

WHISKARD'S

THREE BUSY STORES,
228, 230 and 232 Dundas Street, London.

Our Bargains Are Every Day. MILLINERY.

New Trimmed Hats—New Untrimmed Hats—A charming collection—Our Chiffon Hats deserve particular attention—the daintiest, prettiest creations imaginable. We're following our old policy of giving you a better, more stylish hat for your money than you can get anywhere else.

Come to the "Three Busy Stores" for Your Millinery. It Will Pay You.

We are showing a nice line of Children's Trimmed Hats, Open-work Straw Hats, Mouseline de Sole and Flowers; our price, 75c each.

Children's Leghorn Hats, trimmed with Mouseline de Sole and flowers; our price, 75c each.

Ladies' special line of COLORED SAILOR HATS, in navy blue, cardinal, brown, black and white, satin bands; regular 50c, our price, 25c each.

Our \$3 and \$3.50 TRIMMED HATS are more than pleasing our customers. Come and get one. They are extra value.

Hosiery Department.

Two cases just in Ladies' and Children's Fine Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, double knee and fleeced ankle.

Children's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, from 15c to 22c pair.

Ladies' Plain and Ribbed, double knee, 25c and 29c pair.

ONE CASE of Gentlemen's Plain and Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, special value, English make, 25c and 29c pair.

Special lines of goods are coming out just now at cut prices.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY.

TRY THE THREE BUSY STORES.

ESTIMATES ARE NOW COMPLETE.

Supplementaries Ask for Over Eight Million Dollars.

Increased Salary for Postmaster Brown—London Drill Shed, Post-office and Custom House Included.

Ottawa, May 10.—Supplementary estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, were tabled by the minister of finance this afternoon. They amount altogether to \$8,589,241, of which \$4,322,000 is chargeable to consolidated fund and \$4,267,241 to capital, while \$328,000 is credited to the Halifax provincial garrison. The main estimates for the current fiscal year, including the sum chargeable to capital, amount to \$50,338,823, and adding to them the present supplementaries it gives a total estimated expenditure for 1902 of \$58,768,064. Seemingly this is a big increase of expenditure, but the increase is apparent rather than actual, because several of the items are reverses. In very many instances sums were asked last year for various services, but were not taken advantage of, and they now require to be reversed. A sum of \$120,000 is wanted for the expenses of the reception to the Duke and Duchess of York. An item of \$50,000 is asked towards the construction of a branch of the royal mint at Ottawa, and \$50,000 for the construction of the Victoria memorial museum at the capital. Toronto gets \$10,000 towards works at the eastern entrance of the harbor, and \$25,000 towards the diversion of the River Don and dredging in the harbor, the latter sum being a reverse. For a winter steamer navigation service between Quebec and Murray Bay the sum of \$12,000 is set apart. An item of \$50,000 is wanted for

Dr. Humphreys'

SPECIFIC MANUAL, a pocket epitome of the Domestic Practice of Medicine, mailed for the asking. A postcard will do.

RHEUMATISM.—The use of Specific No. 15 stimulates the action of the kidneys, and the poisonous uric acid passes out of the blood.

BRAIN FOG.—The use of Specific No. 24 restores the flagging energies of the overworked worker.

DYSPEPSIA.—The use of Specific No. 19 after meals permits indulgence in the pleasures of the table, without fear of indigestion.

GRIP AND COLDS.—The use of "77" breaks up Colds that hang on and do not yield to treatment.

DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS are put up in small vials of pleasant pellets; just fit the vest pocket. At all Druggists, 25 cents, or mailed on receipt of price.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., 107, William and John sts., New York.

HAS TRAVELED 41,000 MILES

Long Journey of Glasgow's Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

Admirable Work Being Done by the Association Throughout the World—A Luncheon.

Mr. Wm. Oatts, general secretary of the Glasgow Y. M. C. A., was very hospitably entertained to luncheon last evening by the members of the board and the committeemen in the local Y. M. C. A.

After the luncheon a public meeting was held in the lecture room, which was addressed by Mr. Oatts, who gave an account of the work being done by the Y. M. C. A. and related some interesting incidents of his tour.

Mr. Oatts, who is returning to Glasgow from an eighteen months' tour around the world, has covered, during his trip, 41,000 miles and yet has never been under the British flag. He is vice-president of the Police-men's Association in Glasgow, and was gratified to learn that so much interest was being taken in a similar association here.

In regard to the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Oatts stated that there are 7,400 branches of the association, and that wherever you might go you would find a branch, from the snows of Lapland to the sunny mountains of Italy. In Cairo the same red coats that parade the streets of London and Glasgow were seen, and he said that he had seen the horrors perpetrated there, they would thank God for the open door of the Y. M. C. A. Branches have been established in Jerusalem and Nazareth.

In conclusion he hoped that the local organization would send representatives to the convention to be held at Boston, at which President McKinley, Lord Strathcona and the leading men of the continent and across the Atlantic and four thousand delegates are expected to be present.

During the evening solos were rendered by Miss Pauline Mowat and Mr. Philip L. Barter. Mr. F. H. Heath acted as chairman.

CIVIC MEMORIAL

MONUMENT!

Subscription List To Be Opened Immediately—Reception to National Council.

City Treasurer Pope was authorized last night, at a special meeting of the manufacturers' and reception committee, to receive subscriptions to the fund for the monument to Queen Victoria and the London soldiers who fell in South Africa. Already there is \$200 on hand, and an effort will be made immediately to complete the necessary sum. The council will not be able to give assistance this year, though aid may be expected of them next year.

Mayor Rumball and Ald. Gerry were appointed to provide carriages and music for the entertainment of the delegates to the National Council of Women next week. The suggestion that a drive about the city be given them was attacked by Ald. Jolly. The city council will not be able to give them a drive, but they will be given a hearty welcome to the delegates.

The mayor reported that C. N. Coen, a New York manufacturer of a fire-proof material, had been asked to look into its advantages as a manufacturing center, and would make a return visit. The mayor will also reply to the letter of Bentley & Co., a firm of architects, who have offered to erect a new building in London, and a firm now doing business in Toronto. An effort is being made by Mr. C. J. Mills to have the company locate in the future factory on King street, which is believed would be very suitable for their purposes.

LIQUOR LEGISLATION

Decision of Privy Council Re the Manitoba Bill.

London, May 11.—The privy council has granted the attorney-general of Manitoba leave to appeal from the decision of the King's bench court of Manitoba in ruling that the Provincial Legislature has no power to pass a liquor act.

CROP CONDITIONS

The Wheat Average in the United States the Highest for Years—Area Cultivated.

Washington, May 10.—Returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made up to May 1 show the area under winter wheat in cultivation on that date to have been about 28,267,000 acres. This is 2,015,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent, more than the area sown last fall, but 2,032,000 acres, or 7.7 per cent, in excess of the winter acreage harvested last year. In the states that had 1,000,000 acres or upwards sown last fall the following percentages are reported as abandoned or cut for forage: Missouri 1, Kansas 1.9, Pennsylvania 2.5, Indiana 2.5, Ohio 3.2, Tennessee 4.7, Michigan 9.6, Oklahoma 12.5, California 18, and Texas 24.4. For the area remaining under cultivation the average condition on May 1 was 94.1. This average is 10.5 points above the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

The average condition of winter rye on May 1 was 94.6, as compared with 83.1 on April 1, 1901; 89.2 the mean of the May averages of the last ten years.

Detroit, May 11.—To Ellair, Bray & Co., from Chicago: The Modern Miller says: The outlook for winter wheat on the whole is generally improved, as there is less apprehension of damage by fly, house or other insects, and the crop is making seasonable progress.

CURE THE NERVES and you will control almost every disease that flesh is heir to. The foundation of health is a perfect stomach and good digestion—these right and you are insured plenty of nerve force, perfect circulation and pure blood. South American Nerve is a wonder-worker, gives nerve force—makes rich blood. It's a veritable "Elixir of Life." For sale by C. McCallum & Co., 132.

The man who blows his own horn rarely a self-entertainer.

RIOTING IN DETROIT

Police Were Assaulted by a Howling Mob.

Several Hurt by Cobblestones and Brickbats—Number of Civilians Injured by Horses of the Mounted Police.

Detroit, May 11.—Riot reigned for a time in the streets of Detroit last night. Five policemen more or less badly injured by cobblestones and brickbats, and more than a dozen civilians crushed beneath the hoofs of the mounted police, and otherwise injured, are the result of the madness that seized upon 12,000 people, exasperated by the attempts of the police department to clear the Campus Martius of the rioters of the early morning.

Not since the celebrated street car riot of the early nineties has anything like the frenzied scene of last night been witnessed in any city of Michigan. Thousands of men gathered from all sections of the city in anticipation of trouble and assembled upon the Campus while it was yet daylight. It was after ten o'clock before the 200 policemen called out succeeded in dispersing them and the streets were once again free.

The disturbances assumed the proportions of a riot about 9 o'clock when the mounted squad was taking Tom Baydwin's horseless wagon into the department stable on East Fourth street. Ten thousand people, angered at the actions of the police, followed the horsemen down to the barns, jeering and shouting the policemen. First nothing but insults were hurled at the bluecoats, but presently missiles were seen sailing through the air in the direction of the horsemen who were grouped before the barn's entrance.

Several policemen were struck, and Lieut. H. M. Slater, who was in command, ordered a charge. Into the crowd the horsemen dashed at a gallop. The rioters scattered, but not in time to avoid the inevitable collision, in which many were trampled under the horses' hoofs.

BLOOD FLOWED FREELY.

The sight of blood and the many minor injuries received by the crowd from the rush of the horsemen, angered the mob to deeds of great violence, and cries of hatred and vindictiveness rent the air.

"Down with the czar!"

"America for the free!"

These and kindred shouts wrought the people up to a pitch of excitement that boded ill. Closer they crowded to the barn, whither the policemen had retreated after their unsuccessful charge. Again did the bricks and other missiles begin to fly. Windows in the barn were broken and the sound of crashing glass added to the excitement of the mob.

POLICE ORDERED TO CHARGE.

"Forward, men; charge!" came the cry on many tongues.

Again the horsemen dashed into the crowd that was being constantly augmented rather than dispersed. They were met by a volley of bricks, which sent two more policemen back to the barn for medical treatment.

Then a third charge was made. Many were injured to a slight degree, and Patrolman Barney Ronan, of the Broadway squad, was brought back with a hole in his head.

At one junction companies No. 2 and 10 of the fire department rushed up on the scene. Somebody had turned in an alarm. The policemen declared that they needed no assistance, and the firemen, who were jeered at by the crowd, went back to their houses.

FIRE THEIR REVOLVERS.

The police thereupon essayed a fourth charge upon the mob and added to the terrors of the night by pulling their revolvers and firing over the heads of the crowd. They got nothing but jeers in return, and the murmurs of the crowd grew louder.

It was useless, it was dangerous, for the policemen to stand quietly in front of the barns. Their numbers had been reduced by five wounded men, and they were the targets for continuous volleys of missiles.

Another charge into the crowd was attempted, with equally poor results. The horsemen were taken to the barn, and a score of policemen were started out into the crowd to try a little moral suasion—assisted by their rosewood clubs and by a lot of scattered firing into the air with their revolvers.

"KILL THEM!" SHOUTED THE MOB.

"Kill them!" shouted the mob, which certainly was large enough to carry into effect the threat, for the streets were blackened in every direction.

Suddenly there came a familiar sound from down the street—the sound of the men of the swinging around the corner by the new county building appeared 200 policemen, led by Capt. Culver and Nolan, with Superintendent Martin and Capt. Spillane as general overseers. They marched twenty men abreast and spanned the street. Before this solid phalanx the crowd gave way. When the recruits reached their fellows from the opposite direction, they separated and dashed into the crowd from four directions, and literally swept the crowd from the scene of trouble.

This was the end of the riot, though troubled crowds were scattered into the entire down-town district till a late hour.

HOW IT STARTED.

The trouble started as early as half-past 6 o'clock. Anticipating the customary crowds, a half-dozen men, said to be employees of the department of public works, attached a hose to a hydrant near the German-American bank and waited for the "enemy." Former Deputy Sheriff Hoag was at the nozzle. Shortly after 7 o'clock the Salvation Army, with its colors flying and drum beating, marched up to the base of the soldiers' monument for their evening service. The volunteers of America and Will Allen had respected Commissioner Andrews' wishes and kept off the Campus for the night.

No sooner had the Salvationists taken up their position and got started in a prayer than the water was turned on and splashed at their feet. A dozen citizens got in line with the stream and one lass in a poke bonnet had her skirts drenched. The crowd, exasperated, made an impetuous rush upon the hosemen. Hoag ran for his life. Members of the crowd cut the hose till it was a useless piece of cotton and rubber, and then the conflict with the police began as described above.

CALM FOLLOWS THE STORM!

Wall Street Quieter Than for Several Weeks.

Sheets of All Members Cleared—Not a Single Failure on 'Change in New York—Several Senators Among the Victims.

IMMENSE TRANSACTIONS.

New York, May 11.—Thursday's tremendous business on the stock exchange was reflected in yesterday's exchange of bank checks which aggregated \$588,537,401, and which broke the record of \$562,817,206 made on Tuesday last. The balances were \$23,873,116, the second longest on record, and comparing with the record of \$24,170,338 on March 5.

After 1:30 the market became very buoyant, and under the leadership of a sensational rise in Union Pacific to 112—22 points above Thursday night's close, and 36 points above Friday's low point—the entire list made rapid progress towards higher prices.

The closing was active and slightly feverish, but generally firmer and near the top.

It is a remarkable fact that the unprecedented violence in Thursday's upset should have resulted in not a single failure on the stock exchange.

The total sales of stock yesterday were 1,868,425 shares. The most active stock was Union Pacific, 304,400 shares of which changed hands at prices ranging from 91 to 112. The stock closed at the high point.

It was announced in the afternoon that James J. Hill and Chas. H. Tweed have resigned from the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and that Samuel Rea and James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been elected in their places.

Morris A. Peters, stock broker, 40 State street, Boston, Mass., assigned.

There was a conference at the Galatin National Bank between President F. D. Tappan, of that institution, and J. Edward Simmons, of the Fourth National. At the close of the conference Mr. Simmons said the money market would be protected.

THE BURLINGTON DEAL.

New York, May 11.—After the close of stock exchange yesterday reports were current that Jacob H. Schiff had admitted that the control of the Northern Pacific road rested with J. P. Morgan & Co. Mr. Schiff's attention was called to this report, and he characterized it as false. Another member of the Harriman syndicate made this statement:

"We believe now, as we did yesterday, that we control the Northern Pacific road. Nothing has happened to change our opinion. As for the Burlington deal, concerning which there has been so much adverse criticism, we believe it will go through without a further hitch."

Wall street's slump is said to have cost senators in Washington \$4,000,000. "Jim" Corbett said to a reporter: "I have lost between \$15,000 and \$18,000 in my ventures in United States Steel stock in consequence of the slump in Wall street. Ten days ago I bought some steel stock at 54 and it was sold today at 24. I decided it better to part with it at that figure than be swamped altogether. I lost my nerve after it reached 30."

ACETYLENE BUSINESS

A Company Organized Which Will Vigorously Prosecute It.

In other columns of this paper is to be found the advertisement of The Acetylene Manufacturing Company, of London (Limited). As noted in the prospectus, the company has an authorized capital of \$500,000, and has been organized for the purpose of rapidly developing the acetylene business throughout Canada. As a basis the company has acquired the plant, goodwill, stock-in-trade, established business patents, and all other assets of The Acetylene Lighting Company, of London, Ont. The directors, as will be noted, is exceedingly strong, being composed of prominent and well-known men, London being well represented. Besides the manufacture of a general range of acetylene goods, the company intend making a specialty of the installation of acetylene town plants in the Dominion of Canada. It is claimed, there are upwards of 2,000 towns and villages that could advantageously install plants of this description. An issue of \$50,000 of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock in the capital stock of the company is being offered for public subscription. After the practical assumption of an annual dividend of 7 per cent, the stock is further secured by a reserve fund, 10 per cent of the net profits remaining each year after the payment of a 7 per cent dividend on the preferred stock being placed to the credit of a reserve fund until each fund shall equal one-half the amount of the total fully-paid preference stock of the company. Out of this reserve fund the dividends on the preferred stock may be from time to time paid in the event of the net profits not being sufficient in any year to pay the same. After the payment of a 7 per cent dividend on both the preferred and common stocks, all stock shall participate equally in all or any further dividends. The stock offered for sale differs from many, inasmuch as no dividends can be passed in any one year without being recouped before any dividend can be paid on the common stock of the company. The company may be considered exceedingly fortunate in at once stepping into an established field of operation, and not having to look forward to delays, in losses, commonly met with in the formation of new companies. Besides a number of town plants in successful operation, the company has numerous contracts in course of construction, or partially completed. The head office and works are in London, and promise to give employment to a large force of hands.

One reason why the enamel on Cleveland bicycles is so much superior to others is, every frame is dipped four times, after each of which it is thoroughly rubbed and baked, thus insuring evenness. For sale by A. Westman, 111 Dundas street, Cleveland representative.

ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION.

A school committee in Boston has decided that schoolma'ams may wed. Yes, but can they?

Diphtheria and scarlet fever cannot spread where Vapo-Cresoline is used. All Druggists.

PAW EXPLAINS. Johnny—Say, Paw. Mr. Wise—Well, my son? Johnny—What were the Ides or March?

Mr. Wise—Why, they were the times last month when your mother said "I'd like to have a new bonnet."

COLD IN THE HEAD CURED. In one night by applying to nose and throat Trask's Magnetic Ointment. 25 and 40 cents. At C. McCallum & Co., 23

Lovely Complexion Free

Every Lady in the Land can Now Have a Beautiful Skin—A Trial Box Free.

It has remained for a Cincinnati woman to discover the secret of a perfect skin. She has at last found the key to feminine beauty. All the signs and heartaches over a poor appearance are now



be banished, for it is within the means of every lady, young or middle aged, to have the clearest and most refined complexion so dear to a woman's heart. Fannie E. Ralston, 623 Lexington avenue, Newport, Ky., says: "When I began using Mme. Ribault's complexion beautifiers I did not think it possible to clear my skin, my face was in a horrible condition literally covered with red spots, pimples, blackheads, moth patches and freckles. I suffered a thousand deaths, and when I sent for a trial of Mme. Ribault's beautifiers I improved so wonderfully that my friends did not recognize me, so quickly had the change taken place. My skin is now perfectly lovely, and there is not a blemish or wrinkle anywhere. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, contains no oil, grease, paste, chemicals or poisons of any kind and is absolutely pure."

Write to Mme. M. Ribault, 2348 Elsa Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and she will mail free, prepaid in a plain sealed wrapper a free package of her wonderful beautifiers and you will always bless the day you wrote. Do not fail to write today.

TO DEPOSE KWANG SU!

Once More There Is Said To Be a Plot On

With Empress Dowager's Eunuch the Chief Conspirator—Other Prominent Chinese in the Scheme.

Shanghai, May 11.—It is reported that the empress dowager's eunuch, La Lien Yeng, heads a strong reactionary party, including the grand chancellor, Lu Chuan Liu, Yung Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu Hsiang, which aims to depose Emperor Kwang Su in favor of the son of Prince Tuan.

Berlin, May 10.—Referring to China's offer to open the whole country to the trade of the world, provided the indemnity claims are reduced, a high German official said today: "It is not opportune to discuss now a reduction of the indemnities in exchange for an open door in China. So far as Germany is concerned her claim represents her actual expenditure up to May; but all claims may be reduced if it should appear that China is unable to pay."

"An open door to the trade of the world might facilitate a reduction; but any theoretical declaration on that subject by China is of questionable value practically, because China is unable to quell hostility to foreigners in sections hitherto unopened, so as to make those regions safe for foreign merchants."

WE MARRY LATER

Times Have Changed Since Our Grandparents' Time and Younger Generation More Sensitive.

The question as to why young men do not marry more is answered differently by each individual. Many men never marry; the vast majority do. Times have changed. The human race is progressing. Men and women are now marrying at a more mature age. Our fathers and mothers married before their nest was built. The young men of this generation wish to build their nest first. The old saying is that time is hard. Reason has become the surgeon, and the catarracts that blinded the eyes of love have been removed.

Today the young man does not love without reason, and he will go hand in hand, hence marriage is deferred until that period of life when he that loves when young, yet wishes to love well. Better to have married well and late than to have married ill and early.

The young women of this age are just as womanly as were their mothers, and desire marriage as much as did their mothers, but their environment is different. They are far more independent than were their mothers. When woman was caged within four walls she became narrow-minded, bigoted and ignorant; now, fighting the battle of life, earning her own bread and butter, her horizon has broadened, her intellect has become sharpened, the great broad world is before her, and she demands what is her right—equality.

Young women are now engaged in many branches of business. The earning power of women has increased. From a dependent upon man she has become an independent being. She does not care to renounce her independence and become a servant to the man whom she looks upon as an equal. What must be the result of this change? Is it a harbinger of good or of evil? Shall woman's advancement be the destroyer of the marriage tie?

This is not written in defense of the so-called new woman. She is an anomaly of the closing years of the 19th century. Gladstone well said: "Remember, woman is most perfect when most womanly."

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