grand Trunk Ræilway Company's track; width 5 feet. 96. South side of Dundas street, between

Egerton street and the eastern boundary of the city; width 5 feet. IN NO. 4 WARD. 97. East side of Peter street, between Queen's avenue and Dufferin avenue; width 5 feet. 98. East side of Palace street, between width 5 feet. 99. West side of Palace street, between Princess avenue and Central avenue; width 5 feet. East side of Miles street, between Pall Mall and Piccadilly streets: width 101. West side of Miles street, between Pall Mall and Piccadilly streets; width feet. 102. North side of Regina street, between Maitland and Colborne streets; width 5 feet. 103. West side of Christie street, be ween Regent and Victoria streets; width feet. 104. South side of Dufferin avenue, width 8 feet.

tween Wellington and Picton streets; 105. North side of Dufferin avenue, between Cartwright street and Prospect avenue; width 6 feet. 106. North side of Dufferin avenue, tween Wellington and Waterloo streets; width 6 feet. 107. South side of Princess avenue, be-Cartwright street and Prospect

avenue; width 6 feet. 108. South side of Central avenue, be-ween Colborne and Waterloo streets; tween Colborne and width 6 feet. 110. South side of Central avenue, tween Palace and William streets; width 5 feet. 111. South side of Pall Mall street, be-Colborne and Maitland streets; 112. North side of Pall Mall street, be

William and Adelaide streets; tween width h feet. 113. South side of Piccadilly street, be Wellington and Waterloo streets; width 6 feet. 114. North side of Piccadilly street, be-Waterloo and Maitland streets; width 5 feet. 115. North side of Oxford street, be-ween Maitland and William streets; width 5 feet. 116. North side of St. James street, between Wellington and Waterloo streets; width 5 feet. 117. North side of St. James street Maitland and William streets; width 5 feet. 118. South side of Grosvenor street between Maitland and William streets; width 5 feet. 119. East side of Wellington between Queen's avenue and Dufferin avenue, width 8 feet. 120. West side of Colborne street, between Dufferin avenue and Princess avenue; width 6 feet.

121. East side of Colborne street, be-tween Princess avenue and Central avenue; width 6 feet. 122. East side of Colborne street, be-tween Regina and Piccadilly streets; width 5 feet. 123. West side of Colborne street, tween Piccadilly and Oxford streets; width 5 feet. 124. West side of Colborne street. tween St. James and Grosvenor streets; width 5 feet. 125. West side of Maitland street, between Princess avenue and Central avenue; width 5 feet. 126. West side of Maitland street, between Pall Mall and Piccadilly streets; width 5 feet. 127. East side of Maitland street, between St. James and Grosvenor streets; width 5 feet. 128. East side of William street, between Mall and Piccadilly streets; width 5 feet. 129. West side of William street; be-tween Pall Mall and Piccadilly streets; width 5 feet.

Oxford and St. James streets; width 5 131 East side of Colborne street between Dundas street and Queen's avenue; width 6 feet. 132. West side of Quebec street, be-tween Dundas street and Dufferin ave-nue; width 5 feet. 133. South side of Dufferin avenue

130. East side of William street, between

between Quebec and Ontario streets; 134. North side of Dufferin avenue,

185. North side of Dundas street, tween Quebec street and the eastern boundary of the city; width feet. 136. East side of Ontario stree between Dufferin avenue and Elias street; width 5 feet. 137. North side of Elias street, between Ontario and Elizabeth streets; width 5

138. North side of Princess avenue, be-tween English and Elizabeth streets; width 5 feet. 139. South side of Princess avenue be-English and Elizabeth streets; width 5 feet. 140. South side of Lorne avenue, between English and Ontario streets; width 141. East side of Adelaide street, between Central avenue and Rattle street; width 5 feet.

142. West side of Adelaide street, between Central avenue and Dundas street; width 6 feet. 143. West side of Adelaide street, between Pall Mall street and Central avenue; width 5 feet. 144. North side of Queen's avenue, be-

Adelaide and Elizabeth streets; width 6 feet. 145. North side of Lorne avenue, between Elizabeth and English streets; width 5 feet. 146. West side of Elizabeth street, be-

tween Queen's avenue and Elias street; width 5 feet. 147. East side of Elizabeth street, between Queen's avenue and Elias streets; width 5 feet. 148. West side of Ridout street, between Dundas and King streets; width 6 feet. No. 1. A 10-inch tile sewer in Wellingon street, between Hyman and Pall Mall

No. 3. A bituminous macadam pave-ment on King street, between Welling-ton and Adelaide streets. Each work or improvement as numbered above to be a separate work or

improvement. And take notice, that unless a majority of the owners of such real property to be benefited thereby (to be scertained under the provisions of the Municipal Act. and Bylaw No. 780 of the City of London, passed on the 4th day of August, 1890, as amended), representing at least one-half in value thereof, petition the said Council against the same within one month after the last publication of this notice The London Advertiser and The Echo, two public newspapers published in the City of London, the Council will undertake the said works or improvements, or such of them as are not petitioned against, or insufficiently petitioned against, and proceed with the same under the provisions of Sec-669 and the other Sections of the Municipal Act relating to Local Improvements applicable thereto. City Clerk's Office, 6th March, 1902, C. A. KINGSTON, City Clerk. 24u-w

SPECIAL NOTICES

Diseases of the Kidneys. Dr. Albert Wesley Kahle, Specialist in Diseases of the Kidneys, No. 190 Delaware avenue, Buffalo, N. Y., will furnish information free regarding his

treatment of Bright's Disease, Cystitis and Diabetes, upon application either in person or writing to the above address. Mattress and Feather-Bed Cleaning Factory.

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