## Many Claims For Injuries.

Most of Those Submitted Very Unsatisfactory.

Toronto and Montreal.

mates are considered.

were also laid over.

commissioner.

On motion of Ald. McCallum, the

The question of increasing the city

Mrs. McDaniel's petition for remis-sion of taxes was laid over.

John Orrange applied for a read-

him had greatly changed. This and T.

R. Bryan's application for remission of

taxes, was referred to the assessment

Charles Blythe protested against per-

sonal property tax. Referred to com-

Mrs. Jane Taylor's petition for re-

The petition of Daniel O'Hearn for

remission of taxes on vacant premises

was referred to the council for action.

ed for remission of sewer tax as the

sewer had never been of any use. The

the rates for the present year.

council will be recommended to remit

The application of P. B. Richards, Oxford street, to have \$27 30 taxes

charged against the property, was laid

The petition of John Mustill, re leav-

current expenses of 1898. Accounts am-

spector J. L. Hughes.

Society-Dickens' Educational

Work.

Under the auspices of the London

dergarten, but said there was some-

thing radically wrong with the present

Mr. Hughes directed attention to a

stage, and eulogized him as the first

that the truest type of man should be

perfect physically, mentally and spirit-

ually, and that education should be

directed to that end. Dickens, with the

exception of Froebel, had more than

any other man or woman since Christ,

done more to open the heart of the

world to the beauty and the require-

his life he was busy studying English

society in all its phases, he was the

first man to write an article about the

kindergartens, and there never had liv-

ed since Dickens' time a man who could

write more comprehensively on educa-

tion than Dickens. He was a positive,

constructive educator. He described

in all nineteen different schools. He

found the school system of England in a condition worse than anything else in

the world, and he wrote with the ex-

press purpose of reforming the school

system. He described fourteen distinct

types of coercive school masters. Mr.

Hughes instanced Squeers as the chief

of these, and read from the pages of

Dickens descriptive of the Yorkshire

prison-school, pointing out the morals

to be drawn from the tale of brutality

and tyranny. Dickens riddled the awful old training of fear and trembling.

Since then Christian spirit had come

and Froebel had helped it to come.

more fully into the world and Dickens

Yet 50 years from now men would look

back and marvel at the present dark

and brutal age. Solomon had recom-

mended the rod, but then Solomon had

700 wives, and by his example one had

as much right to marry 700 wives as to thrash his child. With all Solomon's

children, we had never heard of any of

them amounting to anything. The

child should be left free to develop its

own individuality, character and per-

sonality, and it could not if the parent

made it go his way. We were not

taught now that childhood was totally

depraved; we believed there was a

divine element in it that should be

drawn into the fullest correspondence

with the central power. Mr. Hughes

then glanced at Dr. Blimber's academy

as an illustration of the cramming sys-

tem, which he denounced in unmeas-

ured terms. The little ones should be

allowed to take in the powers of the

marvelous thought of great men, and

these should not be degraded into a

mere collection of words and grammar.

Mr. Hughes hoped the day had come

when they would not test the child by

examination. He deduced the lessons

to be drawn from Gradgrind-that the

child's imagination must be given play.

TWO TERRIBLE EXPLOSIONS.

Perished-Many Mangled or Missing.

men were killed and many injured.

FEW LEFT.

tendered a vote of thanks.

as yet unaccounted for.

At the conclusion Mr. Hughes was

recognize and apply the principle

picture of Froebel which adorned the

J. McKinnon, Wellington street, ask-

mission of \$5 40 taxes was considered.

matter was laid over until the esti-

Opposition to the Establishment of a Bacteriological Laboratory.

The Usual Batch of Petitions for Remission of Taxes-Accounts and Other Matters Dealt With.

The finance committee of the city council met last night, when the principal discussion turned upon the claims for compensation by persons injured in the city hall accident on Jan. 3, and the establishment of a bacteriological laboratory.

Mr. H. Bartlett appeared before the committee and stated that many of the injured ones had placed claims in and the taxes charged against the his hands, and he wished to know property.

what action the committee intended Mrs. R. Beamish applied for remistaking. There were many, ne said, sion of taxes. Laid over. who were becoming anxious, and wished to know whether or not the council intended to take any action in the

Aid. O'Meara did not think the committee had sufficient information regarding the claims. It was a matter that would require a great deal or investigation, and it would take a great deal or time. Anything the city might do would only be done as an act of charity, as the council could not, in opinion, recognize any forced claim. He moved to lay the matter

ing the home in Strathroy, was filed. Ald. McCallum said the question prepare a bylaw to borrow \$60,000 for might result in each party forcing his claim before it would be considered. ounting to \$4,066 45 were passed. Ald. Graham suggested that a special meeting be caned in the near future to consider the matter.

great many of the claims as submitted The Schoolmasters could not be considered, as they were very ambiguous. In some doctors' bins were presented, without any information as to who was attended, and many others claimed large amounts for "injuries, doctors' bins and nursing." A rew claims had been presented giving details and accounting for every collar asked for. The claims were not all in as yet, and it would be better to leave the matter Under the Auspices of the Freebel over until all the claims were pre-

Ald. O'Meara said it was his opinion that some who had presented claims had made them large, expecting the city to pay them. He pointed out that promiscuous claims should not be en- Froebel Society last night, Iinspector

James L. Hughes, of Toronto, delivered Ald. McPhillips suggested that the matter rest until somebody issued a a lecture on "The Schoolmasters of writ forcing their claim Dickens." The lower floor of the Audi-Ald. McCallum thought many were torium was nearly filled, the educahanging back to await the council's tional interests of the city being well

action on the small claims already in, with the expectation of getting larger represented by school trustees and Mr. Bartlett asked if the committee would be in a position to consider them the next meeting night. This the chairman said was something he could tell nothing about, as

the claims might not all be in. The Mayor Wilson, who extolled the kinmatter was laid over. 'A communication was received from Dr. English, secretary of the London system of education, which made men-Medical Association, with reference to tal dwarfs and physical giants.

a grant of \$500 for the establishment of a bacteriological department in connection with the health department of Ald. McPhillips moved to file it. Ald. O'Meara supported Ald. McPhillips. He did not believe in shipping bacteriological specimens around the country. He argued on the information gleaned from some of the doctors

would mean that the city pay for an institution which would only benefit some ments of childhood and to complete the four or five doctors who would run the educational idea. Although throughout Ald. Graham favored granting the amount, and thought the etsablishment of such a department in connection with the city hospital would tend to

that if a laboratory were established it

elevate the institution. Mayor Wilson explained that the lahoratory, if established, would be in connection with the board of health. and suggested that the medical health officer be asked to qualify himself for the position of bacteriologist. He had no doubt that Dr. Hutchinson could fill the position, but if he could not, a



DANGEROUS NEGLIGENCE.

Some people have as little regard for their health as the man who goes for their health as the man who had a into a powder magazine smoking a pipe has for his safety. If there is any difference in their reckless negative in favor of the latter. ligence it is in favor of the latter.

Health is the most precious gift of mature. The aim of all should be its preservation. It is easier to retain, than to regain once it is lost. Keep the blood pure and the system strong and healthful and you'll be able to

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

Effervescent Salt for you. A teaspoonful taken every morning, before breakfast, keeps you in a state of insusceptibility to disease. Here are some words of praise we have received from prominent persons in England. ment persons in England.

Mr. Sims Reeves says: "This preparation is ent boon, simple, refreshing, and efficacious."

Madame Marie Roze says: "I have used your Abbey's Effervescent salt with remarkable results. It is really wonderful."

Sir Henry Lynner and Marie Roze says: "I salt with remarkable results. It is really wonderful." nent persons in England.

Sir Henry Irving says : It has certainly not been over-rated."

Madame Christine Nilsson says:
"I have much pleasure in stating at that I find your Abbey's Effervescent Salt a very refreshing and agreeable

beverage."

Our booklet "An Invitation to Health" may interest you—it's free.
This great English Preparation can be had of all druggists.

Price 2/6 or 60 cts. a bottle.

instruments. The establishment of a laboratory would place the doctors the regular meeting this week. In the here on an equality with those of absence of the president, Vice-President Harris occupied the chair. After routine business a communication from Toronto Trades and Labor Council was The grants to charitable institutions read, in which attention was called to Mr. Bertram's advocacy of the right of trades unions to register and engineer's salary was laid on the table, trol the use of their respective labels; also to Mr. Maxwell's bill re poll tax to be taken up when the estimates are on Chinese, and Mr. Casey's regarding security of railroad employes by compelling the companies to equip their cars with safety appliances. The Tojustment of his tax rate, es times with ronto council also asked that Mr. Taylor's alien labor bill be opposed. The communication was referred to a special committee, consisting of Delegates Mc-Lean, Hunter and Garceau, to submit

a report on the various subjects at the next meeting. The corresponding secretary was in structed to write to Mr. Beattie, M.P., and ask him to supply the council with copies of all bills in the interests of labor brought before the house. It was resolved that an open session

of the council be held after 9 o'clock on the next night of meeting, at which the Ontario Factories' Act would be taken up, so that all who are not conversant with the various provisions would become better acquainted with the measure. It was also decided to invite all trades unionists who wish to attend to take part in the meeting. The question of the celebration of next Labor Day was brought up, and it was resolved to appoint a committee to submit a report on the best method of holding a demonstration. The fol-

Plant, McKenna, Burleigh, Marks, Treasurer Pope was instructed to Bremner, Harris, Garceau, Lammerton and Hardy. The secretary was authorized to make application for the use of Queen's Park on Labor Day. Delegate Marks spoke of the social reform organization which had recently been started in Hamilton, under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council, and read the platform as temporarily adopted, and also asked that a public meeting be held in the city for the same purpose. The matter was referred to the organization committee, with instructions to call a meeting for

lowing were appointed: Delegates

Lecture at the Auditorium by Inthe night of March 25. The committee which had charge of the smoking concert reported that after all expenses had been paid there was a surplus of several dollars. The council adjourned for two weeks.

> GENERAL LABOR NOTES. The molders at the Wyandotte Mich., alkali works are on strike. The International Woodworkers' Union are making an effort to organize

The ladies' tailor union of Chicago -numbering 150-are out on strike for shorter hours and more wages. The Chicago Federation of Labor has

the craft in the State of Ohio.

adopted strong resolutions in favo. teachers. Among Mr. Hughes' chief municipal ownership of all street railqualifications as a lecturer are a fine After a suspension of four months the presence, a dramatic delivery, and a Delaware iron works at Newcastle. strong, rich voice, with excellent pow-

Del., started this week, with a force of

of mimicry. He was introduced by Ben Tillett writes the American Federationist that he will reach the Pacific coast from Australia some time in April and will make a brief tour of the United States, delivering lectures in the principal cities.

> A meeting of the Alabama miners was held in Birmingham on March 15, for the purpose of completing the division of the U. M. W. of A., from which organization they have been separated five years.

> P. J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is expected in Detroit soon to try to effect a settlement of the trouble between the English and German sections of the trade.

The operators of the Northern Colorado coal fields say it will be impossible for them to continue to operate Ottawa at the present session, providing at the rate of wages made by the arbitration board for the miners. All the mines may be closed.

Grand Master O'Connell, of the machinists, reports that there are 36 ma- a similar law was enacted, which rechine shops in Pittsburg now operating mained in force at certain points under the eight-hour day. Six firms in that city have recently conceded the nine-hour day without any oppo-

The Chicago Federation of Labor has unanimously adopted a resolution demanding that the school board place swimming tanks in the public schools. "so the health of the children may be promoted and at the same time the children may learn a useful art."

The English correspondent of the American Federationist says the loss of the engineer's strike will prove a blessing to trades unionism in Great Britain by bringing about a federation of all trades. "Before the great fight," he says, "federation was only the pious opinion of a comparative few; now it is ity since 1870, I feel that I am in a posithe expressed determination of the many.'

The Detroit Free Press says of trade in that city: Carpenters are nearly all at work; cigarmakers, more than half idle; machinists have not an idle man; shoemakers report trade dull; painters grumbling, but operators are all employed; molders complain of irregular employment; bricklayers expect a good season, as do all the building trades.

William Hudson, an inexperienced hand, was put to work by the Alton, Ill., Paving, Building and Fire Brick Company, the superintendent directing him to "do whatever the engineer told him." Hudson was set to work in a dangerous place, was permanently injured by falling clay, and brought suit for damages. The trial court gave him \$7,500, and this verdict has been sustained by the appellate court, the court holding that a foreman or boss is not a fellow-servant but a vice-

principal.

The Atlanta Constitution says: "Does machinery displace labor, or widen the scope of its employment? Ordinarily this question evokes the answer that machinery displaces labor, and that Sixty-Eight Persons Known to Have most of our present ills are due in some measure to the rapid increase of mechanical inventions, but a writer in Madrid, March 19.-A terrible ex- the current number of Donahoe's Magaplosion took place yesterday in the Santa Isabel mine at Belmez, Prozine undertakes to prove that such is not true. This writer first deals with of Cordova. Sixty corpses have the printing press. He states that when already recovered, and many men are the printing press was invented some 300 or 400 years ago, its immediate ef-Kingston, Jamaica (via Bermuda), fect was to displace some few copyists, March 19.-A dynamite explosion took but that its ultimate effect was to cheapen the labor of publication and place this morning in the government storehouse on Montego Bay. Eight to create demands for books, newspapers and magazines the world over, giving employment to millions of la-Price 2 6 or 60 cts. a bottle.

THE AMEY EFFERVESCENT SALT CO., LIMITED, Workfreal, CANADA.

"We use 328,500,000 handkerchiefs a year in this country," asserted the steady employment to thousands. So with the telephone, the electric light, the electric light, the electric light, the electric motor, the linotype, the type-writer and other useful inventions, writer and other useful inventions, and as far as I can learn such a law does not exist in any civilizion to orders. Phone 423. Open night and day,

man could be secured to fill both positions for \$1,500—the same salary as Dr. Hutchinson was getting.

Ald, O'Meara said some of the city doctors considered that it was not necessary, and he asked as to the probable cost.

The mayor said that in this, as in many other matters, there were bound to be some men of small ideas. He did not know what the cost would be for instruments. The establishment of a laboratory would place the foctors tion of the nineteenth century.'

The co-operative bee is buzzing hard in the ears of window glass workers. A resolution will soon be sent out by the Window Glass Workers' Association favoring the establishment of a cooperative window glass plant. Officials maintain that the American Glass Company, by their combination and alleged high prices, has made is possible for manufacturers to make almost 100 per cent dividends on their investments. It is proposed to invest \$30,000 to build a tank equal to 36 pots. One hundred workmen can be secured to subscribe \$100 each, and \$5,000 can be secured as a bonus from some town in which to establish the plant, and the association will be urged to loan the co-operative factory \$15,000. These figures will be embodied in the resolu-

Mr. James Paddon Viciously Assaulted by a Fierce Assailant.

Kidney Disease Caused Him Much Suffering-But a Staunch Friend, Dodd's Kidney Pills, Went to His Assistance -Now He Is as Well as Ever He Was,

Mount Forest, March 18.-A most daring assault was made on one of our well-known citizens here recently. The victim is Mr. James Paddon, and the attack. was a very determined and vicious one. By the timely aid of a staunch and true friend, however, he managed to elude the clutches of his assailant, but not before he had sustained serious injuries, that caused him great suffering. Mr. Paddon's assailant was that bane of the age, Kidney Disease, and the friend that rendered such valuable help is Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. Paddon suffered for a long time with severe backache and pain in his stomach and kidneys. There were other symptoms of Kidney Disease present, and, knowing what the end would be, unless the complaint were promptly checked, he began to use Dodd's Kidney Pills.

He used two boxes in all, and they cured him completely. He is now enjoying as good health as he ever did, thanks to Dodd's Kidney Pills alone. There are no "Dull Times" for disease and death. They are always busy. They never want for victims. But Providence has given a way of banishing the most deadly forms of disease-Kidney troubles—and of resisting the attacks of death successfully. Dodd's Kidney Pills positively cure all types of Kidney Dispositively cure all types of Kidney Disease. This has been proved thousands of times, and is now universally admitted. Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Fenale Diseases, etc., speedily yield to

Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at 50 cents a box, six boxes \$2 50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by the Dodds Medicine Company, Lim-

## Hide Inspection.

Should It Be Compulsory or Voluntary?

London Dealer

Interesting Letter from a Well-Known treets. Phone 897. To the Editor of The Advertiser: As I am informed a bill, now ready, is to be presented to parliament at McDONALD-DENTIST-Office, 18314 Dundas street, London. Telephone 702.

for the compulsory inspection of raw hides, I hope you will give me space in your valuable paper for a few remarks on this subject. Some years ago throughout the country for some time, but it was found to be so continually embarrassing and restrictive to the trade, and also so impracticable, that it was at a later date amended, the compulsory clause being struck out, leaving the question of official inspecton optonal, as it is at present. Thus, if a tanner or other buyer of hides wishes to purchase subject to the law of inspection, he is at liberty to do so. On the other hand he is free to buy, and the seller is free to sell, without inspection. This system is equitable, just and fair to all parties, and it seems, from my point of view, that to return to the compulsory system would be to take a retrograde step. Having been in the hide and wool trade in this localtion to speak on the subject from practical experience, and I am strongly opposed to compulsory inspection upon the following grounds:

1. Because it is restrictive to legitimate business. About 90 per cent of all the hides we handle find a market in the United States, owing to the fact

THE RICHMOND"—CORNER OF KING and Richmond streets. James Fallahe, new proprietor. A call solicited. all the hides we handle find a market fairly well employed; hand printers are in the United States, owing to the fact that they are better suited to, and can be used in, certain departments of leather manufacture to greater advantage there than here, while other hides

TECUMSEH HOUSE - LONDON, ONT. —
Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms.

Rates, \$2 and \$2 50 per day. C. W. Davis, proof other grades more adapted to the Canadian manufactures are imported

into Canada. 2. When the American buyers come to this country to buy they will not recognize any inspection save their own, unless they can buy at lower prices. They consider themselves quite capable of looking after their own interests in any deal they make, and insist on being their own inspectors and selecting and assorting the goods to suit themselves. And my experience has taught me that in order to obtain best prices the hides must be handled so as to attract customers, and to do this must be kept free from all unnecessary

restrictions 3. Because we found compulsory in spection to work unfairly in the matter of trimming. It exacts a certain method, which reduces the weight of the hides from 3 to 4 per cent below that which can be sold to the American buyer. He demands the system of trimming adopted in his own market, and also insists upon a certain standard of quality, condition and weight whereas the official inspector's weights and marks of quality are accepted by

the Canadian buyers.

4. Because the law as at present covers the ground, and is fair to all, leaving the trade free and unfettered. If ing the trade free and unfettered. If the inspection is desired it is available. if not desired it is not compulsory. Let engine, he contends that where it has there be freedom for all in the trade displaced one laborer it has given to conduct their business as is most

We Guarantee It. Try a half pound, and if it is not the best grocer and get your money. No charge will be made for what has been used. All grocers keep it in lead packets only-25c, 30c, 40c, 50c

ed country, certainly not in England or the United States.

In addition to the above many more reasons could be cited against this proposed law, but not wishing to trouble you with too long a letter, these will suffice for the present. Thanking you for the space, I am, etc., T. W. WRIGHTON,

London, March 17, 1898. Where Specialists Failed Dr. Chase

Cured Catarrh. James Spence, Clachan, Ont., writes: "I had been a sufferer from Catarrh for 15 years. It became chronic, and I had given up hopes of ever being cured when advised by a friend to try Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I at once started, and am pleased to state three boxes effected a complete cure, and I heartily recommend it to anyone suffering from Catarrh."

Jeweiers.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO REPAIRING— J. T. Westland, Engraver and Manufacturing Jeweler, 340 Richmond street (up-stairs) London, Ont.

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A LFRED BODLEY-ARCHITECT-Hiscox Building, corner Richmond and King streets, London. MOORE & HENRY-ARCHITECTS AND M civil engineers. Members Ont. Ass'n Architects; members Ont. L. Surveyors' Ass'n members Am. Waterworks Ass'n. HERBERT MATTHEWS—ARCHITECT— (formerly with C. C. Haight, New York), Carling Block, Richmond street.

MCBRIDE & FARNCOMBE—ARCHI TECTS and surveyors, 213 Dundas street E. C. McBride. F. W. Farncombe, H.S., C.E.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST MORT-GAGES at 5 per cent; on second mort-gages and other security at low rates, at G. W. Francis' loan office, 90 Dundas street, London. SOME MONEY TO LOAN ON MIDDLESEA farm property at 5 and 5½ per cent, and on city property at 5½ and 6 per cent. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London, property.

DR. MEEK—QUEEN'S AVENUE LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women-thours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m.

\$100,000 TO LEND ON MORT-nent, McDonagh & Coleridge, barristers, so-licitors, notaries. 78 Dundas street, London. Branch offices, Glencoe, Bothwell and Alvin-ston.

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MISS SHUFF-GRADUATE OF DR. S. Weir Mitchell's Hospital for Nervous Diseases Philadelphia. Massage and Swedish movements. 497 King street. London. (\*\*)

Dental Cards. DR. SILK-DENTIST-185½ DUNDAS street. Phone 1,248. Residence, 551 Tal-bot street. Phone 1,244. Night calls promptly

J. ELLIOTT HOLMES, L.D.S-ROOM 3-Duffleld Block, Dundas and Clarence DR. L. H. DAWSON-DENTIST-CORNER Dundas and Lyle streets, East London. DR. JEFFERY N. WOOD -- DENTIST -Over Runians & Butler, Dundas street.

DR. J. H. SWANN — DENTIST—OFFICE— 207½ Dundas street. Telephone 1,131. WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY-DENTISTS -216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros, over Cairneross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone

DR. G. H. KENNEDY-DENTIST - SUC CESSOR to the late Dr. Davis. Specialty preservation of natural teeth. 170 Dund street. Phone 975. DR. W. S. WESTLAND-DENTIST-Honor graduate Toronto University, post-graduate in crown and bridge work, Chicago, Electric cataphoresis for painless filling. Edge Block, Richmond street. Phone 960.

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O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND York streets; new and convenient; stables. Wm. Collins, proprietor.

CITY HOTEL-LONDON-BEST \$1 A DAY house in Canada; good stables in connection. J. McMartin, proprietor. THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL-MON-TREAL-Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

prietor. GRIGG HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—REFUR-NISHED and renovated throughout. Large and light sample rooms for commercial men. Rates, \$1 50 and \$2 per day. M. O'Meara, pro-

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L ICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN— Jeweler, 402 Richmond street. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street. MARRIAGE LICENSES AT WESTON'S grocery, 64 Stanley street. Take a belt

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY J. G. Shuff, chemist, 540 Dundas street (corner William). Trolley cars pass the door. No witnesses required. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Johnston's shoe store, 198 Dundas street. No witnesses required. Residence, 394 Dundas. MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT Strong's Drug Store, 184 Dundas street. Residence, 289 Dufferin avenue.

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piano, organ and harmony. Residence 526 King street. MR. FREDERICK G. SIMPSON-ORGAN.
IST Askin Street Methodist ChurchInstruction in piano and harmony. Accompanist. 199 Richmond street. zxt W H. HEWLETT-ORGANIST DUNDAR Center Church, teaches piano, organ and theory. 563 Dundas street.

J. T. WOLCOTT-ORGANIST FIRST Methodist Church, teaches piano, organ and composition. 5 Prospect avenue. Classes of ten for the study of elecution are now being formed. Greatly reduced rates.

Apply at Conservatory of Music, 374 Dundar street, for particulars. Phone 1101.

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DR. ECCLES—QUEEN'S AVENUE—LONDON, Ont. Special attention to all discusses peculiar to women. Hours 10 to 2. Pulmonary affections, cancers, tumors, piles, diseases of women and children. R. OVENS, M.D.—205 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR.ENGLISH-OFFICE AND RESIDENCE -688 Dundas street. Telephone. PR. JOHN D. WILSON — OFFICE AND residence, 260 Queen's avenue. Special attention paid to diseases of women. DR. MACLAREN - OFFICE AND REST-DENCE, northeast corner of Park and Queen's avenues. Hours, II to 3 and 6 to 8, Careful attention paid to diseases of digestive system. Telephone 869. DR. WOODRUFF-EYE, EAR, NOSE AND throat. Hours, 12 to 4. No. 183 Queen's

DR. W. L. SMITH — OFFICE, 619 RICH-MOND street, London. Specialist in Piles. Ulcers, Tumors, Fissure, Fistula, Pruritis and all Rectal Diseases. DRS. MACARTHUR & THOMSON - 485

H. A. KINGSMILL, M.D. 443 Park avenue. Phone 210. DR. N. R. HENDERSON - CORNER Queen's and Park avenues. Eye, ear,

throat and nose only DR. W. J. WEEKES, 405 DUNDAS STREET corner Colborne. Hours, 11 to 3 and after DR. R. M. COOPER, L.R.C.P., AND S. ED. L.F.P. and S. Glarc.—Office and residence 587 Richmond street. Telephone, 1004. CL. T. CAMPBELL — M. D., M. C. P. S. —
Office and residence, 327 Queen's avenue
London. Office hours, 8 to 9:30 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m.
and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty.

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MRS. STEIN AT HOME SATURDAYS TO ladies of the country. 311 Hyman street,

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GIBBONS, MULKERN & HARPER-BAR-RISTERS, etc., London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gib-bons, Q.C., P. Mulkern, Fred F. Harper. J. H. A. BEATTIE - BARRISTER, ETC. - 87½ Dundas street. Private funds to loan on real estate at 51/2 per cent.

T. W. SCANDRETT — BARRISTER — SO-LICITOR, etc., 98 Dundas street, London. PARKE, PURDOM & PURDOM-BARRIS-TERS, Masonic Temple. E. Jones Parke, Q.C., T. H. Purdom, Alexander Purdom. GREENLEES & BECHER-BARRISTERS, etc., Canadian Loan Company Building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan. A. Greenlees, B.A., H. C. Becher. McEVOY & POPE — BARRISTERS, SO-LICITORS, 402 Ridout street, opposite court house. Telephone 979. Money to Day J. M. McEvoy, LL.B., H. C. Pope, LL.B.

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