

# ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

## Good Record for London Scholars and Teachers.

Over 300 Out of 373 Who Wrote Were Successful—Bertha Thornley Wins the Robb Gold Medal—Mabel Roberts a Close Second.

The results of the Collegiate Institute entrance examinations from London schools only were given out by the board of examiners yesterday afternoon, and shows that out of 373 who wrote, 301 were successful in passing. This is about the usual number who get through. Bertha Thornley was the bright and shining star of all who wrote. She made 94 out of a possible 110. This is the highest mark ever made by a scholar in entering the London Collegiate, and entitles her to the Robb Gold Medal. Ethel McRoberts made the second highest marks with 82. To pass the scholar had to total 550.

The board of examiners was composed of Inspector Carson, Principal P. W. Merchant, Mrs. M. J. Gahan, representing the public school board, and Mr. C. C. Collins, of Kuelph, representing the separate school board. The examinations were held on June 23, 29 and 30.

Following is a list of the successful students, in alphabetical order.

The List.

A—A. Ashton 617, C. Allen 610, W. Arthur 608, M. Abbott 579, W. Bryce 715, W. Bradley 673, B. Beynon 707, J. Barker 560, J. Bell 557, E. Burridge 635, P. Black 582, W. A. Bradford 607, R. J. Brown 706, A. Burgess 576, W. Bell 604, W. Brodwin 580, H. W. Blackwell 575, H. Bowman 604.

C—E. Cameron 701, B. Childs 738, A. Clarke 689, W. Claris 565, H. P. Coughlin 622, L. F. Costello 649, A. Carew 573, A. O. S. Cameron 708, J. H. Carling 583, P. Chadwick 617.

D—D. Dennison 733, J. A. Davis 646, C. Danks 655, E. Davis 630, W. Dearness 721, A. Drew 572, W. Dobie 518.

E—H. Essex 678.

F—C. Fraser 718, R. Fraser 619, W. Forbes 733, E. Flynn 600, M. H. Ferguson 597, G. Fallis 709.

G—B. Gidley 634, H. Greenlees 638, N. Grass 704, A. G. Gerard 635, J. M. Gunn 775, C. G. G. 720.

H—H. Hobbs 769, G. Howell 613, G. C. Hunt 665, A. Hart 554, F. Higginbottom 635, B. Holmes 648, E. Humphrey 582, T. Hutton 685, K. F. Hamilton 679, G. R. Harkness 720, J. J. Hennigar 721, E. H. 718.

I—H. Howe 638, C. Hillier 573, S. Hardy 557, D. Haylock 655, C. Hutton 762, R. Higgman 664, C. Hoare 640, R. Hodgins 557, W. Hudson 608.

J—L. H. Ingram 555.

K—G. Johnson 635, H. A. Jennings 671, F. Jackson 572, C. Jones 550.

L—G. King 556.

M—A. Lovell 612, H. Lister 647, H. J. Luney 558, R. Linford 649, W. Laut 677, L. Lawson 729, E. Lester 737.

N—M. T. Murray 640, W. Mountjoy 765, J. Mattinson 709, J. D. Michael 615, E. Marley 582, W. Morgan 710, G. Maguire 728, F. Marshall 742, H. Marshall 641, M. Mavor 596, H. Morow 637, G. Martore 662, E. Miller 730, J. R. Mills 642, C. Manness 568, H. Moore 618, E. A. McGarvey 756, I. R. Mackintosh 573, W. T. McBrown 678, W. McLennan 579, N. McNeil 661, D. McLarty 655.

O—N. Nuttcomb 627, R. Nopper 577, E. Nodding 651, W. North 637.

P—T. Pryor 576, C. Perry 577, R. Page 600, H. W. C. Parnson 583, S. Pavey 611, J. Porteous 724.

R—C. Rowantree 686, C. Robinson 586, R. Rich 623, J. Rogers 660, W. Richmond 675, E. R. 610.

S—B. Stapleton 661, I. Sharpe 679, S. Stiles 611, F. H. Smith 677, L. Smith 747, O. Sipple 584, A. L. Smith 641, B. Spittal 627, H. Steele 696, C. Shannon 559, S. Bettner 659, P. Stinson 533.

T—A. Taylor (West London) 559, S. Threlknot 596, S. Turner 633, C. Tennant 577, A. Tate 697, S. Thorpe 552, J. Tanton 627, A. Taylor (Lorne avenue) 637, A. M. Turner 784, E. L. Tierney 676, U. N. Underhill.

W—C. C. Whitaker 703, H. Wilkins 744, W. W. Wright 748, M. Wardle 553, C. White 556, W. Willis 533, A. Wonnacott 720, W. Winslow 633, T. Westcott 632, W. Whitehall 539, R. Wright 632, G. R. M. Wells 720, E. E. Wells 677, T. G. Wilson 822, F. J. White 734, G. C. Walsh 619.

Y—L. Yealland 550.

F. Hodges 671, E. Howell 763, M. Hutchins 526, V. Hamilton 802, E. H. Harmond 596, B. Hooper 752, N. A. Healey 731, M. Hartford 643, I. Hayman 726, M. Holladay 708.

J—W. James 590, A. Jones 660, L. Jankewitz 573, A. O. S. Cameron 708, K. P. Kipp 555, M. Killy 732, E. Kerrigan 621, L. Kelland 674.

L—F. Lawson 650, A. Lucas 641, J. C. Loughlin 630, A. Lillie 626.

M—M. McNeil 562, J. M. McKenzie 628, L. McCombs 567, W. J. McBroon 712, M. McCormick 567, A. McCormick 614, M. McNaughton 722, L. McAlpine 607, E. McLean 721, E. McRoberts 612, M. Mack 823, E. Mansbridge 659, G. Munson 532, P. Mallory 627, L. Martin 550, A. Milroy 571, L. Milroy 557, A. Martin 640, B. Moule 709.

N—B. Needham 595, L. Nash 772.

P—A. Pugh 607, M. Pierce 585, B. C. Plastow 735, V. Pearson 627, D. Prebble 580, S. Pearsen 751.

Q—F. Quick 565.

R—E. Robb 732, A. M. Rose 555, J. Robinson 592, O. Robinson 627, M. Roberts 702, I. Robertson 672, I. M. Rockwood 672, M. R. Rowan 671, F. Rowland 725, W. Rapsey 551, V. Ramlin 725.

S—P. Sifton 567, N. Spry 776, M. Stanley 727, J. H. Strong 618, N. Stroyan 725, A. Snow 659, F. Scott 579, F. Somerville 638, L. Spry 552, B. Steele 575, S. Sage, 658, K. Spannon 659, N. Switzer 563.

T—N. Toll 607, E. Thompson 558, J. M. Taylor 600, B. Thornley 943, O. Tunc 557, W. Taylor 617.

W—L. N. Whitman 738, L. Winters 673, M. Warner 647, E. Ward 662, M. Wilson 567, M. Webster 663, A. Wall 594, M. Walsh 778, B. Wilson 578, E. Windson 595.

Any of the scholars who failed to pass can get their marks from their teacher when the schools open.

# GOOD TIMES IN CANADA

## Says Bradstreet's Weekly Review of Trade.

Prices Tend Upward. Collections Prompt and Trade Steady.

New York, July 22.—Bradstreet's weekly review of trade says: Times are good in the Dominion of Canada. From Montreal comes the report that conditions here are in excellent condition; that prices are still upward; that collections are prompt, and that trade is of steady volume. Testimony to the widespread scarcity of iron and steel is furnished by the statement that foreign iron and steel manufacturers could sell considerably more in Canada, but are unable to promptly fill orders offered.

Advices from British Columbia as to the mining industry are not particularly favorable. Things are said to be at a standstill. About the usual trade is doing in the Maritime Provinces, where crops are good, but collections are hardly satisfactory.

The failures in the Dominion number 19, as against 27 last week, and 17 in this week a year ago.

In Canada the bank clearances for the week were as follows: Montreal, \$15,556,670; increase, 20.2 per cent. Toronto, \$9,114,895; increase, 21.3 per cent. Winnipeg, \$1,876,999; increase, 27.1 per cent. Halifax, \$1,441,229; increase, 14.8 per cent. Hamilton, \$788,310; increase, 11.6 per cent. St. John, N. B., \$326,943; increase, 34 per cent. Vancouver, \$811,537; Victoria, \$822,754.

Dun & Co. say: Canadian reports of business this week disclose no important change, but a general continuance of fair trade and hopeful prospects. At St. John, however, there is a report of a decline in lumber, which is active, but the hay crop is a very good one. At Halifax trade prospects are good, and at Quebec business continues fairly active, considering the season, and collections are well up to the mark. At Montreal general trade and collections continue good for the season. Victoria reports no particular change in wholesale business, which is fair, with collections quite satisfactory. Vancouver reports no special feature, though a reasonable dullness is felt in certain branches. Collections are fair.

IN THE UNITED STATES.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Official returns of the most wonderful year in the nation's commerce show a decrease of \$35,900,000 in values of the great staples, exports, largely owing to prices, but an increase of about \$30,000,000 in other exports, mostly manufactures.

Fear of deficient crops has been hurried under western receipts, from farms amounting to 13,861,046 bushels of wheat for the month thus far, against 3,773,108 last year, and 15,298,655 bushels of corn, against 6,212,335 last year.

Wool has not advanced. Cotton is still advancing. Cotton goods are unchanged, but fairly strong. Shipments of boots and shoes, 102,057 cases for the week, against 84,421 last year, and 296,137 in three weeks, against 259,154 in the largest previous year, show the pressure for early delivery, and works are receiving rather more orders. Leather is in good demand and slightly higher, and hides at Chicago rise slightly with limited receipts.

Failures in July thus far have been only 17,798,696 in amount, against \$2,405,833 last year, and from six to eight millions in the years 1894 to 1896. Failures for the week have been 145 in the United States, against 207 last year.

# MILITIA MATTERS

Changes in Different Corps—Winners at the School of Instruction.

Ottawa, Ont., July 22.—The following have been granted certificates of the royal schools of military instruction: Second Lieut., W. H. Thompson, 12th Battalion; do. F. H. Lennox, do. do.; do. C. B. Patterson, 20th do.; R. R. Parker, do. do.; do. A. J. Oliver, 29th do.; do. S. Shrigley, 35th do.; do. A. W. Boddy, do. do.; do. W. A. Smith, do. do.; do. E. F. Osler, do. do.; do. T. A. Hicks, do. do.; do. H. E. Smith, do. do.; do. J. T. C. Thompson, 36th; do. W. C. Ewan, do. do.; do. G. W. Stoddart, do. do.; do. J. L. Flynn, do. do.; do. L. Hale, 42nd; do. E. A. Dunlop, 42nd; do. J. R. MacKay, 45th; do. O. McGaw, 45th; do. C. W. Darling, 45th; do. G. S. Kirkpatrick, 45th; do. Corp. F. W. Master, 45th; Trumpeter W. B. Bogue, 1st Hussars; Col. Sergt. W. J. Gilmour, 12th Battalion; Sergt. H. E. Smith, 35th do.; do. A. Peters, 40th do.; do. W. Frank, 45th do.; do. S. F. L. Stevenson, 45th do.; do. R. E. McLean, do. do.; do. R. W. Walker, 66th; do. Corp. J. Jordan, 2nd do.; do. J. Sargar, do. do.; do. T. Norton, 20th do.; do. F. W. Master, 35th do.; do. J. E. Leavelle, do. do.; do. Corp. C. E. McLaughlin, R. C. I.; do. Oakes, do.; Private T. A. Moore, 2nd Battalion; do. J. D. McWilliams, 2nd Battalion; do. W. Rogers, R. C. R. I. Second Brigade Division—To be adjutant, Lieut. W. B. M. King, to com-

plete establishment. 19th "St. Catharines" Battalion of Infantry—To be second lieutenants, provisionally, T. S. Chattertown, A. S. Laing, gentlemen, to complete establishment.

77th "Wentworth" Battalion of Infantry—To be second lieutenants, provisionally, E. S. Wilson, gentleman, vice H. L. Hagar, promoted.

31st "Grey" Battalion of Infantry—To be lieutenant, H. Danard, gentleman, vice A. G. MacKay, promoted. Provisional second lieutenant, H. G. Tucker, retired.

27th "Haldimand" Battalion of Rifles—Lieut. F. R. Geddes resigns his commission.

To be Lieutenant—Second Lieut. R. H. Read, vice F. B. Geddes, retired.

# ACROSS THE GREAT CHASM

## Opening of the New Suspension Bridge Across Niagara.

Connecting Lewiston With Queenston—Three Types of Bridges Combined in One.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 21.—The formal opening of the new suspension bridge across the Niagara River, connecting Lewiston on the American side with Queenston on the Canadian side of the river, took place at noon yesterday. The ceremonies were in charge of Hon. W. Cary Ely, secretary to the president of the International Traction Company, and General Manager Burt Van Horn. Many prominent citizens from Buffalo, Toronto and the frontier towns and cities were present. A luncheon was served on Queenston Heights, at the base of Brock's monument.

The new bridge, one of the most complete of modern suspension bridges, is designed to form a connecting link in a belt line trolley system to completely encompass the Niagara gorge from just below the falls of the Niagara to the end of the gorge at Queenston and Lewiston. The work of the International Traction Company, which is building the bridge at Lewiston and Queenston was commenced last fall. It is owned by the Lewiston Connecting Bridge Company, of New York State, and the Queenston Heights Bridge Company, of Canada, which are both subsidiaries of the International Traction Company. The cable span from tower to tower is 1,040 feet, the same as the old bridge, and the stiffening truss 800 feet long. The width of the roadway is 25 feet. The tower on the American side is 28 feet back from the edge of the bluff, with a 12-foot square base and a height of 12 feet. There are four cables of support, each composed of 14 two and one-quarter inch galvanized steel wires. The anchorages are drilled into the solid rock and are heavily cemented. The total weight of the bridge is about 1,000 tons.

The bridge embraces three distinct types of bridges: the steel arch, the cantilever and the suspension. The first suspension bridge to span the gorge at Niagara Falls, which the present structure has replaced, was erected in 1855. It was a simple suspension bridge, and in a big way, it was the longest in the world at that time. The total length of cable was 1,245 feet; span between towers, 1,040 feet. In the winter of 1863-64 a big ice jam occurred at Lewiston, and the bridge was damaged. It was so badly damaged that it was necessary to keep the bridge from swinging, were all loosened by knocking out the wedges, by some carelessness on the part of the employees of the bridge company they were not replaced.

THE CEREMONIES.

Another dispatch says: President W. Cary Ely, of the International Traction Company, formally opened the new suspension bridge between Queenston, Ont., and Lewiston, N. Y. In response to the invitations sent out, about four hundred guests assembled at the ends of the bridge, and at the time mentioned walked out to the center to a large and handsomely decorated arch, where Canadian and American dignitaries changed hearty handshakes. President Ely stepped forward, and in a few words declared the bridge officially opened. The Seventy-fourth Regiment Band of Buffalo then played "God Save the Queen," and this portion of the day's exercises were at this point. The next event was the grand banquet in the park at Queenston Heights, at the foot of Brock's monument, attended by 400 guests. President Ely, in opening the after-dinner program, extended a very cordial welcome to his guests, after which he proposed the toast to her Majesty the Queen and the president of the United States, both being enthusiastically responded to. Hon. George W. Ross, Ontario minister of education, presided in a brilliant oration. He was followed by Hon. Geo. Paines, of Rochester; Mr. J. A. Langmuir, chairman of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park commission; Major Munan, of the Queen's Own Rifles; and Andrew H. Green, New York Hon. G. Curson, St. Catharines, and others.

# LAI IN THE GRAVE

Funeral of the Late Hon. C. A. Geoffrion at Montreal.

Montreal, July 22.—The funeral of the late Hon. C. A. Geoffrion took place yesterday and was attended by a large representative gathering of business, professional and public life. The remains were first taken to Notre Dame Church, where the impressive service of the Roman Catholic Church was performed by Archbishop Bruchesi officiating with the assistance of a number of priests. The remains were then conveyed to Cote de Niges Cemetery, where they were interred in the Doiran-Geoffrion plot.

The cortege arrived at the church shortly before 10 o'clock, and among the leading men in it were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Henri Joly, Hon. Sydney Fisher and Hon. William Mulock, representing the Federal cabinet; Capt. Lebelles, D. C., representing Lord Minto; Lieut. Geo. Jette, Premier Marchand and Hon. Mr. Parent, A. Turgeon and A. Guerin, representing the Quebec cabinet. Twenty-five members of the House of Commons and Senate, judges and members of the bar, Mayor Prefontaine and members of the city council, and representatives of many Liberal clubs.

FAGGED OUT—None but those who have become fagged out know what it is to be fagged out. It is a feeling of weakness, of loss of strength, of loss of energy, of loss of vitality. It is a feeling of being worn out, of being exhausted, of being drained. It is a feeling of being fagged out, of being fagged out, of being fagged out.

# SEEN FROM THE OUTSIDE

## Toronto University Professor Studies the Street Car Strike.

And Records His Impressions—Arbitration Should Be Incorporated in Such Charters.

Mr. S. Morley Wickett, B.A., Ph.D., lecturer on political economy in the University of Toronto, came to London early this week to investigate the street car strike. Mr. Wickett recorded his opinions in yesterday's Toronto Globe. All may not agree with his conclusions, but they deserve attention as those of an impartial and disinterested observer. Mr. Wickett's arguments tend toward the principle for which The Advertiser has always contended—namely, arbitration. His letter begins as follows:

"Through the press the story of the summations of several companies of militia to London last Saturday week is now matter of record and the citizens of London have expressed their strong regrets. In many quarters it has indeed been emphatically asserted there was never any need for that summons, yet part of the soldiers continue to remain, and what is more important the strike, which in its present phase has been dragging on since May 11, still rests almost in statu quo.

"It is curious coincidence that a city that prides itself, as London does, on being a city of home; a city in which a larger proportion of their homes is owned by working men than anywhere else in the world, and a city in which a larger proportion of the population is employed in the service of the public, should be the scene of a strike of such magnitude. It is a city of 3,800,000 population, with a police force of 40,000 men, including the chief and two detectives; a city of so modest a police court that the 'fines and fees' for the year do not amount to the salary of an ordinary official—though the same may be said of many other Canadian cities—should have ranged itself with certain cities on the other side of the line that have on the lately made themselves only too notorious in connection with labor strikes. On the other hand, it is strange that the experiences of past strikes has in so many instances not had more influence on the policy of our large corporations with regard to their employees, and also on the actions and demands of the men, especially in connection with 'official' recognition of their union, which in case of strike the men so frequently demand in the case of a dispute and an unfavorable form. The present strike is a case in point. But we do not wish to act here as censor. Let us, therefore, only observe in general that in this age of great combinations of capital people and labor, it is not only a matter of advisability that along with unions of capital unions of labor should likewise come into being. We have come to recognize that such unions, when properly organized, are a benefit, both to the working man and to society at large; and that in place of being a menace to the employer and a clog to his administration they can in many ways be turned to useful account. What is required is sympathetic and cordial action on both sides. Constructive and moderate action on the part of labor organizations is to be looked for only when they are openly and generously recognized, and made to feel that they are a part of the social machine and dependent for their permanent success on public sympathy. Such recognition will go considerably way to safeguard also the interests of employers, which it should never be forgotten it is the duty and privilege of labor organizations to consult."

Mr. Wickett then goes on to give a history of the relations of the London Street Railway Company and their employees, and the conditions leading up to the first and second strikes. Speaking of the settlement of the first strike and the subsequent dispute, he says:

"The strike undertaken was settled on a basis of a written agreement, according to which, among other provisions the men were to be re-employed at a somewhat higher rate of wages, viz., at a maximum of 15 1/2 cents per hour, and all employees of the company were to be paid 15 1/2 cents per hour, with any lawful association or club. The agreement was to be in force for six months, or for such further period as the employee may continue in the service of the company. The peculiar wording of the last clause led to the men to seek a fresh agreement at the end of the six months, which should hold valid for a further specific term. The real reason appears, however, to have been an alleged violation of the spirit and letter of the clause according to which the men were to be re-employed to join a union. The present strike is therefore primarily for the existence of the union and the protection of the unionist, and in the second place for another slight increase in pay, viz., to 15 1/2 cents per hour, and a somewhat longer working day. The London strikers ask for \$1.50 per day of nine hours to all employees of one year in the service of the company. In Hamilton the strikers ask for \$1.50 per day of nine hours to all employees of one year in the service of the company. In Toronto as soon as one is 'on the board,' i. e., is a regular hand."

Mr. Wickett concludes as follows:

"As stated above, no definite compromise has yet been reached by either side. In the absence of any we may suggest in connection with the question of the recognition of the union a consideration of the plan adopted last May in Hamilton, and found to work with eminent satisfaction by both the Hamilton company and the men. There the management, by written agreement, recognizes the union and treats with the men individually or collectively, as the men themselves may prefer. The company, moreover, carefully avoids interfering in any way with the men, as for instance, in inquiring whether they are members of a union or not; while the men attempt no pressure on the company, and the management, on the other hand, the reason for any dismissal, however, is frankly communicated. The Toronto street railway also follows the policy of non-interference with regard to union membership.

"The question of wages is one in which an outsider can hardly have a definite opinion. Merely by way of suggestion, then, we may say that a compromise may be arrived at, in case the company sees its way clear to grant 16 1/2 cents per hour, by dating the increase from the 1st of January next, or from some subsequent date. With reference to the number of hands to be reinstated, a compromise is also desirable. A little charity on both sides seems, in fact, all that is needed to end this strike, which has already been unduly extended, and if continued will arouse deeper feelings, which it is highly impolitic to call forth.

In conclusion, it is interesting to

note how the present dispute has sharpened public interest in matters of municipal importance. Civic ownership of some of the public franchises has been mooted. There is, however, in Canada a healthy prejudice against over hasty municipalization, and in the case of London is apparently no exception. A more moderate and at the same time a valuable suggestion has been made, that in the case of all public franchises a clause should be introduced in the charters, to secure in the direction of the mayor, arbitration between public or semi-public corporations and their employees."

Mr. Wickett may be assured that the present strike has cured a good deal of the prejudice against municipalization, if such prejudice existed. The people of London, if they had the street railway franchise at their disposal tomorrow, would hesitate a long time before handing it over to a private corporation again.

# FROM QUEBEC

## A Letter From the Oldest City in Canada Concerning Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. James Walters, of Quebec City, Replies to a Toronto Inquirer—Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Him of Kidney Disease.

Quebec, July 21.—Mr. James Walters, of this city, was cured of Kidney Disease a year ago by Dodd's Kidney Pills. In a statement of his case published at the time he said:

"I have been troubled with Stomach and Kidney Diseases for eleven years and could get nothing to help me. I saw by the paper that Dodd's Kidney Pills could cure these diseases, and I determined to try them. I have been so bad my son had to attend to my business, but after I had used two boxes of your Dodd's Kidney Pills I was cured."

A Toronto man who keeps a record of such cases, where diseases such as Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Lumbago, Neuritis, Neuralgia, Urinary and Bladder Troubles, Blood Impurities and Woman's Weakness—which are only so many forms and symptoms of Kidney Disease—are cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills, writes to Mr. Walters asking him about his cure.

Mr. Walters replied as follows:

Quebec, June 13, 1899.

Dear Sir—Yours of the 25th May to hand, and I am pleased to say that the cure has been so satisfactory to me. I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to scores of people who have been greatly benefited by them. I am, yours truly,

JAMES WALTERS,  
443 St. John St., Quebec City.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale at all druggists, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, or will be sent on receipt of price by The Dodd's Medicine Company, Limited, Toronto.

It is estimated that fully two-thirds of the whole amount of public money held by the London banks does not bear interest.

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DR. G. W. HUMPHREY, GRADUATE OF Toronto University and Chicago College of Dental Surgery, 181 Dundas Street.

DR. A. J. WYCKOFF, DENTIST—CORNER Elgin and Dundas Streets, over Adams jewelry store.

DR. JOHN HUTCHISON, 44 DUNDAS STREET, over Ely's. Phone 144.

DR. W. S. WESTLAND—DENTIST—Post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago, Ill. 312 Dundas Street, Phone 1181, residence 287 Queen's Avenue.

DR. REYNOLDS, DENTIST, SUCCESSOR to Dr. Swan. First-class work, Toronto University. 307 1/2 Dundas Street, Phone 1181.

DR. G. H. KENNEDY—DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty, preservation of natural teeth, 170 Dundas Street. Phone 975.

DR. JEFFERY N. WOOD—DENTIST—Dental Building, over Carle's, Dundas Street. Telephone 1,286.

W. OOLVERTON & BENTLEY—DENTISTS—216 Dundas Street, next City Hotel, over Cairness & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

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