

That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was cured. I was troubled with dyspepsia complicated with liver and kidney troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working."

Hood's Sarsaparilla always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did.

Hood's Pills cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

Late Canadian News.

A New License Commissioner for West
Elgin—Death of Sir Oliver Mowat's Business Partner.

Meaford is considering plans for a system of waterworks.

The deficiency charged to the account of Postmaster Nelles, of Burlington, is about \$1,400, which he promises to make good.

The big Canadian cheese which was on exhibition at the Chicago Exposition is being sold at twopence a pound in London, Eng.

Mrs. Robinson, Jonas street, St. Thomas, fell in going out of the doorway Tuesday evening and broke her left arm near the wrist.

The Grand Trunk Railway's earnings for the week ending April 7, 1894, amount to \$324,974, or \$24,164 less than corresponding period last year.

From Feb. 3, 1893, to March 8, 1894, there were produced in Canada 60,035 tons of pig iron, on which the bounty of \$2 a ton amounted to \$120,000.

Mr. Israel Moses has been appointed license commissioner for West Elgin, vice E. G. O'Donnell, resigned. It is believed the appointment will give general satisfaction.

A Winnipeg dispatch says that Wm. Crawford, a Killarney farmer, attempted with his team to cross on the ice of a creek there. The ice gave way and Crawford was drowned.

The Ontario Government has offered Mr. T. P. Gorman, editor of the Ottawa Free Press, the secretaryship of the commission recently appointed to look into the question of official fees.

The man who was killed on Sunday last at the G. T. R. tunnel, Thorold, and who was reported to have been Tim Gavin, of Hamilton, Ont., has since proven to be James Gavin, of Montreal, Que.

A company has been formed in Collingwood with a capital of \$600,000 for the purpose of killing and curing meats on a large scale. Contracts for extensive buildings required are about being let.

Baldwin, the Quebec commission merchant who failed for a heavy amount recently, has been arrested at the instance of the Bank of Montreal, charged with obtaining money under false pretences.

The miners of the Province have formed themselves into a new association, to be known as the Ontario Mining Institute. Mr. Jas. Connors, M.P.P., was elected president, and Mr. B. T. A. Bell, Ottawa, secretary.

John Downey, of the legal firm of Mowat, Downey & Langton, of which Sir Oliver Mowat is a partner, died at his residence Wednesday morning. He was taken ill Tuesday in his office with a hemorrhage.

Chris Moody, a Hamilton jeweler, has been sentenced to three months in the Central Prison for assaulting and doing bodily harm to the Rev. E. M. Bland, rector of Christ Church Cathedral, on Saturday.

At Chatham assizes the case of Sulman vs. Williams, an action to set aside a conveyance for goods made by a Jewess in favor of Chas. Williams, her landlord, was dismissed with costs. Rowan, for shooting George Monck, wounding him twice, was given ten years in penitentiary.

A Quaint Good Friday Custom.
Twenty of the old widows in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great on Good Friday morning picked up so many new sixpences from a tombstone in the old churchyard, afterward receiving a bag of buns and Easter cards.—[London Daily News.]

The Evolution
Of medicinal agents is gradually relegating the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and efficacious liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company only. For sale by all leading druggists.

5c. - 5c.

SMOKE

VIRGINIA
CIGAR

Manufactured by H. McKay & Co.

H. McKenna, Sole Agent.

New Goods. New Goods.

HARRY LENOX'S stock of Spring and Summer Goods is complete. CHOICE SUITINGS from \$18 up. Latest novelties in pantings. Call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

Mr. Meredith's Motion

To Make Balloting for School Trustees Compulsory

Debated at Length in the Local Legislature—And Defeated by a Majority of 18.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, April 11.—Interest centered to-day in the debate on Mr. Meredith's proposed application of the compulsory ballot in elections for separate school trustees.

Mr. Meredith began by saying that the schools should be established wherever the people desired them, but the mode of operating and equipping them was to be in accord with the other schools. Both systems were to be inspected by the same person.

Mr. Meredith persisted in it, saying that he, personally, would not have any objection to a Roman Catholic inspecting the public schools, and he did not see why a Protestant should not inspect the separate schools. It was also within the power of the Legislature to regulate the books to be used in the latter institutions.

Mr. Meredith repudiated the idea of an attack upon the Roman Catholic Church. He had no ambition to be a Protestant champion, but it was his right and his privilege to assert the position he assumed upon questions affecting the interests of the people. If the Anglican Church, of which he was an unworthy member, should make demands similar to those advanced by the Roman Catholic Church, he would cast just as fearless a vote as he would at the present time. The position taken by the hierarchy, he said, was that these schools were schools of the church and should be absolutely under its control. He denied this. The Government had contended that the Roman Catholic people were not asking for the ballot. Members of the House should effect this reform on their own responsibility.

His proposition was that the school law should be so changed that wherever there was a board, citizens should have the protection of the ballot.

Mr. Ross began by saying that the Province had suffered from the strife engendering hostilities of such men as the leader of the Opposition. In view of the excited condition of public opinion, he did not wonder that the honorable gentleman had advocated with unusual solemnity, and with less strength of argument than usual the application of the compulsory ballot to public and separate schools. If any person was responsible for the multiplication of separate schools, that person was Mr. Meredith, who, with his followers, had joined in the war of creeds.

Mr. Meredith wanted national consolidation in regard to education, but his line of action was leading to national disintegration. Mr. Meredith had said that separate schools were inimical to consolidation, and that the evil should be remedied by the application of the ballot to elections of trustees. If separate schools were inimical to consolidation they should be abolished, said Mr. Ross, and the logical inference of the gentleman's argument, Mr. Meredith had criticised the Government for departing from the act of 1863 in regard to separate schools. Mr. Ross wanted to know if that act was so sacred that it should remain inviolate even if amendments would be in the interests of the people.

The Government thought that changes should be made from time to time. The Liberal party was ready to give the children who attended separate schools as good an education as was given to those patronizing public schools. This end had been secured by amending the act. In Quebec Protestant schools were not interfered with by Catholics, and the Protestant minority was treated with almost unprecedented liberality. This was a lesson to Ontario not to be less liberal. He had noticed an advertisement in a French-Canadian paper, reading as follows: "Wanted—a separate school teacher, third-class certificate, salary \$300. None but Protestants need apply." Show this not to be a approach to the "liberty" of Protestants in Ontario. Mr. Ross charged Mr. Meredith with creating leprous sores of intolerance which would have been a disgrace to the country five centuries ago. Mr. Meredith did not propose what would be the logical outcome of his speech—the abolition of separate schools—he merely proposed the application of the ballot to the election of trustees.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) followed.

The galleries were filled to their utmost capacity this evening, the crowd evidently expecting a continuance of the debate of the afternoon. But this was not to be. Mr. Connors, who had moved the adjournment in the afternoon, did not put in an appearance until 8:50, and then he did not seem inclined to speak.

The speaker then ordered the members called in, and at 9:10 the vote was taken, which resulted in 33 yeas and 51 nays—a majority for the Government of 18. Messrs. McCallum (P. P. A.), Campbell (Equal Rights) and Daek (Liberal, East Bruce) voted with the Opposition. McNaughton (Hastings) did not show up.

Mr. Ross's bill regarding fees of officials alters the sliding scale of percentages which fee-paid officials are required to restore to the public, the old schedules not being suited to the excessive business occasioned by the growth of large cities. Division Court clerks are required under the new law to return 10 per cent on receipts between \$1,000 and \$1,500 a year, 20 per cent on receipts from \$1,500 to \$2,000; from \$2,000 to \$2,500, 30 per cent, and over \$2,500, 50 per cent. Registrars, local registrars of the High Court, county court clerks and surrogate registrars will be required to return 10 per cent on receipts from \$1,500 to \$2,000 and by the same regular gradations, up to 50 per cent on receipts over \$3,000. Sheriffs and county crown attorneys will be required to return 10 per cent on incomes of from \$5,000 to \$2,500, with the sliding scale up to 50 per cent on returns over \$3,500. The deductions now made in the case of sheriffs are extended to clerks of the peace and county crown attorneys. An important change is also effected to the advantage of the municipalities. Registrars were formerly required to pay a proportion of their gross receipts to the Province and of their net receipts to the municipalities. Both these refunds will now be made to the municipalities under the new act.

Ask for "T. & B." Mahogany Chewing Tobacco.

A Different Method. "Many of our customers," said one of our druggists recently, "are surprised to know that they can rid themselves of a constipated or bilious condition without being subjected to the weakening effects of pills or purgatives. Eesley's Liver Laxative does not weaken, but tones up the digestive organs upon which they act. They are sold at 25 cents a box, or 5 boxes for a dollar by all druggists."

CURE THAT BEST
COUGH
WITH
SHILOH'S
CURE

It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It is the best Cough and Croup Cure. Sold by W. T. Strong.

IS THERE ANYTHING WRONG

With the Village of London West's Finances?

A Breezy Meeting of the Council—New Books for the Officials.

The session of the London West Council last night was attended by Reeve Macdonald, Councilors Hamilton, Hammond, Moore and Clerk Bartram, and among the crowd of spectators was ex-Reeve Spence.

The account from Messrs. J. R. Morrison and J. C. Stewart for \$20 each created a prolonged discussion. The parties had been appointed village auditors in 1891 and served for three years. For the first two years of their term they were paid, but for the last year no money was forthcoming. The claim had been presented before Mr. Stewart addressed the council in support of the claim.

Reeve Macdonald turned up the minutes of past years, and said that the whole proceedings of the council in former years had been one mass of errors from beginning to end. The fact of not receiving the auditors' report of 1892 had caused a great deal of trouble. The treasurer had been summoned to appear at the meetings of the finance committee several times. Notices had been sent to Mr. Nicholls, to which he replied that if the committee wanted to see his books they could go to his house. Such an abominable report as that of the finance committee of May 26, 1893, he had never seen in civic affairs. Had Mr. Nicholls not called on him he would have felt it his duty to recommend his removal from office.

Mr. Moore—It has been my idea to clean out all the village officers and start anew. I move, to begin with, that the services of the clerk be dispensed with.

It may be stated that last year the report of the auditors was not printed, and it had been decided not to do so at the meeting of May 26. On that date, however, the report of the auditors was approved by the finance committee, and the accounts of the treasurer and collector were allowed accordingly.

This had, Mr. Searrow said, been done to save expense, as it would have cost about \$20 to publish the auditors' report.

Mr. Spence said that if Mr. Macdonald had not referred to the matter in the manner in which he did, he would have thought nothing about it. He (Spence) considered he had just as much at stake as the present Reeve.

The Reeve—We are not talking about that now.

Mr. Spence—At the time the auditors' report was brought in the people of the village knew the state of affairs. I think the minutes of the book will show my actions were straight forward, and you can not point a crooked finger at anything I have done. (Hear, hear.)

Reeve Macdonald (producing an account)—There is an account of \$243.76 from the Bank of British North America, of which there is no record.

Mr. Searrow—There is nothing wrong, anyway. The village got the money. If the treasurer was here he could give a satisfactory account of it.

Mr. Moore (to Mr. Searrow)—Now, here we have two statements. The clerk says they did not have a clear detailed account from the auditors last year; Mr. Stewart says we have, so what are we to believe. Here it is four months since we took office and we do not yet know how things stand.

Mr. Searrow—If you are so anxious to see the accounts, I am sure you can see them at the houses of the officials.

The Reeve suggested that Mr. Moore make a motion that the treasurer and auditors be ordered to appear before the finance committee.

Mr. Moore—I have a motion before the council already.

The Reeve—There is no second.

The motion was not put, and the account was referred to the village financiers.

Mr. Searrow moved that the statement of the auditors be corrected, and that the finance committee meet and have them straightened out.

Mr. Moore moved in amendment that the auditors be instructed to prepare a new statement to Dec. 31, 1893. Carried.

Mr. Moore—All want is a statement to the cent. At the beginning of the year the treasurer stated there was a balance of \$94.75 to the credit of the village, while here he has statements of two overdrawn bank accounts.

Mr. Moore then moved that a committee composed of the Reeve and the chairman of the finance committee be appointed to secure a new set of books, and that the accounts be started anew from Jan. 1. Carried.

Mr. Searrow followed with a motion that the collector's rolls be returned at the next meeting of the council. Carried.

Mr. Hamilton (to the collector)—How are the taxes coming in?

Mr. Lord—Well, perhaps I will.

An account from Mr. Horn for \$10.70 for tile supplied and laid was referred to the board of works.

Deputy-Reeve Searrow reported that the debenture bill of the village had passed its third reading.

A communication from a company re dog tags was filed, and one from a sewer pipe company re sewer pipe was referred to the board of works.

AFTER TYPHOID FEVER.
Harvey Neff Has Kidney Disease, Which Doctors Could Not Cure—Dodd's Kidney Pills Restored Him to Perfect Health.

PORT COLBORNE, April 9.—In March, 1893, Harvey H. Neff, of this place, had a bad attack of typhoid fever. Good nursing and medical attendance brought him around, but the attack left him a victim of kidney disease. This the doctors failed to cure, but Dodd's Kidney Pills, the infallible remedy, did the same good work in his case as in all others, and Mr. Neff is well to-day. Dodd's was the first kidney remedy in pill form ever offered the public. Its wonderful success in curing all forms of kidney disease has led to the introduction of numerous cheap and worthless imitations. Purchasers, for their own safety, should insist on getting Dodd's Kidney Pills. Sold in large boxes, price 50 cents, or six boxes for \$2.50. To be had of all dealers.

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It is sold on a guarantee by all druggists. It is the best Cough and Croup Cure. Sold by W. T. Strong.

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S. & J.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY—Fine and mild.

SLOTH

FUL looking Mantles are not in demand any more than slothful persons. You don't want them, we don't have them. Had we, you could have them at less than cost, as poor goods of any kind do not attract the kind of trade that we are after. When a nice, good, fashionable article is desired at a price that is cheap, to where do you repair? When you want your figure to look to advantage a poor, cheap jacket will not assist. The

BEST Mantle in our store is none too good for the lady who wants to be thought well-dressed. We have Black Jackets from \$4.50 up; Colored from \$3.50 up; and Capes from \$3.50 to \$25, and there is no time like the present to buy. The correct thing for this season is a tailor-made. They are finished beautifully, have full-draped sleeves, wide reverses and full skirts; in broadcloth, boxcloths and wool serges; colors to suit every fancy—fawn, golden brown, tan, navy, black, etc.; prices from \$7.50 to \$28. We have the same styles, well-made, at \$3.

CAPES For 1894 are very choice. Styles and prices to suit. Pretty Wool Cloth Capes, trimmed with braid, only \$3.50; and others in velvet, heavy cord and moire silk, not as low as you would like, but as low as they can be sold.

Ask for Standard Patterns. The best by long odds.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,
147, 149 and 151 DUNDAS STREET.

THE EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

An Interesting Experiment in Great Britain.

The Happy Medium Proved to be a Great Success.

(London, England, Daily Chronicle.)

We have received from the proprietors of the Salford Ironworks an advance copy of the report prepared by Mr. Wm. Mather, M.P., on the year's trial at these works of the 48 hours week. The report contains the history and results of a freely-made, exhaustive trial of the eight-hour, or 48 hours per week, at the same wages paid as for the 53 hours' week, under conditions that render the conclusions arrived at applicable to all, whether employers or employed, who are engaged in the engineering and machine-making trades of the country. During each week the number of men employed at the works averaged 1,200, and the character of the work performed was similar to that of the preceding six years. About one-third of the men were employed on piecework wages, and no overtime whatever was worked, except for breakdowns and repairs. Extra men were employed on the double-shift plan to meet extra pressure of work. The trial was arranged with and watched by the chief officials of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the great trade union of the engineering and machine-making trades of the United Kingdom. The first action taken by Mr. Mather was to invite the workpeople to a meeting in one of the workshops to hear the views of the firm on the proposed experiment. At this meeting he told them it was the desire of the firm to devise some plan by which the hours might be shortened so as to benefit them and not be disadvantageous to the business. In view of the altered home habits of the working-classes, he proposed that the working day should commence at a quarter of eight instead of six, an arrangement which would enable them to get a comfortable breakfast at home with their families. There would be one hour allowed for dinner, and work should cease at half-past five on five days of the week and at twelve on Saturdays. This proposal was referred to the executive council of the union, who agreed that it should be given a fair and honest trial provided the current rate of wages were maintained. A notice was accordingly issued that on Feb. 20, 1893, the works would commence running 48 instead of 53 hours per week, and at the same wages.

STATISTICAL RESULTS.

The turnover in the trial year approximated so closely to the average of the preceding 6 years as to be practically the same. As regards quantity of production, there was actually a larger output in the trial year, but owing to reduced prices the turnover did not increase with the amount of production. Comparing the ratio of wages to turnover in the trial year with the same ratio in the preceding six years there was an actual increase of 0.4 per cent. in the former. But as selling prices were lower, while the quantity produced was relatively greater, the ratio of the cost of wages to the turnover in that year must have been proportionately less. The returns show a marked economy in gas and electric lighting, wear and tear of machinery, engines, gearing

etc., fuel and lubricants, and miscellaneous stores. When full allowance has been made for the increased fixed charges due to interest on plant and machinery, rent and taxes, permanent staff on fixed salaries being employed five hours less per week, the balance of the account is in favor of the trial year. The saving as the direct consequence of the shorter hours is shown to be 0.4 per cent., which, by a remarkable coincidence, exactly counterbalances the increase in the wages account. Shorter hours have also operated to greatly reduce the amount of lost time.

CONCLUSIONS.

The statements made are based on actual figures recorded in the books of the firm. With such results they have not hesitated to continue the 48 hours week as a permanent system. So assured did Mr. Mather feel of the mutual benefits accruing from the experiment that he apprised the heads of the chief Government departments of the advantages that would be derived from the adoption of the 48 hours week, and urged that they would be justified on economic grounds in establishing it in their several workshops. He is satisfied that the two morning hours before breakfast are not worth the pains and trouble they cost, whether to work-people or to employers. The changed home life must count for something, and the total abolition of overtime, except for repairs, is essential to the success of shorter hours. The double shift is decidedly more advantageous. It affords employment to more men, and the work is done better and cheaper. The year's trial has convinced him that his firm have found the "happy medium" which others would do well to try.

Use "T. & B." Chewing Tobaccos.

We have everything now in first-class shape to satisfy our customers. Drop in, boys, and get a nice fix-up. John L. Fortner's shaving parlor, 219 Dundas street.

REMOVAL

Heintzman & Co. have removed their Piano Warerooms to 236 Dundas street, having severed all connection with Charles F. Colwell.

H. W. Burnett,
MANAGER.
236 DUNDAS STREET.

Alabastine,
Ready Mixed Paints
ALL SHADES, AT
REID'S HARDWARE

SEE OUR ASSORTMENT
Rail and Express Wagons
—AT—
118, North Side Dundas Street,
LONDON, ONTARIO.

HUMPHREYS'

This PRECIOUS OINTMENT is the triumph of Scientific Medicine.

Nothing has ever been produced to equal or compare with it as a CURATIVE and HEALING APPLICATION. It has been used over 40 years, and always affords relief and always gives satisfaction.

For Files—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

WITON HAZEL OIL

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequalled.

For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 WILSON ST., NEW YORK.

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JAS. PERKIN
BUTCHER,
239 Dundas Street.

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JOHN T. STEPHENSON
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The Commercial Hotel of London
Remodeled and refurnished, and is now the leading house of Western Ontario. Rates, \$1.50 and \$2.
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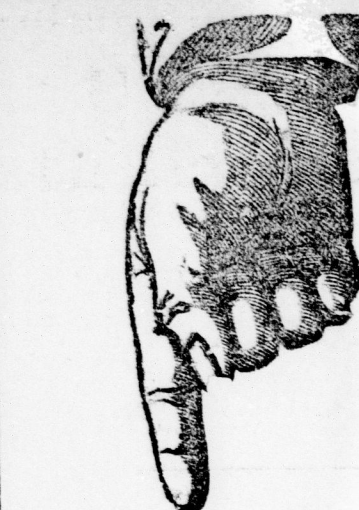
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R.J.Y. & CO.

Are You Aware

That we sell Clothing ready to wear at prices very much below what exclusive clothing houses ask? If not it is time you should know, for to know this Fact is to effect a considerable saving in your outlay by buying what you require from us.

We don't have to pay the rent of two stores. We don't have to pay the salaries of a staff of salesmen who are selling clothing alone and only selling that about half their time.

On the Contrary

The proportion of rent for our Clothing trade is only a small part, because the Clothing is sold under the same roof as our Drygoods, and again, our salesmen when not selling Clothing are selling Drygoods, and thus are busy selling something all the time.

SUCH GOOD CLOTHING

For so little money as the following cannot be found in the exclusive clothing stores, Come and See!

Men's Good Tweed Pants, \$1.
Men's Heavy All-Wool Tweed Pants, \$1.25.
Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Pants, splendid weavers, \$1.50.
Men's Fine Black Worsted Stripe Pants, \$2.50.
Men's Tweed Suits, \$4.
Men's All-Wool Tweed Suits, for hard wear, \$8.
Men's Nobby Tweed Suits, \$3.50.
Men's Fine Stylish Tweed Suits, choice patterns, \$7.50.
Men's Fine Black Satin Finished Worsted Suits, striped pants, \$10.
Men's Nice Spring Overcoats, \$5.
Men's Stylish Tweed Spring Overcoats, \$7.50.
Men's Extra Fine Satin Finished Broadcloth Spring Overcoats, Fawn color, \$10.
Boys' Two-Piece Suits, \$1.50.
Boys' Two-Piece Tweed Suits, \$2.
Boys' Two-Piece Blue Serge Suits, \$2.25.
Boys' Two-Piece Extra Quality Suits, \$2.50.
Youths' Three-Piece Tweed Suits, \$3.
Youths' Three-Piece Extra Tweed Suits, \$3.50.
Young Men's Fine Tweed Suits, \$5.

Come in Saturday and see these bargains. Goods are right, style is right and prices are right. We can buy Clothing right down on the rock and we don't ask large profits.