

The Scrap Bag

The Spectator in the Outlook seems to be a very noticing and entertaining gentleman, and where he takes his walks abroad, it is amazing what interesting things he sees. His latest is that he was sitting alone in an omnibus when his attention was caught by the hurried motions of a man who sprang suddenly from the sidewalk and ran up the ladder that led to the top of the bus. The next moment the stage was stopped and a young and very pretty woman opened the door and entered the body of the vehicle. She was evidently in extreme agitation, and she kept her hand on the lock of the door, ready to spring from her seat at an instant's notice. "Could anyone come down from the top of this bus except by that ladder?" she asked the Spectator. The Spectator assured her that the ladder was the only accepted means of descent. Then the young woman settled herself to weep openly, sobbing aloud as if her heart was breaking, but her watchful eyes never left the ladder. The Spectator stood this as long as a man might. He could not decide whether the girl was in pursuit of the man above, or he in pursuit of her, but fearing that the latter was the case, the Spectator finally leaned forward and asked the stereotyped question, "Can I do anything for you?" "No, body can," sobbed the girl. "That's my husband up there. He's running away from me because I caught him, myself, walking with her. They told me he was fooling me, but I wouldn't believe it till just now, as I was coming home from a visit to mamma. I saw him with her myself, and I walked right up to them, and he ran away from me. You'll tell me if you see him getting down on that side, won't you? I must speak to him." "Don't you think you had better wait and speak to him later, when you are quieter?" said the Spectator, soothingly. "He knew he would have acted more wisely to be silent, but the girl was very young and frantic with grief. "Pray go back to your mother," urged the Spectator, "I don't think you can accomplish anything by following your husband in this public way." "We have only been married six months," sobbed the poor wife, and the Spectator's heart was wrung for her; and yet to this day he is not sure that the husband did not have at least extenuating circumstances on his side. A woman who indulges in a stage-coach confidence with any provocation is, to put it mildly, neither very delicate nor properly reserved, and this young woman was also plainly well able to defend her rights. The bus stopped suddenly, and she wiped her eyes to look out. A block of carriages was ahead, and in the pause the Spectator saw a stealthy foot feeling its way down the ladder. The young husband had dropped from this perch before the Spectator could decide on any course. In a flash the girl was out of the bus, and flung herself from the step, and was clinging to her husband's arm. Checked in full flight, he turned furiously and flung her so roughly from him that she staggered. The Spectator started from his seat. The street was too full of traffic for such trifling. To the Spectator's relief, the young husband, with a sudden repentance, caught his wife back to him, and dragged her to the sidewalk, still clinging to the arm she had flung.

For a tall, slenderly molded figure this is admirably adapted, and by removing the hip-band, and omitting the foot-band, using the material of it in part as a side panel, the gown would suit a shorter, stouter figure. It is a cleverly designed style for various fabrics, and peculiarly



well adapted to the economical intent of the woman who is the depths of "making over"—that bugaboo of the wardrobe. In lusterless corded silk, with Persian lamb this is an excellent design for a gown for second mourning, in which case the "smart" little bonnet would be of felt, with a border of dull jet, and a tiny inner edge of the Persian, a black osprey and a lusterless jet ornament completing the creation. In royal blue gros de Londres, with sable it would be a superb dress with a bonnet of velvet, point lace and a sable tail. In cloth, with velvet and fur together, a nice calling toilet could be evolved, the design permitting a variety of subterfuges in the way of plying out, etc., of which the thrifty soul will be duly appreciative.

Uses of the Chafing Dish.

There is something attaching to the chafing dish that belongs to no other household utensil. Every other implement of cookery or cleanliness has its disagreeable side; the chafing dish, has nothing but charm. In the first place, its economy is a delight. It appears at first sight to be an article of luxury, and has been so esteemed in the past; for it is associated in the minds of the last generation with the steaks and terrapins and mushrooms and port wine sauces, and the dishes that epicures then declared fit for the gods. But now we know it for what it is—the household brownie, doing a good turn at every hand. Far from being an accompaniment of extravagance, it is one of the best economizers that ever entered a family; for with a chafing dish and its lamp there need not be a scrap of meat, a flake of fish, a crust of bread, wasted, and the kitchen coal bill can in hot weather be reduced to a minimum, and the kitchen tempers, too, while the alcohol lamp does only a trifle more than half a dozen cents an hour, and is never used for the hour any way, but only for much shorter spaces of time.

Moreover, it is a friend that puts the best foot forward, and helps one over many a domestic difficulty, assists at the sealing of many a friendship, the healing of many a breach. It does not confess improvidence when the unlooked-for guest arrives, an empty larder, poor service, an unskilled hand; it takes the bits of cold roast or steak, the cup of soup and champagne, the remnant of tomato that Bridget failed to throw away, or the half dozen asparagus tips that escaped the same fate, and turns out an entree that has nothing to do with unpremeditated poverty, but seems rather a premeditated prodigality. And when it has all that is its due on the score of economy, what a friend of the servant it is, letting cook or kitchen maid take their ease, while it bubbles away on the table or sideboard of the dining room saving them labor and nervous expenditure, as the mistress makes play of their work!

And what an amount of pleasure the little utensil affords! In households where on Sundays the servants, or most of them, are out, or where it has been thought best to spare them, how the chafing dish brightens up the Sunday table! And on week days, when, coming in late from concert, or theater, or opera, or an unsatisfying ball banquet, or even on a late train, hungry as hunters, what gayety, what merriment and cheer to sit round the table, and see something made out of nothing, or dainties become harder, as the case may be. The running rag of party and refrigerator, the preparation of the dish in which all have a hand, the laughing at blunders, the flattery of success, the delightful repast, and the sound sleep that follows on the work of a healthy stomach, all make a cheery end to a day and heighten the after-effect of the evening's entertainment.

New Idea.

"Wanted—A figure," is an odd advertisement seen frequently in city journals. The advertisers are the superintendents of large establishments dealing in ready-made dresses and cloaks who have discovered that the average woman can be coaxed the more easily into buying their wares if they are exhibited upon a pretty woman of good figure. The lot of a professional "tryer-on" is not an easy one, but she earns a fair salary, opens up a new livelihood to women, increases the incomes of the shopkeepers, and, alas! not infrequently assists in blinding Mrs. Emboupoint to the fact that she is not Miss Sveite.

A set of bridesmaids' frocks made at Worth's have skirts of pale yellow satin, bodices of the same draped with mousseline de soie in yellow and white lace; the hats are big affairs of black velvet with black ostrich feathers nodding in all directions, and some shaded yellow chrysanthemums. At a recent picturesque wedding, the bridesmaids wore embroidered mousseline de soie made up over a decided orange satin. The balloon sleeves to the elbows, the neck-bands and the sashes were of satin, and the body was draped with lace and the mousseline. They wore huge Gainsborough hats of velvet and carried immense shower bouquets made of yellow and bronze chrysanthemums and autumn leaves.

SALVATION ARMY SHELTER.

Its Aims, Methods and Success.

Our aim is to help the poor, socially, temporally and spiritually. Our methods are as follows:

1. Food and lodging is provided at the lowest possible prices, thus enabling those who have not steady work to make the little cash they have go much further than would be otherwise possible.

2. Temporary employment is found when possible for those who have no money, thus enabling them to earn instead of beg what they need. Our wood yard is run solely to help these men; all the wood sold is cut by them, saws, axes, etc., being provided by us. We also have a labor bureau, by means of which we find temporary employment for many whom we cannot supply with work in our wood yard, and in this way we often get lighter work for those who are not able to cut wood.

3. We take an active interest in prison work. The jail is visited, meetings are held, and during the past year over twenty ex-prisoners found a temporary home in our institution, where every effort has been put forth to reclaim them, and none of this number, to our knowledge, have been convicted since.

4. Our institution also supplies a great need in dealing with transients. Many of this class who appeal to citizens are really despicable, but while many others are professional tramps. To turn away the former would be a pity, while indiscriminate giving to the latter is an encouragement to laziness, and the money thus given is often spent for drink. We suggest to citizens that instead of giving money to a stranger, an order should be given on our hotel (ticket books are provided by us for that purpose), where he receives food and lodging, and his case is inquired into. We are soon able to test his willingness to work, and if he is able-bodied and won't work where he can get it, we reject him. It is a glance that this plan not only discourages vagrancy, but enables every charitably disposed citizen to help the needy, while at the same time it protects the community from being imposed upon by the undeserving.

5. Our work brings these men, many of whom never attend a place of worship, under the influence of the Gospel, and the personal dealings, meeting with the men, etc., are bearing fruit in the changed lives of many. During the first year no less than 26,779 meals were supplied, at from 4 to 10 cents each, and 10,472 beds, at from 10 cents each, while 1,450 found temporary employment in the wood yard. The institution is run by the officers—manager and assistant. The regular employees are two cooks, night watchman, foreman and teamsters for wood yard work. Our first year's work has fully met our expectations in regard to helping the poor, but the institution has been far from self-supporting, and we are burdened with heavy debts in consequence of the help that many friends of the poor who contributed toward the expense of fitting up and furnishing the shelter, and we feel that the splendid work already done, and now being continued, calls for an appeal for help. Every department of the institution is open for inspection, and we invite all persons interested in charitable work, and all who see what is being done. Donations for this work will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE MANAGER.

Salvation Army Workman's Hotel, Clarence street.

RAILWAY RUMELINGS.

Montreal Will Put Up a Great Bridge—The Largest of its Kind in the World.

The M. C. R. are loading 163 cars of ice daily at waterfront. The ice is eight inches thick.

The Grand Trunk earnings for week ending Jan. 11 were \$295,035, or \$679 more than in corresponding week last year.

The appointment is announced of George C. Jones, formerly chief train dispatcher of the Wabash, as division superintendent of the Grand Trunk at Montreal.

Charles Chesborough, G. T. R. engineer, St. Thomas, fell off his engine on the frozen ground in the yard on Wednesday and sustained severe injuries to the hip and leg. He was taken home on a stretcher.

Private dispatches received in Chicago are to the effect that George C. Jones, who has been manager of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, has been appointed traffic manager of the entire Grand Trunk system. Mr. Reed is now in New York.

Brooke & Laidlaw, Erie and Detroit River Railway Company—Motion by plaintiffs to set aside non-suit entered by MacMahon, J., at Chatham, and for a new trial of an action for damages for negligence in communication with the plaintiff's premises by sparks from an engine of the defendants. Motion dismissed with costs.

An official investigation by the Grand Trunk authorities has revealed the fact that Joseph Kavanagh, assistant chief clerk in their Berlin office, was short in his accounts about \$200, which will be made good by the Guarantee Company. One of his schemes was to issue a check to a certain party, and then to enter it up as a nearby point, and pocketing the difference. He also sold many "nun's tickets," after receiving the full price for them. As many as 49 have been sold in this way during one month. Kavanagh left the country shortly before Christmas.

Preparations for the immediate commencement of the building of the long-promised Montreal bridge over the St. Lawrence to Longueuil are now being rapidly pushed forward. Plans have been sent in by the world, including America, England and even India. With tracks elevated 150 feet above the mean water level, and a principal span of 1,250 feet, the structure will be, next to the Forth bridge, the largest one of its kind in the world. The central span over the top channel will spring from two huge towers, one situated on the left bank, the other on the right bank, a little west of Belle River Park. Negotiations are already in progress with the parties interested for these two sites, and work will be commenced on the masonry early in the season, or as soon as the plans have been finally approved by the Government and other authorities. Together with the approaches, the bridge will be nearly two miles in length.

A sound mind goes very seldom without a sound digestion and nothing contributes toward it more than the use of ANGSTUR. Bitters, the world renowned appetizer and purgative, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Dun & Co.'s Summary of the Situation in Canada.

At Montreal the continued and most unusual absence of snow affects all lines of business unfavorably. Sugar refiners report a rather better inquiry from jobbers, and tea importers have made some fair sales in the west, but the general country demand for groceries is comparatively light. Dry-goods orders are only being received in moderate volume. Some fair commands for oils, paints, and glass are being received for forward shipment. Pig iron and heavy metals generally remain inactive. Receipts of green hides are being fairly absorbed by tanners, and some slight advance is not improbable, but shoe manufacturers have not yet begun to buy leather stock at all freely. Dairy products are being more inquired for, and values are a little stiffer. Collections furnish some cause for complaint, and failures have been more than usually numerous. While the banks have good supplies of money, there is evidently a disposition to draw the lines a little closer with regard to both discounts and loans. The rate for call loans is 5 per cent., with securities closely scrutinized.

The business situation at Toronto is unchanged. There is not much improvement as yet in wholesale droves, while the large number of failures tends to create uncertainty. The great number of small grocery houses going up is attracting special attention. The wholesale dry-goods trade remains quiet. The retail trade in the country is also firm, with fair demand for a few choice qualities for export to the United States. Money is firm, at 5 per cent on call, and sterling exchange is a trifle weaker. Speculation is restricted, owing to difficulty in obtaining loans. There is a little investment buying.

Failures for the week, \$1; same week last year, 60.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

Its Progress in Canada During Twenty-Five Years.

The following figures from an address by Rev. Dr. Warden are full of encouragement, showing that they do the great progress made by Presbyterianism in Canada during the past quarter of a century. The figures for 1870 include the different churches previous to the union of 1875:

Ministers	1870	1895
Churches and stations	830	2,700
Parishes	38,000	98,000
Communicants	65,000	185,000
In Sunday school	and	
Bible classes	54,000	150,000
Raised for all the schemes	\$50,000	\$342,000
For all purposes	64,000	217,000

HOME MISSIONS.

Home mission fields..... 1870. 1895.
Home mission stations..... 111 335
Raided for home missions..... 204 1,107

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

Fields..... 1870. 1895.
Preaching stations..... 3 36
Missionaries and teachers..... 5 38
Communicants..... 141 1,200
Raised for French work..... \$3,433 \$35,000

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Missionaries..... 1870. 1895.
Native assistants..... 8 200
Raided for foreign missions..... 10 88
Raided for foreign missions..... \$19,000 \$114,000

From the above figures, the increase in ministers, churches, families, communicants, Sunday school and Bible class attendance, and the amount raised for all congregational purposes, has increased about three-fold, while the amounts raised for the schemes, e.g., home, French and foreign missions, and theological education, have increased about six-fold.

While God has been pleased to bless with outward progress, may he give of inward growth still more abundantly.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Newbury—You have a legal right to collect the note for \$150 given before the assignment, as we understand from your statement that the secured note for the dividend of 27 cents on the dollar was not accepted by you in satisfaction of the claim, and that you retained the first note, and that the maker has paid you two years' interest on the \$150.

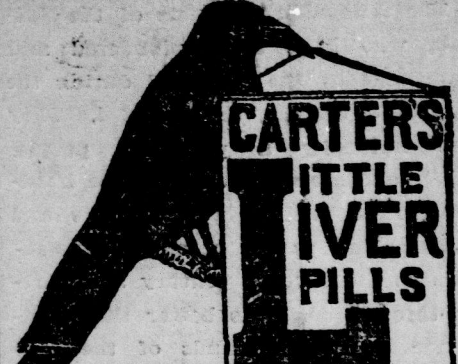
Thorndale—About a year ago a traveler for a firm sold me a bill of goods for which I had paid him in advance, and the traveler used the money on his own account and does not send me goods and goes out of the employ of the firm some months after. Can I hold the firm for the money? Can I sue the traveler? The firm is not liable to you, but you had better consult a lawyer upon full facts.

Wharfedale, Algoma—I bought land from the Crown. Have had it paid for, and have a certificate of title. Now it requires three affidavits to that effect before I can obtain a Crown deed. Is the Crown land agent entitled to charge 25 cents for each affidavit? And if so, if I have gold or other metal on my land, is it mine? Ans.—No; it belongs to the crown. 2. Is it lawful for me to cut pulp wood on unoccupied Crown land, and pay dues to the Crown department, or does the spruce go to the buyer of the pine timber limit? Ans.—You cannot without a license, which would not be granted if spruce were already sold. 4. What steps must we take to get the money recovered? What is the sale which has been surveyed ten years? Ans.—Petition the Government and consult the M. P. P. for Algoma.

Idleton—Eight years ago A died, leaving no will, and leaving a widow and five minor children. The widow wished to administer. As administratrix I became one of her sureties. Part of the property left was insurance of \$3,000. The insurance societies would not pay until she gave security for the careful, equal distribution of the money for the use of the family. I became one of the sureties. Without consulting me, she lent a large amount of the money, it could not be recovered. What is my liability in the matter, and how am I to proceed to save myself? Ans.—You are liable for the money misapplied to the children, who may suffer from it. There does not appear upon the facts stated, any means by which you can be relieved, but you had better consult a lawyer privately.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, taken at this season, will make you feel strong and vigorous and keep you from sickness later on.

—When making purchases of merchants who advertise with us, you will find it to your advantage to mention that you saw the advertisement in the "London Advertiser."



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Croakiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coal-Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS—FINE ART PRINTING is the word to describe the beautiful clear printing of the Bickensender Typewriter. CREELMAN Bros., Georgetown, Ont. ZY 60W

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND second mortgages at low rates. Notes cashed at G. W. Francis' loan office, 784 Dundas street.

MONEY—CERTAIN SUMS OF \$300, \$500, \$600, \$1,000 and \$1,500 are in our hands for investment on first-class mortgages. Also various other sums. WEEKS & SCANDRETT, solicitors, 58 Dundas street, London.

Jewelers.

REMY VAL—J. T. WESTLAND, JEWELER and engraver, removed to 340 Richmond street, next to Grigg House.

Educational.

SELECT PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR boys and girls. Public school course. Music, drawing and painting thoroughly taught. MRS. BASKERVILLE, 144 Mill street.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY LECTURES in all faculties, beginning Jan. 7. Special classes in English literature and music in afternoon and evening. Extra course in arts. Apply to Rev. Canon Smith, Regl. trar, Oxford street. 884

Business Cards.

SKATES SHARPENED—HOLLOW ground—saws sharpened, locks repaired. PERRY DAVID, 580 Richmond street.

LONDON MARBLE AND GRANITE COMPANY—Largest and best stock of granite monuments, Talbot and Fullerton streets.

HAYES—308 DUNDAS STREET—Dress and kinds of repairing, China and glassware rivet d.

SMITH & GRANT—MANUFACTURERS of packing, egg and beer cases. Orders promptly attended to. 367 Bathurst street.

JOHN PEDDERSEN, MAKER AND REPAIRER of baby carriages and read chairs, corner King and Ridout streets.

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS—229 Dundas street. Specialties: Ostrich feathers and garment dyeing and cleaning. Parcels called for and delivered. Telephone 601.

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL roofers; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 190 South street, London. Telephone 888.

BIKLEY AND GENERAL REPAIRING—Pattern and model making. J. BLYTHE, 810 Dundas street, Abbott Block.

A. T. CORP—PAINTING, GLAZING, paper hanging and house decorating, 183 Oxford street. Telephone 738.

Legal Cards.

GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C., F. MULKERN, FRID. HARPER.

STUARTS, MOSE & ROSE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., Offices, London, Strathroy and Glenora. ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART, DUNCAN C. ROSS, LL.B., W. D. MOSE, London offices, corner Dundas and Richmond; Glenora, Main street.

J. H. A. BEATTIE—BARRISTER, ETC.—874 Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at 5 per cent.

REALLY CASEY, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., Edge Block, 4-2 Richmond street, London. Accounts collected, etc.

JARRED VINING—BARRISTER—MONEY to loan. 414 Talbot street.

MEVOY, WILSON & POPE—BARRISTERS, solicitors, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house, telephone 93. Money to loan. L.B.J., J. M. MEVOY, LL.B.; H. C. POPE, LL.B.; J. M. MEVOY, LL.B.

E. W. SCATCHERD, BARRISTERS, notary public, etc., Office under Bank of Commerce Buildings, London, Ont. Telephone No. 977.

GUNN & HARVEY—BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, notaries, Bank of Commerce Buildings, Telephone 1122. GEORGE C. GUNN, W. J. HARVEY.

JOHN W. WINNETT—BARRISTER, solicitor, notary, 429 Talbot street, upstairs. Main street, Belmont.

A. GREENLEES, B.A.—BARRISTER, etc., Canadian Loan Company Buildings, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

POWELL & GRAHAM, BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc., 437 Richmond street; money to loan. C. G. POWELL, R. M. GRAHAM.

H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 189 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

MILNE & FAULDS—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 88 Dundas street, London and McCreary's Block, Glenora. JAMES R. MILNE, JOHN F. FAULDS. Private funds to loan at low interest.

PARKE & PURDOM—BARRISTERS—Richmond street. E. JONES PARKE, Q.C.; T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDOM.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.D., D.C.L. Barrister, solicitor, notary public, Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London.

MAGEE, McKILLOP & MURPHY—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. JAMES MAGEE, Q.C., JAMES B. McKILLOP, THOMAS J. MURPHY.

W. M. J. CLARKE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, notary, etc., 180 Dundas street (east of Richmond). London.

TENNENT & McDONAGH—BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., Money to loan at lowest rates, 78 Dundas street. D. H. TENNENT, M. P. McDONAGH.

LOVE & DIGNAN—BARRISTERS, ETC.—418 Talbot street, London. FRANCIS LOVE, R. H. DIGNAN.

W. H. BATHAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., Office, 99 Dundas street.

Livery Stables.

ILLEY'S LIVERY—No. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone, No. 666.

LONDON SALE, BOARDING AND LIVERY Stable—Excess a drayage, 11 Queen's avenue, telephone 33. A. G. SROVANS, proprietor.

Dental Cards.

D. R. J. N. WOOD—HONOR GRADUATE—1844 Dundas street.

D. R. SWANN, DENTIST—FORMERLY 215 Dundas street, next to Kent's confectionery. Telephone 1131.

S. WOOLVERTON, SURGEON-DENTIST, 215 Dundas street, next to Kent's confectionery & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 822.

J. E. HOLMES, DENTIST—SUCCESSOR to Dr. W. R. Wilkinson. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Office, room 8, Duff Block, corner Dundas and Clarence streets.

D. R. COLON E. J. SMITH—DENTIST—3904 Richmond street (upscale).

D. R. GEORGE C. DAVIS—DENTIST—Graduate, Q. C. D. S. Toronto, 1879; graduate Philadelphia Dental College 1883. Specialties: Preservation of natural teeth, crown, porcelain and bridge work. 170 Dundas street, London, Ont. Telephone 975.

L. McDONALD, DENTIST, Office, 183 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

D. R. CHESTER N. ABBOTT, DENTIST—Over Fitzgerald's grocery.

Massage Treatment.

MISS SHUFF—GRADUATE OF DR. F. W. Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 497 King street, London, Ont. Phone, 902.

"SWEDISH MASSAGE"—MRS. RAY Gadsby, 333 York street, graduate of Walker's Park Sanitarium, Berks county, Pa. Swedish massage and electric treatment given. Removal of facial blemishes a specialty.

Architects.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHITECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street, Dundas Block. H. C. MCBRIDE, F. W. FARNCOMBE.

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND civil engineers, Albion Buildings, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY.

HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT—(formerly with C. G. Haight, New York), Carling Block, Richmond street.

Hotel Cards.

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets. Newly built and furnished. New and commodious stables. Wm. COLLINS (late of Lambeth), proprietor.

CITY HOTEL, LONDON—BEST \$1 DAY in London in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMartin, proprietor.

"DUKE OF YORK" HOTEL—DUNDAS street, London East. Good table; well-stocked sample room; kind treatment and proper attention. A share of your esteemed patronage most respectfully solicited. ROBERT JOHN SMITH.

"VICTORIA"—THE POPULAR \$1 A DAY House, Clarence street, corner of Dundas. FOMLINSON, proprietor.

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MONTREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. H. HOGAN, proprietor.

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—Opposite Market House; remodelled and roomy; good stabling. J. McMartin, proprietor.

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND street. Fresh lunches, best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SARE, proprietor.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goshin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Through renovated. Rates \$1 a day. JAMES McDONALD, proprietor.

TECUMSEH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$2 and \$3 per day. C. W. DAVIS, proprietor.