

Letters to the Editor.

REV. MR. SCOTT REPLIES. To the Editor of The Advertiser: Kindly permit me space in your esteemed journal for a letter in answer | tion on. to one in Saturday's issue by Mr. Sare, of London South, Mr. Sare opens his letter by drawing attention , to the importance of the question now before us, and that it is the "bounden duty" of every voter to express by the medium of the ballot on Dec. 4 his

opinion of the Ontario fiquor act. So much we heartily indorse. He then "maintains, that the people of Ontario are not ready yet to settle the question." Doubtless he does not include himself among the "people" who are so mentally deficient, as by his letter he appears to settle the question

I would answer by saying that if Ontario with the grandest educational system in the world, is so far behind Maine and Kansas as to be incapable of settling the question, our cultured friend had better migrate to a more civilized environment.

He then goes on to say "public opinion is not yet formed on it," and in the beginning of his letter he urges every "voter" to give his opinion. Possibly he makes a distinction be-tween a "voter's" opinion and "public" opinion. He then says, "if perchance the vote should go in favor of prohibition (by the "voter's" opinion) there would not be sufficient strength of 'public' opinion left to properly enforce of the "ablest men in Canada," whom he refers to farther on. Canadians are law abiding citizens, and we are not dependent on the opinions of minors, inebriates or lunatics for the enforce-

ment of our laws. In his next paragraph he has "no the drink evil." I would give this willing to risk its future by advocat-

ing a reversion to license."

He continues, that such a law, instead of doing good, would result in discontent and trouble, and cause disdaily intercourse with men, we find speak of ruined homes and broken hearts, as the direct outcome of the liquor traffic, than could ever come from any prohibitory law, but doubtless the discontent among brewers, hotelkeepers and confirmed inebriates will be intensified. Possibly Mr. Sare is speaking one word for himself and two for his friends. He characterizes the liquor act as "unfair, unjust and impracticable," and submits "education" as the remedy. His remedy is about as absurd as the claims of Christian Science (?) that you can so "educate" a horse in physiology that he will take cold with his blanket. There is no doubt that education does raise the morals of society, but how can you "educate" men against what is sanc-

DROPSICAL

An Accompaniment of Kidney Disease -- Most Frequent in Advanced Age - Mr. Trene man Cured by

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS.

The kidneys when in health filter from the blood the urea which is in reality poisonous waste matter. When the kidneys are weak and deranged the urea remains in the blood and causes it to become watery and

deficient in nutritive quality. Dropsical swellings are the result. At times the ill-effects are felt about the heart and death comes suddenly in the form of heart disease, or apoplexy. With others the legs swell until they become of unwieldly proportions and require to be kept bandged.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills prevent, and cure dropsical swellings and all the dreadful symptoms of kidney disease. They cure thoroughly by striking directly at the root of the trouble and setting the kidneys right. Mr. James Treneman, 536 Adelaide

street, London, Ont., states: years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles, I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, I procured a box and continued the use of th's valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured. I never took any med cine that inced that if it had not been for icine I would not be working

As a family medicine of tested and worth, Dr. Chase's Kidneylls have never been approach-They act directly on the kidneys liver, regulate the bowels and inatte the perfect action of the digestive nd filtering systems. One pill a dose; box. At all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

approval of the electorate? How can the pulpit "educate" the pew that any practice is wrong if it is sanctioned by the Conference or Presbytery? Let us put upon the traffic the "brand of

Cain' by outlawing it, and then we

have a foundation to begin our educa-

He claims that "it would deprive thousands of their lawful means of livelihood." The governments grant a license to one man in 700. Why is there not an outcry on the part of the other 699 that they are deprived of earning a living in the same way? It simply places the two-hundredth man on the same footing as the 699. True, some will be deprived, but if they had been fit for any other occupation they would doubtless have filled it, and being turned adrift will either find their level in some other line (if that be possible) or be led into a nobler

he further states that "the drink curse is dying out; that the people of Ontario are growing more sober every year." This I most emphatically deny. The last returns reported over 1,500 more convictions for drunkenness, than the year previous, and this is only a fraction of those arrested, but never convicted. We have during the past four years increased our consumption of liquor upwards of 30 per cent, or about four times faster than the population. Truly, the death of the liquor traffic is akin to the definition of Christian Science on death, viz., "a non-reality, but simply an illusion of mortal mind.

He very patriotically adds that "Canadians value their personal liberty, and will not be 'coerced' in a matter of this the law." What does he mean by kind," and that the liquor act is simpublic" opinion? Possibly the opinion ply coercion. This I deny. We are not legislating against what men shall eat and drink, but against what they shall sell. We have just as good a right to say, "You shall not sell intoxicants," as we have to say, "You shall not sell diseased meat, or adulterated honey, or In his next paragraph he has "no hesitation in saying that prohibition is not the best method of dealing with nuisance. If a slaughter house within the limits of the town be regarded as an offense, we have the right to say to the drink evil." I would give this statement an unqualified denial. The State of Maine after an experience of over 50 years with prohibition, deciares that, "No political party is interfered with, but we feel that society is entitled to protection. We feel that the barroom is a menace to the community, its past records show that it is, and we have the right to say that it must be abolished. The right cord between neighbors. Let me say to sell is not vested in the individual, in reply, and I voice the sentiments of but in the license, and the fact that it has a time limit of one year proves more discontent and trouble, not to that the people of Ontario have a right to say if it shall be renewed at its expiration. Every hotelkeeper will receive every dollar's worth of license

he paid for. Is that not fair? I feel I should not transgress further on your space, or I should like to deal with his statements, where he says: 1. That the act would cause a serious financial depression. 2. That the act was an utter failure. 3. That from a moral or financial point of view the act would be a failure. 4. That the ablest men in Canada are a unit in opposing a fairly (?) tried measure, viz., prohibition. Thanking you, in anticipation, I remain, yours sincerely, (REV.) W. N. SCOTT.

Lobo, Ont., Nov. 25, 1902.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE. To the Editor of The Advertiser: The vote which will be taken on the

liquor act on Dec. 4 next is fraught with vital importance, inasmuch as it is a measure that strikes at old institu tions and attacks established rights. It is a measure, furthermore, that has been tried fairly, and has failed. The people of Ontario are not ready for prohibition or partial prohibition. At present there are a number of places where local option is in force, and how does it work? Is it successful? Let us take the Township of Melancthon, for instance. It has been in existence there for four years, and what has been the result? Has it proved effective in decreasing the amount of the consumption of liquor? Has it fulfilled what has been claimed it would Decidedly, it has done no such thing. The Dufferin Post a short time ago drew attention to the state of affairs existing there under local option in

Whisky and beer find their way to the hotels as they found their way into the County of Dufferin in the infamous Scott act days. The whisky labeled coal oil, while the lager and peer are wheeled in under cover of night or in broad day under some deceptive device. A strictly temperance farmer of Melancthon told the Post a few days ago that things were simply scandalous, and farmers residing in vicinity of the hotels were becoming desperate over the demoralization their sons. He told us he could ve that during the present year the average supply of lager to om Melancthon hotel alone was from fifty to sixty gallons per week. * * * The condition of things in Melancthon at once disgraceful and scandalous, and ratepavers who have an oppo tunity of knowing so will unhesitatingly vote for the repeal of local option The trouble is that the majority of the farmers of the township are not aware the scandal and will be either apa thetic, or will think it is voting for temperance principles to continue dismat and scandalous farce and fizzle which is honored in the breach.

will be submitted at the January elec-Will the reasonable people of the smiling and prosperous Village of Grand Valley be taught anything by the striking object lesson furnished by Melancthon? In Grand Valley local option has already been tried and has proved an awful failure. Surely the ratepayers will not be so insane as to return to the worthless and discredited system, a system which is the fruit-

of local option. In the case of the liquor act precisely the same state of affairs would exist, only on a much larger scale. It is bound to prove abortive from the very day it goes into effect. It is undesirable from the moral as well as the financial point of view, and every true friend of temperance, every true citizen who has the province's best interests at heart, will be doing his duty by not only voting against the act, but by using his influence to get others to do the same. History teaches us that prohibitory liquor laws are failures. We ourselves know they are failures, as is evidenced by the Scott act and local option. We know that a man's desire for drink cannot be removed by a legal enactment, and we know that the only way to decrease the consumption of liquor and of drunkenness is by education and per-sonal example. Would it not be better, therefore, if those people who are seeking to pass the liquor act would lend their efforts towards bettering humanity by means of these methods, instead of seeking to pass an unjust, impracticable measure that would create low groggeries, spies, perjurers and llicit selling. Ontario just now is on the eve of great prosperity. People are pouring into the province; the resources are being developed, and commercial activity reigns everywhere. Would not all this progress be seriously arrested by the passage of an act that would upset the finances of the province and displace millions of capital invested in the liquor interests? Impartial men, free from bigotry and intolerance, maintain it would. behooves every voter, therefore, to see to it that he gets out on Dec. 4 and registers an emphatic and unmistak-able "No" to the question that he will read on the ballot paper: "Are you in favor of bringing into force the liquor act, 1902?" Thanking you for space Thanking you for space in your valuable journal, yours very truly. VERITAS.

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION To the Editor of The Advertiser: One would think from the way some of the churches keep up an agitation for prohibitive legislation against the to demonstrate friendliness to labor. liquor traffic, that their own condition an opportunity that has been entirely was all that could be desired: that the church had its work done and well done. But one has only to be a casual observer to see that such is not the case; that their own condition thousands upon thousands of little is weak, their work ineffective, and that they might well be criticised by the people they seem to delight to antagonize. In all people there is a tendency to indulge in the pursuits that give pleasure, and to shun those that give pain. This is to be expected since God has given man the power of choice. Nor is it strange that he often goes to excess, for he reasons that if slight indulgence gives slight pleasure, greater indulgence will give greater pleasure. It is only when we find that pleasure pursued too far gives pain, that he begins to think of the folly of excess. From this experience he learns to what extent pleasure or profit may be pursued wisely. Then he concludes that it is unwise to go beyond that point. This wisdom, acted upon, is temperance. Its exercise is called for in eating, drinking, work, sleep, sports, lust, frivolity, emotions, etc. God created man with all these attributes and with the tendency, or at least the possibility, to overindulgence in their gratification. He gave man perfect liberty to pursue any one or all, to indulge moderately or to as the sweatshop or attempt to aid ortotally abstain. He evidently intends that man shall learn from actual ex- ter situation of affairs. Single handed perience to what extent he may or should indulge, and learn to exercise his powers of will to restrain himself. This proper restraint produces in all things temperance.

The perfectly temperate man is not so much the one, who, through fear of self, totally abstains, as gains strength to keep from indulging beyond a certain limit. There would be no cry of intemperance in regard to liquor drinking, even, if men never drank beyond the safe point, which proves that only immoderate drinking can rightly be called intemperance. This seems to be the view taken of drinking throughout the Bible, where wine is so often mentioned as one of

the blessings to the people.

It was a part of the sacrifice, was made by Christ at the marriage feast, and was used in that most solemn sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Christ also speaks of putting new wine in old bottles; and throughout the Scriptures do not prohibit the moderate use of wine, which, if it were still used only in moderation, would do be considered a blessing. moderation, would doubtless still

nor is there any royal road to temperance; no short cuts. Developing the principles of temperance may be

INTERESTING FACTS

For Nearly Every Man, Woman or

Child. A short time ago we published an article recommending to our readers the new discovery for the cure of Dyspepsia, called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and the claims then made regarding the wonderful curative properand were finally induced to give Stu-art's Dyspepsia Tablets a trial were surprised and delighted at the results. ly all the big banks. In many cases a single package costing but 50 cents at any drug store made a complete cure and in every instance complete cure and in every instance the most beneficial results were report-ed. From a hundred or more received we have space to publish only a few we have space to publish only a few of the latest, but assure our readers. we receive so many commendatory letters that we shall publish each week a fresh list of genuine, unsolicited testi-monials, and never publish the same

From James Yemmeisler, LaCross, Wis., Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are doing me more good than anything I ever tried, and I was so pleased at results that I gave away several boxes to my friends who have also had the

same benefits.

From Jacob Anthony, Portmurray,
New Jersey: I have taken Stuart's
Dyspepsia Tablets with the best results. I had Dyspepsia for six years and had taken great deal of medi-cine, but the Tablets seem to take right a hold and I feel good. I am a farmer and time burner, and I heartily recomment to everyone who has any trouble with his stomach to use these Tab-

From Mrs. W. K. West, Preston. Minn. I have received surprisingly good effects from using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I gave one-half of my last box to a friend who also suffered from indigestion, and she had the same m Mrs. Agnes K. Ralston, Cadil-

lac, Mich.: I have been taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and I am very much better, and feel very grateful for the great benefit I have received in so hort a time

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a ertain cure for all forms of Indiges-ion. They are not claimed to be a cure-all, but are prepared for stomach troubles only, and physicians and druggists everywhere recommend them to all persons suffering from Nervous Dyspepsia, sour or acid stomach, heartburn, bloating or wind on stom-sch and simile" disorders. 49c sxv

ful mother of vile whisky dens and low groggeries. We sincerely hope not."

So much, then, for the results of local option. In the case of the the result is a man of whom there is

no need to be ashamed. These are thoughts that I hope may be digested by the reader with profit to himself. As a conscientious lover of liberty I shall (D. V.) vote "No" on Dec. 4

next. Very sincerely yours, PROHIBITION AND THE UNION LABEL. To the Editor of The Advertiser: As the time approaches for taking the vote on the prohibition referendum a great deal of literature is being distributed by the prohibitionists. I note that this literature does not bear the union label. This is most noticeable on the posters that advertise their mass meetings. Inasmuch as organized labor has persistently agitated the use of the union label, and as our pro-hibition friends tell us they have our interests at heart and they are working for the special benefit of the working people, it would be better evidence of sincerity if they demonstrated the fact by proving that their literature was printed in establishments that pay a living wage. There is not the slightest excuse for these posters adorning the sign boards and pro-claiming the fact that the people in charge of the temperance element in London are indifferent to the union label, what it signifies and what it stands for. The union label is an emblem of fair play. It is a guarantee that the work it adorns was turned out by competent workmen at living wages and under fair conditions, and signifies that the employer using it recognizes the right of his employes to organize self protection. Its use on any printed matter is an absolute guarantee that the work it adorns was not turned out by Cheap John and child labor at sweat shop prices. Trade unionists are just as interested in pushing the

union label as prohibitionists are in shoving prohibition, and they will not be slow to notice in what esteem the prohibitionists of London hold the union label. Here was an opportunity ignored. The great object of the children, some as young as 5 years of age, laboring as long as 12 hours a day in the mills of the Southern States. There are thousands of young women in American factories who are doorped to premature graves. There are thousands of children picking slate from the running coal in Pensylvania, and thousands of women working in sweatshops from 10 to 14 hours per day—an amount of poverty appalling the extreme and none of it caused by drink. The adoption of the union label would change these conditions, but prohibition would not and could Therefore trade unionists are at a loss to understand why people who are so interested in their welfare and claim to be so anxious to abolish poverty, should be so indifferent as to neglect to use the best measure yet adopted to secure improved conditions splendid opportunity to place themselves on record, and by their action they prove the union label signifies nothing to them; they don't go as far ganized labor in bringing about a be trade unionism is waging a war on child labor and the degrading sweat The union label is the potent

shop. emblem in the fight, it will prove more efficacious in abolishing poverty than all the prohibitory laws that ever will be enacted, and the temperance leaders of London by their actions in ignoring the union label have proved conclusively that they are either ignorant of what it stands for or are antagonistic to the best interests of organized labor. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, I remain yours for real reform, JOSEPH T. MARKS.

London, Nov. 25. MANY BRANCH BANKS

Being Organized as a Result of On-

tario's Prosperity. a large number of branch banks in almost all centers of the Province hitherto not touched by the big banks. The movement in this direction is alof many bankers has already been quite overdone. In many places of from 500 to 800 population there are more than \$10,000. In other places somewhat larger there are as many business keen competition prevails, as and the train hands. ceive the surplus cash of business men. hands. It is predicted by prominent bankers ties of the remedy have been abund-antly sustained by the facts. People short-lived. Another result of this who were cautious about trying new abnormal growth of branches is the remedies advertised in the newspapers drain on good men from the main' offices to take charge of the branches. This is keenly felt at present by near-

SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Breut Sood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below. Very small and as easy te take as sugar.

CARTER'S FOR HEADACHE. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Price Purely Vegetable. CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE WEATHER TODAY-Strong winds, with snow or sleet.

A Big Pair of Good Blankets for a Very Small Price

We have received another lot of that special large Blanket that sold so fast earlier in the season. They are regular \$3.25 value, but they will be sold at the very low price of \$2.50 pair. You should not miss such a special

Only 75 pairs fine White Wool Blankets, with soft short nap; a splendid washing quality, will not shrink; very large size (68x86). Worth and sold regularly at \$3.25. Our special price on this lot, commencing Thursday marries only.

Beautiful White Quilts Worth \$1.75, to Sell at \$1.19.

Only 50 in this lot, enough to please 50 people; 114 American Crochet Quilts, finished ends, perfectly bleached, ready for use. Our regular \$1 75 quality. Special price on this lot, commencing Thursday morning, only, each \$1 19 These two lines (Blankets and Quilts) will go on sale Thursday morning, and if you want a bargain we

Some Low Priced Christmas Presents.

A lot of Linen Seconds, in Table Cloths and Napkins have reached us. They come just in time for Christmas trade, and you will be able to select some good gifts from the lot. About 100 Table Cloths, 2 to 4 yards in length, scarcely any difference between them and firsts, except the

Repeat Orders of Silks Arriving Every Day.

Many of them are probably what you have been waiting for. If so, buy while you have the opportunity. THESE HAVE JUST COME IN.

From now until Christmas you will have the opportunity of seeing special displays of Fancy Walst Silks and buying same at very low prices. It pays to know what is shown in this store from day day. You will be welcomed whether you want to buy

Plain White and Cream Louisine Silks, the new silk that washes, does not cut or crush; very bright finish; in cream, white or black at per yard

New Dress Goods for Blouses and Waists.

Showing all the newest shades in new Dress Goods for Blouses and Waists. You are sure to get here at a low price the very material that will look well on you. The following are in brisk demand:

SMALLMAN @ INGRAM.

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

ELEPHANTS WRECK A CAR MAY COMPETE WITH C.P.R. operating expenses \$1,106,405 or \$5,645 per mile of line, showing that net earnings were \$605,616,795, or \$3.091 per

Four Unruly Travelers on the Talk of a Deal With Hill's Road, Reading Railway.

Battle Between the Beasts and Their Keepers Seen by 1,000 People.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.-After a battle with their keepers four elephants that had tried to escape from the car in which they were confined at Fair Hill station, on the Reading Railway, were finally pacified. They wrecked the Toronto, Nov. 26 .- A result of the car, however, before this was accomprosperity in Ontario is the opening of plished and frightened the 1,000 persons who had gathered to see the contest.

The car was part of a train carrying an animal show on its way to At-There is no royal road to learning, most phenomenal, and in the opinion lantic City. Guarding the elephants were Oscar Stephenson and three assistants. Just as the train stopped at two banks, though possibly no busi- the station a furious trumpeting, folness man in the place is rated for lowed by the noise of stamping feet, came from the car. Above the din could as three banks located, and to get be heard the shrill cries of the keepers

is evidenced by extending the banking Suddenly the door of the car opened hours on Saturday from 1 p.m. to 3 and two keepers, bleeding and torn, p.m. and opening again at night to re- shot out, their sharp pikes in their "Hold the train," yelled one. "The

elephants are raising Cain and we can't stop 'em.'

The animals were chained to the floor and at first their activity was somewhat impeded. The car swayed with the struggles of the beasts, and their shrill trumpetings could be heard. The climax of the battle came with a crash as one of the elephants reared up and pulled the heavy chains from the floor and backed with terrible force against the rear of the car. The woodwork was shivered to bits and the back of the huge beast appeared. In an instant the keepers were upon him, and with spears tried to drive him back. The crowd scattered and a detail of police came to the aid of the keepers and at last the animals were cowed into submission.

The car was, however, so badly wrecked that to continue the journey was out of the question. It was cut off from the rest of the train and a special engine was attached. With the keepers standing over the hole in the rear to prevent any further uprising on the part of their charges the car was slowly hauled to the Reading yards at Port Richmond. The elephants were unloaded and chained and workmen started in to repair the damage

Died on Her Birthday.

Chatham, Nov. 26. — Miss Josephine Russell, daughter of William Russell, retired farmer, died in this city under peculiarly sad circumstances. The young lady was only 22 years old, and died on her birthday. She was to have been married on Wednesday of this week to the Rev. Mr. George, recor of the Church of England at Granton, Ont. The young lady was sick four weeks, suffering from pneumonia. Reciprocity With Canada.

Boston, Nov. 26. — At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, resolutions, favoring reciprocity with Canada were passed. A delegation of business men from the London Chamber of Commerce, headed by Sir Vincent H. B. Kennett Barrington, were the guests of the board. A reception and lunchthe Great Northern.

Toronto Board of Trade Agitated Regarding Proposed Raise in Rates.

Toronto, Nov. 26.-There is a strongly supported report here that the Can adian Northern Railway has made an agreement with the Great Northern, James Hill's road, by which the latter will be able to carry freight to Winnipeg. The company's tracks joi at Emerson on the Manitoha hound ary. This new arrangement, it is said will go into effect in the spring. entrance of the Great Northern inte this field will enable it to compet with the C. P. R. for freight to an from Eastern Canada, and will, it represented, cancel the agreement which the two companies divided busi ness, the Great Northern agreeing not to enter Canadian territory and the Canadian Pacific staying out of the

Northwestern States. FREIGHT RATES.

The council of the Toronto Board of Trade has decided to communicate with the G. T. R. and the C. P. R. on the proposal to increase freight rates. and to investigate the proposed Dominion bill regulating rates, to see how far it will protect the public. A YEAR'S EARNINGS.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 26. - The preliminary report on the inter-state commerce commission on the income account of railways in the United States, for the year ended June 20 last, contains returns of railway companies operating 195,945 miles of line, or prob-98 per cent of the total railway mileage of the United States. The passenger earnings of these railways gross earnings amounted to \$1,711,- continuance of the service was left in 754,200, or \$8,736 per mile of line, and the hands of No. 1 committee to report.

421 greater than during the previous

THE MATTER OF CATTLE-GUARDS St. Thomas, Nov. 25.-The Dominion cattle-guard commission, composed of F. W. Holt, C. E., and George Robertson, appointed by the Dominion Government to tour Canada and the United States for the purpose of examining the various cattle-guards in use, held a session in the court house here yesterday. A large gathering of representative farmers was present, besides prominent railroad men, and several members of Parliament. A large number of farmers expressed their views on the cattle-guard question and the meeting was also addressed by Jabel Robinson, M. P.; E. A. Lancaster, M. P.; A. B. Ingram, M. P.; Supt. J. B. Morford, of the M. C. R.; Roadmaster Hickey, of the M. C. R.; Mr. Kingsmill, solicitor of the M. C. R.; Roadmaster McCoo, of the Wabash; Mr. Smith, assistant roadmaster, G. T. R.; Mr. Doyle, Wabash trainmaster, and number of others. The sentiment was unanimous in condemning the old pit cattle-guard, and also the iron-pointed surface guard, while the general opinguard was the best thing for the purpose yet in use. The commissioners xpressed themselves as much pleased with the result of their visit to St. Thomas, and said that they had receiv-

Distress after eating, belching, and nausea between meals, are symptoms of dyspepsia, which Hood's Sarsaparilla always

ed many valuable suggestions.

St. Thomas Street Railway.

St. Thomas, Nov. 26. - A regular street car service was inaugurated yesterday under municipal control. A trip of inspection was made Monday afternoon. The matter of operating the street railway for the present was were, \$472,429,165, and the freight left in the hands of City Engineer earnings \$1,200,884,603. Including these Bell by the city council. The question left in the hands of City Engineer and other earnings from operation, of providing ways and means for the

