

Last Edition.

London Advertiser.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 220.

LONDON, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1898.

WHOLE NO. 10,888.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

DEATHS.
PHILLIPS—In this city, on Tuesday, July 12, Teresa Adeline Phillips, aged 26 years and 1 month.
Funeral from her late residence, 363 Horton street, on Thursday at 3 o'clock; services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

Amusements and Lectures

Advertisements under this heading, two cents per word, or ten cents per line, each insertion.

BASERALL-TECUMSEH PARK—JULY 13, 14, 15, Canadian championship, London vs. Chatham. Game 4 o'clock.

WAIT FOR IT—BEST OF THE SEASON.
Grand union picnic under the auspices of the Catholic Clubs of London and St. Thomas. Port Stanley, Tuesday, July 13, 1898. Programme of sports and games. Cash prize list. New features. Special attractions. Grand moonlight excursion in connection. Seventh Battalion Band on grounds entire day and on the moonlight. Gates open 3 p.m. Supper from 6:30 to 7:30. Admission 15c; children 10c.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT and garden party, Mount Hope grounds, Wednesday evening, July 13, in aid of St. Vincent de Paul Society. Games 8 o'clock for children. Gates open 3 p.m. Supper from 6:30 to 7:30. Admission 15c; children 10c.

KEEPEE KOO—SULPHUR SPRINGS swimming pond. Hot and cold baths and evening. Dundas street west. Phone 107.

VOICE CULTURE—EVA X. ROBYN. Studio, Ball Piano Parlor. Residence, No. 299 Dundas street. Concert engagements. Telephone 1279.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY OF LONDON and St. Thomas. Annual Scotch picnic to Stanley, Tuesday, July 13, 1898. New features. Special attractions. Grand moonlight excursion in connection. Seventh Battalion Band on grounds entire day and on the moonlight. Gates open 3 p.m. Supper from 6:30 to 7:30. Admission 15c; children 10c.

F. W. STROWGER, PURSER OF THE Scotia, of the People's Popular Excursion Line Toronto to Montreal, will be pleased to see London people and will treat them well. Mr. Strowger is brother of Al. Strowger, who was formerly on the London ball team. F. B. Clarke, agent, Perth and Ocean, Richmond street, next advertiser.

MUSIC AND DANCING—OUR ORCHESTRA can be engaged for parties and dances during the summer. Satisfaction guaranteed. Haydon, McCormick, 241 Oxford street.

Fleetings.

LONDON COUNCIL, No. 233, ROYAL Arcadium, will meet this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, in Buffalo Block, at 8 o'clock.

O. O. F. DOMINION LODGE, No. 2, has resumed meeting on Wednesday evening. A full attendance requested this evening. Geo. E. Logan, W. G. Thos. D. Smith, Pres. A. G. Chisholm, Sec.

A MEETING OF THE NORTHWEST Citizens Association will be held at City Hall, on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for annual reunion. All attend. J. H. Smith, Pres. A. G. Chisholm, Sec.

Domestics Wanted.

GIRL ABOUT 15 TO TAKE CARE OF children. Apply 388 Dufferin avenue. 82c

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CHAM-BERMAID and kitchen girl. 81k City Hotel.

GOOD PLAIN COOK WANTED—AT once. Apply Office Restaurant D. S. proprietor.

Male Help Wanted.

WANTED SEVERAL GOOD LABORERS—Steady job for good men. Apply 411 Bruce street at once. 83c

WANTED—AT ONCE—FIRST CLASS iron pattern flier. Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co. 82c

Wanted.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR GENTLE MEN'S cast-off clothing. A. F. Saine-bury, 10 King street. Mail orders attended to.

LONDON CLOTH CLEANING WORKS process. Carpets altered, refitted and laid. All work promptly and cheaply done. Give on application. James S. Shaw, 142 Wexley road. Telephone 429 or send a card.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE—SMALL GROCERY STOCK with store to let; best corner grocery in city; snap for a live man. Immediate. Box 31, this office.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB PLANT FOR sale cheap. Timms, Windsor, Ont. 81bu

Lost and Found.

LOST—ON M. C. R. TRAIN FROM Windsor, Tuesday night, a clarinet. Finder will leave at 253 King street. 83c

Houses, Etc., To Let.

TO LET—BRICK HOUSE, MODERN IM-PROVEMENTS, moderate rent. Apply 605 Talbot street. 79c col

TO LET—HOUSE 13, ON SOUTHWEST corner George and Sydneyham streets. Moderate rent. Apply 605 Talbot street. 81u

TO LET—LARGE STORE NOW occupied by Noyon Brothers, King street, opposite the market house. Apply T. C. Trebilcock, next door. 79u

TO LET—LARGE BRICK COTTAGE—512 Colborne street, near Dufferin avenue. All modern conveniences. Apply to E. Meredith, Hiscox Building, Richmond street. 741u

TO LET—ON KING STREET, NEAR Colborne street. Inside half double brick house. Apply 402 King street. 82u

TO LET—412 PRINCE AVENUE—CLOSE to Colborne, 4 bedrooms, double parlors, etc. Immediate possession. Very central. Rent low. 822

Bicycle Liveries.

LARGE STOCK OF NEW HIGH-GRADE Stearns wheels to rent after 3 and evening. 30c, tandems, 50c and 75c. Telephone 1,222. J. H. Cunningham, 718 Dundas street.

Miscellaneous.

HAVE THE MOTHS TAKEN OUT OF your upholstered furniture by Wm. A. Galt with his new process. 412 Pall Mall street.

Business Cards.

D. DODD & CO.—PRACTICAL BUILDERS and carpenters and joiners. Jobbing and repairing promptly attended to. Shop, 144 Fullerton street.

C. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL C. roofers; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 239 South street, London. Telephone, 882.

Bargains In Shoes...

We hear the expression used constantly; so much so that it has become a cliché. A bargain in shoes represents standard value at the right price and at the right time. This is precisely what we offer you when we quote:

Men's Chocolate Tan Fine Kid Laced. 1.98
Men's Chocolate Tan Vesting-top Laced. 2.50
Women's Chocolate Kid fancy vesting-top, in buttoned and laced. 1.98

We have others at more and less.

J. P. COOK,
173 Dundas Street.

Articles For Sale.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW BARNES wheel. Ontario Lithographing and Printing Company. 83c

COW AND CALF FOR SALE—EITHER full Jersey or half-bred. 19 Oxford London West. 82u

SECOND-HAND GLADSTONE CARRIAGE and set of harness for sale. Apply 104 Fullerton street. 82u

NEW 1898 MASSEY-HARRIS BICYCLE for sale at a bargain. Address "Bike" this office. 82d

DAMPHEIT WORK OF EVERY DE-SCRIPTION, clean and quick, at Advertiser Job Department.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW 1898 SKYLARK bicycle, never has been used, the highest grade wheel made of this name. Will be sold cheap for cash offer. Address "Skylark" Advertiser Office. 82u

A SNAP—NEWCOMBE PIANO, 7 1/2 OCT-AVES, only 4 years old, only \$295. James & Co., 6 octave organ, 10 stops, only \$30. Easy terms of payment. Heintzman & Co., 236 Dundas street.

CUSTOM PAPERS OF ALL KINDS AT WAYS on hand at Advertiser Job Department. You can have them in large or small quantities.

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—Advertiser Job Department.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES IN GOOD order. Good chance to get a bargain. D. McKinnon & Co. 82u

SHEET RUBBER AND RUBBER ROSE hose nozzles and reels and lawn hydrants. Smith Bros., 265 Dundas street. 82u

BOLOGNA, PORK SAUSAGE, HEAD-CHEESE, 4 pounds, 50c 2 pounds, 14c. Hams, Bacon, Butter, Eggs, lowest prices at Park's, corner Market Lane. Dressed hogs wanted.

SUMMER WOOD AT THE SAW MILL East London. Satisfaction both in quality and quantity. Prompt delivery. Phone 1,312. S. Gillies & Son. 82u

BASKETS AND BATHS IN FACT, anything you want for summer sports. R. V. S. Saunders, East London. 82u

MEDICAL BATTERIES REPAIRED IN a first-class manner and satisfaction. Electric Co., 141 King street. 82u

ENGINE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Thirty horse-power can be run at ninety revolutions per minute. Address Engine, care Advertiser Office. 82u

KERNES, MARCONI TEMPLE, 12 THE Cheapest place to buy stoves or furniture. Laid out on hand. 82u

CATANO & SANSONE—FRESH BA-CONAS have commenced to arrive daily. Could give very low prices on quantities (whole sale or retail). Lemons and oranges also. 305 Dundas street. 82u

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—NEW RESIDENCE—CEN-TRAL avenue, north side, near Park; modern. A snap if sold at once. Apply on premises. 82u

RESIDENCE OF MR. E. R. CAMERON 106 Hilda street, for sale. Liberal terms. One acre land, old forest, rose garden, etc. Apply Meredith, Judd & Drummond Building. 82u

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—13 PROSPECT avenue, brick, with stone foundation, 10 rooms, bath, and all modern improvements. Apply Jas. L. Anderson, above address. 82u

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—Residence, No. 367 Queen's avenue, all modern, furnace, bath, and all modern improvements. Must be sold. Can be inspected any afternoon. Apply on the premises. 641u

Livery Stables.

LULLEY'S LIVERY—NO. 419 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone 728.

THOMAS TREHLOCK—STALL LIVERY—62 Richmond street. Best hacks couples, eight livery, and special. Careful attention to orders. Phone 423. Open night and day. 82u

Musical Instruction.

MRS. and MISS NOBLE TEACHERS OF piano, organ and harmony. Residence 524 King street. 82u

LONDON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC and SCHOOL OF ELUCUTION, 314 Dundas street. Reopens on MONDAY, SEPT. 5. List of fees, etc., furnished on application. 82u

H. HEWLETT—ORGANIST DUNDAS street. Centrally located and first-class. London Vocal Society, teacher of piano, organ, harmony and composition. Telephone 1,218. 418 Queen's avenue. 82u

J. T. WOLCOTT—ORGANIST FIRST Methodist Church, teaches piano, organ and composition. 3 Prospect avenue. 82u

Hotel Cards.

O'NEIL HOUSE—CORNER TALBOT AND 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-TEAL. Centrally located and first-class in every respect. H. Hogan, proprietor.

THE RICHMOND—CORNER OF KING and Richmond streets. James Fallis, new proprietor. A call solicited.

TECUMSEH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT. Largest and best hotel in Western Ontario. No charge for baggage or sample room. Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. C. W. Davis, proprietor.

HUGH HOUSE—LONDON, ONT.—REFUR-ished and renovated throughout. Large light sample rooms for commercial men. Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. J. C. McLean, proprietor.

Insurance.

A. NUDY—INSURANCE AGENT—Office over C. P. R. ticket office. Telephone, 74.

The Policyholders' Company
is the
Ontario Mutual
Life Assurance Co.
Its points of excellence include all the essentials: Security, liberality of the policy contract, and dividends to policyholders.

C. E. GERMAN,
General Agent,
409 Richmond Street.

Viavi Treatment.

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

Pawnbrokers.

PAWNBROKER—LEADS MONEY ON diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. Business strictly confidential. Highest prices paid for cash-off clothing. Jos. Fox, 209 King street opposite fire hall.

TENDERS

For Painting and Kalsomining.

In connection with the Public Schools of the city, will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Education, City Hall, up to 6 o'clock on Thursday, 14th inst., where specifications and all particulars may be obtained.
W. M. ENGLISH,
Chairman Board of Education.
82u

ARC LIGHT

ELECTRIC PLANT

TENDERS FOR DYNAMOS, LAMPS, POLES, WIRING and all necessary electrical plant for the full equipment of a 30 two-hundred candle power electric arc light plant, together with all the necessary engine, boiler, etc., required for the steam plant to operate the same will be received at this office up to Wednesday, August 3, 1898, where specifications and form of tender may be obtained.

AID. SAMUEL STEIN, City Engineer.
Act. Ch. No. 3, Comm. 81k 2x

Tenders for Sewer Work.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 5 o'clock on Thursday, July 28, for the supplying and laying of about 3,300 feet of 24-inch cast-iron sewer pipe, and 200 feet of steel pipe 24-inch diameter, together with the construction of all siphon chambers, etc., shown on plans.

AID. N. COOPER, City Engineer.
WILLIS CHIPMAN, Esq., C.E., Consulting Engineer. 81k 2x

CANADIAN LOGS FOR MICHIGAN.

MIDLAND, Ont., July 13.—Arthur Hill & Co., of Midland, sent \$50,000 worth of sawlogs to the Saginaw Lumber Company, Saginaw, Mich. There were 100,000 feet in the consignment.

As these were cut before April, they do not come under the new enactment of the Ontario Government prohibiting the exportation of logs.

MASONIC VISITORS.
Bay City, Mich., July 13.—Frank O. Gilbert, of this city, grand junior warden of the Lodge of Michigan, A. F. and M. S. has received a letter from Grand Master James Bradley, of Port Huron, notifying him that grand lodge will pay an informal visit to the grand lodge of Canada at its session in Toronto on July 20.

TERRIFIC HAILSTORM.

Neepawa, Man., July 13.—A terrific hailstorm passed over this district Monday. The storm started at 3 o'clock and lasted for about half an hour. The hail was as large as hen's eggs, and smashed nearly all the windows on the north side of buildings.

The storm covered an area of two by twelve miles, starting ten miles from the west of here, and running two miles southeast. Most of the crops in this section are ruined.

A NEW OCEAN RECORD.

New York, July 13.—Messrs. Oelrichs & Co., the New York agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, received a cablegram from Capt. Englehart, saying that the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse had made the run from Sandy Hook lightship to the Needles in 5 days, 19 hours and 35 minutes, with an average speed of 22.6 knots, over a distance of 3,146 knots.

This time is 2 hours and 27 minutes less than her best previous record to Southampton. On her present voyage the steamer covered 81 more miles than she did on her record-breaking trip.

Steamship Arrivals.

July 12. At. From.
Lycia. Montreal. Bristol.
Ottawa. Montreal. Liverpool.
Forestholm. Montreal. London.
Castellon. Hamburg. Montreal.
Frontland. New York. St. John.
Norland. New York. Antwerp.
Europa. Glasgow. New York.
Hesperia. New York. New York.
Hesperia. New York. New York.
Hesperia. New York. New York.

If you suffer from sores, boils, pimples, or if your nerves are weak and your system run down, you should take

The average length of human life in the sixteenth century was only 19 to 20 years.

VOLUNTEERS—PUT YOUR-selves in fighting trim with a bottle of Dr. SIBBERT'S ANGSTURA BITTERS to regulate your digestion.

Did you see the Fly? Yes. 81 1/2

The Prospects Of Peace!

Direct Proposals May Be Made in a Few Hours.

Dons Ready to Come to Terms If They Are Not Too Exacting.

The Warships' Guns Depended on to Reduce Santiago.

Reports That Spanish Soldiers Are Leaving the City Exaggerated.

Indications That Havana Will Not Be Attacked for Months to Come—After Santiago Then Porto Rico—Late News From Manila—Reports of German Interference.

New York, July 13.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Washington says: The actual departure of Commodore Watson's raiding squadron for the coast of Spain, which the naval authorities expect will occur about the end of the present week, indicates sufficiently the complete abandonment of any intention to besiege Havana in the next three or four months, and confirms the impression that no extended military operations will be prosecuted in Cuba after the capitulation of Santiago.

The remarkable difficulties which have attended the investment of Santiago and the resulting tedious delays have served to convince the military and naval authorities that Havana cannot be attacked successfully with less than 100,000 MEN

and the entire naval force in the Atlantic. The city, ordinarily one of the best fortified ports in the world, has been made much more impregnable in the last two months through the ceaseless activity of Gen. Blanco, who has surrounded it with several chains of strong entrenchments and batteries he has mounted along the coast, without the strong vessels attached to the raiding squadron the effective assistance to the army against Havana and it is deemed possible that the operations alone could insure the surrender of the city with less than several months campaign, which will be out of the question before climatic conditions.

POR TO RICO NEXT.
Promptly upon the fall of Santiago, it is announced, the expedition to Porto Rico is to be undertaken, with Gen. Miles in command of three divisions, aggregating more than 20,000 men. The co-operation of Admiral Sampson's heavier ships in the assault on San Juan, and it is his intention to take the entire island of Spanish troops with every energy at his command. His force will include practically all the regular volunteer troops now at Santiago, the Cubans and immunes being left to hold the province. In addition to the fleet of 48 transports, Sagasta is to carry troops to Porto Rico, including the United States battleship, the St. Paul, the St. Louis, the Yale and the Harvard to carry regiments, and a number of service vessels will be available for the service next week. The medical corps of the army

to appear among the troops at Santiago at any time. The light forces which are now invading many of the men, may at any moment assume malignant type. This is the reason for troops being taken out of the country as soon as possible. The surgeons declare the horrors of a long continued siege will be incalculable, and in their emphatic opinion it will be found better to lose hundreds of men in an aggressive assault than to expose the troops to the ravages of yellow fever.

AT MANILA.
GERMAN INTERFERENCE
PROMPTLY STOPPED.
Manila, July 9, via Hong Kong, July 13.—The insurgents on Wednesday, July 13, reported that the German gunboat Irene in Subic Bay, refused to permit them to attack the Spaniards on Grande Island. Rear Admiral Dewey promptly dispatched the United States cruisers Raleigh and Concord to investigate the matter. On entering Subic Bay, the Raleigh opened fire upon the Irene, whereupon the Spaniards, numbering over 500 men, surrendered everything. On returning to Manila, the Irene explained that she interfered to hand over to the Americans the refugees she had on board. Admiral Dewey, however, declined to accept them.

TALK OF COMPLICATIONS.
"If America, by too hard conditions, drives us to despair and a strong resistance, she must be prepared to face complications in Europe, which are sure to arise from the insurgents' inducements to join the Spanish force, Gen. Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, in reply, said the overtures of the Spanish commander came too late.

The insurgents yesterday made vigorous attacks on the Spaniards from all sides, with little result. They shelled the Spanish blockhouses and trenches north of Manila, and captured the Spaniards at Santa Mesa.

There was a furious musketry fire all night long at San Juan, Santa Ana and Pasay, the Spaniards replying with artillery and musketry. The insurgent artillery is not yet operating.

JOINED THE INSURGENTS.
About 400 native militia at Santa have joined the insurgents. The in-

Your Cake Again Perfectly Lovely?

That's just what you may expect every time you use our Purity Baking Powder.

It never fails to make delicious Tea Biscuits and Cakes.

ONLY 20 CENTS PER POUND.

Cairncross & Lawrence,

PHARMACISTS, ETC.,

216 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Branch—Cor. Richmond and Piccadilly.

surgeons have rushed the Malle entrenchments, rushing forward to the walls of the forts, but they had to retire at daylight. It is probable that both sides lost 100 men each. The Americans and insurgents are acting independently, both conducting their own operations and hoping to evolve an agreement afterwards.

About 30,000 Americans are expected here shortly, which would enable them to effectively control the whole of the Philippine Islands.

In the meantime there are differences between the insurgent chiefs and Aguinaldo. The latter is reported to be aware that he cannot capture Manila without the Americans, but the majority of his followers think he can.

THE CUBANS BUSY.

The Cubans, under Gen. Garcia, took Calmaera without opposition on Monday night, and have entrenchments on either side of the road. The Americans are now in position to strike the enemy on the left flank and make the Spanish entrenchments north of the city untenable. Gen. Tawal, realizing the weakness of this flank, has been busy during the existence of the truce in doubling back and fixing his guns in the direction from which he is threatened.

Admiral Sampson has cabled to the department that he believes the wrecking plant which is now on its way to Santiago to endeavor to save some of the Spanish ships, is sufficient for the purpose. The naval officers are particularly anxious that the Cristobal Colon should be saved and placed on the American naval list under the Anglied name of Christopher Columbus.

RUMOR FROM ROME.

Rome, July 12.—The Tribune, of this city, publishes an undated Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch, affirming that the city of Santiago de Cuba has captured.

NO DANGER NOW.

Washington, July 12.—The secretary of war has ordered the removal of all the submarine mines which now protect the harbor of the United States against the entrance of hostile ships. This action was decided upon at yesterday's meeting. Practically it was impossible for shipping to enter or leave any of the harbors of the United States during the last two months between the hours of sunset and sunrise. The decision of the cabinet to remove these mines now is one of the most signal manifestations of the supreme confidence of the government in the future, and the belief that the ports are free from attack at the hands of any hostile power.

HEAD MONEY.

Something over \$300,000 will be paid by this government as "head money" to the officers and sailors who destroyed Cervera's fleet. This is according to law, which provides payment of \$100 a head for every man on the ship of an enemy when these ships are destroyed. A few of the officers will receive pretty good fortunes. Records of the bureau of intelligence at the navy department show the complement of officers and men on these ships to have totaled 2,987. On this reckoning the government will pay to the officers and men of Sampson's fleet \$206,700.

SIX CHILDREN HURT

One Is Dead, Others May Die—Horses Ran Away—Train Struck Their Wagon.

Grand Valley, July 13.—About one mile west of here the east-bound freight train crashed into a wagon drawn by a team of horses, containing eight small children, who were killed. The children were Annie, Maggie, Thomas, Annie and Bertha Duckworth, children of Samuel Duckworth, and Gilbert and Nellie Birney, children of Mrs. Birney, both of whom were shot dead from town. Gilbert Birney is dead. Thomas Duckworth and Nellie Birney jumped and escaped. Two of the others are very badly injured. Doctors are in attendance, and the full extent of the injuries are not known. The Birney girl was driving, and the horses, becoming frightened at the approaching train, ran away, and just as they reached the track the train crashed into them. The engineer says he whistled for the crossing and reversed the engine when he saw an accident was inevitable.

THROUGH THE SOO CANAL.

Ottawa, July 13.—During the month of June 22 vessels, carrying 63,410 tons of freight, passed through the Soo Canal, as against 686 vessels, carrying 64,764 tons, in June last year. The falling off is due to a decrease in the shipment of iron ore. For the three months of the present year the number of vessels which passed through the canal was 1,506, carrying 1,418,137 tons of freight, an increase of 400 vessels and 374,718 tons of freight as compared with the first three months of navigation last year.

Dr. Chase Cures Catarrh After Operations Fail.

Toronto, March 18, 1897.
My boy, aged 14, has been a sufferer from Catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the General Hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.

London Advertiser.

[REMARKED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1883.]

Managing Director, John Cameron

London, Wednesday, July 13, 1898.

Home Study.

Among the ever-fruited sources of criticism of Mr. Ross and his school system is the matter of over-work for the children. The health of the boys and girls, or many of them, it is alleged, and sometimes no doubt with truth, is being undermined and in some cases injured for life by their being required to work too long hours in the evening at home in the preparation of the morrow's lessons. Even comparatively young and feeble children are thus, we are told, too often compelled to sit up and pore in weary study over their lessons for long hours after their tender brains should be given over to the embrace of nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep. We fear there is a modicum of truth in the accusation. We make no apology for the fact, in so far as it is a fact. The doctors do well to protest whenever they find there is occasion for it, and to protest earnestly. To instruct parents and guardians in all such matters is one of the most practical ways in which they can make some return for the monopoly which they enjoy. Now, whose is the fault? Neither that of the minister nor of the regulations which he draws up and amends from time to time, with the aid of his advisers, prescribes home study. Our educational managers are too wise, we hope, to attempt the direction of a matter which requires almost as many separate rules as there are varieties in age, health and quickness of children attending the public schools. We do not suppose that the minister's most merciless critic, if he knows anything whatever of educational processes and requirements, would condemn home study in toto. Many a stout, healthy boy or girl well up in the teens does most of the necessary studying before or after school hours with perfect ease and safety. In the case of children a few years younger everything depends upon the health, maturity and nervous constitution of the child. Age affords no criterion of strength. It cannot, therefore, be made the basis of rules and prohibitions, since, as everyone knows, one boy or girl of ten or twelve may work at a proper kind of study for, say an hour every evening, not only without injury to health, but with real enjoyment, while another of the same age should never be allowed to touch a book after the reasonable work of the schoolroom is over for the day.

But the Minister of Education is blamed "for the adoption of a curriculum which includes so many fads . . . that it is enlarged beyond the possibility of proper instruction within the period of the school day." Here we are coming to something tangible, something practical. If the critics will kindly form themselves into, or appoint, a committee, to put a mark on each of the fads in the compulsory part of the public school curriculum, and cut it down accordingly, the rest will be plain sailing. The friends of Mr. Ross need ask no richer amusement than to watch the progress of such a committee of educationists formed amongst his critics and set at work cutting down the curriculum to meet the demands of parents and students of the day. One needs but to have some adequate knowledge of the variety and range of subjects which are included within the compass of what, to say nothing of the demands of higher schools and colleges, and of the professions proper, the parents of the country, with the ever-varying demands of various pursuits and occupations in their eyes, for which they are anxious, respectively, that their children shall be fitted at the public schools, to wish the reformers of the curriculum a happy time in their cutting down operations. Where shall the axe fall? That's the question.

These remarks may suffice to set some honest inquirers thinking. Should occasion offer we may at another time attempt to throw out a few hints as to the real source of the sad mistakes of parents and teachers in suffering this great evil of over-work to be committed against children, and the true means of remedying it.

Canada Scores Again.

As the pioneer-promoter in the work of bringing more closely together the English-speaking world. The British Postmaster-General announces penny postage between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, Cape Colony, and Natal. This is only the first installment; the whole empire will soon fall in line.

The Monroe Doctrine--75 Years After.

Some of the American politicians and papers of a high order, while approving, or at least acquiescing in, the war, still hold tenaciously to the once sacred policy of Monroe. The fact is that the two things are contradictory. They will be seen more clearly to be so as the war proceeds. It is inconceivable that the captured Spanish possessions in either eastern or western waters can be again restored under any circumstances to Spanish possession or control. That would be tenfold worse than futile, so far as freedom or good government is concerned, if it did not even leave the last state of the colonists worse than the first. What are the other alternatives? To yield them up to some other, colonizing power? The American people would never think of such a policy for a moment as possible. Were it otherwise, the insurgent people would never submit to it. If they would, their acceptance as colonists by any other nation would set all Europe by the ears. But to make these peoples free and independent, without at least protecting them from their own incapacity and the rapacity of others, would be cruel to themselves and an everlasting reproach to their would-be benefactors. They must have decades, if not centuries, of education and political training for such a career. Such training, in order to be effective, must be controlled. And such control, whether more or less complete, whether for a longer or shorter time, whether in the shape of colonization or annexation, is diametrically contrary to the Monroe doctrine, and so an entirely new departure in United States politics.

Two-Cent Postage Vs. Postal Cards.

The Postmaster-General, on behalf of our enterprising Government, has found the soundest and wisest, as well as the most enterprising reason on which to base the advocacy of penny letter postage throughout the empire. That reason is the grand results sure to follow from a great increase of inter-imperial and inter-colonial intercommunication by letter, regardless of some possible increase of expense. But on the ground of expense itself, there is good reason for believing that the increase will be much smaller than many are at first disposed to think. In addition to the vast growth in the matter of letter correspondence between the various parts of the empire, there is likely, it seems to us to be one enlargement of the form of intercourse which is perhaps not so fully taken into the account as others. We refer to the probable effect which would result from the substitution of sealed two-cent letters for postal cards in all parts of the empire wherever made admissible. Many persons have a strong dislike to the postal card for semi-private communications, and would gladly give them up in large measure, if the cheap letter could take their place. We in Canada know what the effect has been in the United States in this particular. Probably such effect would be still greater upon English and Canadian customs.

Chamberlain and Morley.

In the old days Chamberlain and Morley were great friends, using the word in a political sense; now, as the recent speech at Leeds proves, Mr. Morley is the Colonial Secretary's keenest critic. Before he went into politics, Morley had made a literary reputation, and Chamberlain, besides making a fortune in screws, had gained renown as a municipal administrator. The one is a specimen of the broadest culture, while the other is a type of the keen, aggressive man of business, and it is a pity for the Liberal cause that they are not working side by side. We, though having no admiration for jingoism, are glad to think that the Liberal party is shaking off the last remains of "Little Englandism." With Kipling, we are inclined to think that they do not know England who only England know. And as we are not involved in the strife of English parties, we can believe that these two statesmen, who were once so near and are now so far from each other may both play a great part in the nation's life. It is the glory of English politics that men of great literary gifts, like Morley, can adapt themselves to its conditions, and earn the respect of men who differ from them on questions of the deepest moment, while in a country so essentially commercial the Chamberlain type represents one of the most powerful factors of the nation's life. "Honest John" is as good a title as "Pushful Joe," and the power of Britain in the world is partly accounted for by the fact that it has shown in an unusual degree both honesty and push.

The Sea Safer Than Land.

In a recent issue *Le Soleil* gives a list of the most important accidents to passenger ships on the Atlantic since 1885 as if—this is our inference—cases like that of *La Bourgogne* are after all not so unusual. The list is a somewhat long and sad one, yet not so formidable after all when the length of time and the ceaseless traffic is considered. It would no doubt compare favorably with a similar list of casualties on American railways. If we remember correctly, one first-class company whose ships are crossing every week was able to speak of a half century's work during which not a single passenger or letter had been lost. Such a disaster should remind us of how much the public owes to the wise management and steady discipline which rendered such a boast possible. As there is to be an investigation into this last awful disaster, it is perhaps not wise to dogmatise on the question whether it was due to carelessness and give rise to cowardice. All can, however, sympathize with the bitter cries and even wild reproaches of those whose loved ones were at a moment's notice plunged into the great deep. This is the dark side of the event, but if it brings into light our debt of gratitude to men who in the ordinary routine are displaying noble qualities and doing heroic deeds.

A Tariff Comparison.

Canada suffers nothing by comparison with the United States in revenue matters. The Dingley Bill has proved a colossal failure as a revenue raiser, the customs receipts for the year ending June being less than in any year since the civil war. They are even falling behind the McKinley Bill receipts at the rate of \$4,000,000 a month. The result is a deficit this year of nearly \$39,000,000, compared with a deficit of \$18,000,000 in 1897. Dingley had promised a surplus of \$33,000,000, basing his estimate on the importations of the previous year. Perhaps he is just beginning to learn a very simple lesson, that taxes may be fixed so high as to destroy their revenue producing power.

The Telephone Question.

The City Council is wrestling with the telephone question. It is a matter for careful consideration. The aldermen do well to turn it over from every standpoint. It may help deliberation to summarize what is in the interest of the city as a whole and of citizens individually. These are:

1. As moderate a rate as can be attained.
2. As good a service as can be had.
3. Avoidance of the inconvenience of being on what is only a partial list, if two lines are in existence.
4. Avoidance of uglifying the city by more of those hideous poles.

The Winnipeg Tribune has a column editorial on kisses. The west is feeling good these days.

The Toronto City Council has adjourned until autumn. Fortunately it has no sewerage problem.

We had thought London, Ontario, the "bikiniest" city in the world in proportion to its size; but now Dublin claims that pre-eminence.

The British Columbia elections remove the last vestige of Conservative administration, federal and provincial. The party has still a few county councils in which to exercise "the genius of government."

After the pomp and pageantry of his farewell at Cadiz, Camara's return home is a sorry anti-climax. Spain has had even worse success in floating warships than in floating war loans, and now the ship of state shows a submarine tendency.

The individual communion cup is conquering its way. A United States manufacturer sold 1,000 of these sets last year. To the idea that individual cups somewhat destroy the idea of communion, we cannot subscribe. The communion consists in partaking in one company, not necessarily out of one cup.

The greatest inconvenience and loss from the suspension of the Chicago newspapers were felt by the popular stores which use the advertising columns of the press as their only medium of communication with their armies and throngs of customers. The Chronicle says that the buying community felt the deprivation to as great an extent as the selling. The effect was

seen in street car travel. The Monday morning crowds inspired by the brilliant Sunday advertisements were conspicuously absent on all the lines of street travel.

The United States when it finishes with Spain will have stripped the latter of about 200,000 square miles of territory. Congress has already appropriated \$362,000,000 for the war. On a business calculation Uncle Sam is paying \$1,810 a square mile for his colonies. Whether it is a good bargain or not only the future can tell.

Col. Wood, of the United States army, made a phrase the other day in battle that will live. The American rough riders, startled by an unexpected fire from the Spaniards, replied with a volley of curses. "Don't swear; fight!" called Col. Wood. Many a young fellow might paste Col. Wood's moral in his hat for purposes of reflection.

"The Fat Years are Approaching. Prosperity is Dawning Upon Canada's Great Western Country. All Sections are Booming." It is pleasant to read these headlines on page 5 of Monday's Mail and Empire. Somewhat surprising, too, after reading page 4. Page 4 embalms the woe of a nameless Manitoba Liberal, "A Voice from the West," which bemoans western conditions and the unkept pledges of Laurier, et al. "The corruption and the extravagance are retarding the western advances of which our correspondent speaks," adds the editor, who did not hear the other voice on page 5. Our contemporary is persevering but not symmetrical in its logic.

There is promise of a new "No Popery" agitation in England of unusual dimensions and exceeding bitterness. Perhaps Sir W. V. Harcourt's phrase, "No Treachery," is more appropriate, but that is not likely to be generally accepted. It may, however, lead many to understand clearly that it is not an attack against the Roman Catholic Church. It is rather a protest against the attempt prevailing in influential quarters to Romanize the Anglican Church. The end is probably a long way off, but many have faith to believe that it must mean finally the separation of the church from state control. It is a spectacle full of interest to those who are interested in the larger life of humanity, and it shows us that as citizens of the Province of Ontario we have cause to congratulate ourselves that we have in so large measure realized the ideal of "a Free Church in a Free State." Hence we ought to be able to dispense with these fiery religious agitations, and rejoice to claim for others the freedom we enjoy ourselves. Not in these earthquakes and terrible storms is the highest work accomplished. Even where they are a painful necessity they tend to silence the still small voice.

The Toronto News has had two or three good articles of late, pointing out in effect that the futures of both Canada and the United States are in more danger from political corruption than from any other cause. But to what extent are the News and some other papers bringing to bear such motives, habits and influences, in their ordinary political articles, as tend to preserve or turn politicians and people from corruption? Purity in administration and integrity in the masses are not to be secured by simply telling people that honesty is the best policy. Any course which tends to encourage utter selfishness in business, jealousy or dislike of neighbors at home or abroad, or the sweeping away of the social and religious restraints and safeguards of virtuous communities paves the way to corruption in public life. On the other hand, that faith and practice, which tend most powerfully to keep men in the fear of God, to guard the Sabbath rest for man, and to hold the selfish and mercenary motives of life, whether expended in the pursuit of pelf or pleasure, in subordination, can alone permanently exalt a nation.

DOESN'T KNOW THE GAME.

[Chicago Times-Herald.] Camara doesn't understand the game, or he wouldn't try to slide home just after reaching first base.

CANADA FIRST.

[London Daily Mail, July 1.] Today is Dominion Day—the 31st birthday of the Canadian Confederation. The Daily Mail tenders its heartiest congratulations and good wishes. The mother country is proud of all her children, but of Canada most of all.

AGAINST THE DONS.

[Buffalo Times.] Canada is with us against the Dons all right.

A THEORY REVERSED.

[Hamilton Herald.] In such marine disasters as the sinking of the steamer *La Bourgogne* it is not the fittest that survive.

LIGHT AND SHADE

SMILE OF A MAID.

The smile of a maid may bring pleasure or pain. The depth of its meaning no sage can explain. Still, let me remark, though the venture be rash. When she smiles on her father 'tis meant to bring cash.

FORCING THE SIEGE.

"Pauline has put this sign on her piazza. 'No war talk allowed here.' " "What's that for?" "She's afraid Mr. McDabb will let the whole summer go by without proposing."

GOOD FOR THE WAR.

"This war will do us good, I know." "In what way?" "My husband probably will come home feeling brave enough to help me discharge Bridget."—Chicago Record.

EQUIVOCAL.

Bacon—Your wife spends hours at the dressmaker's. Now, what does it all amount to? Egbert—A pretty figure.—Yonker's Statesman.

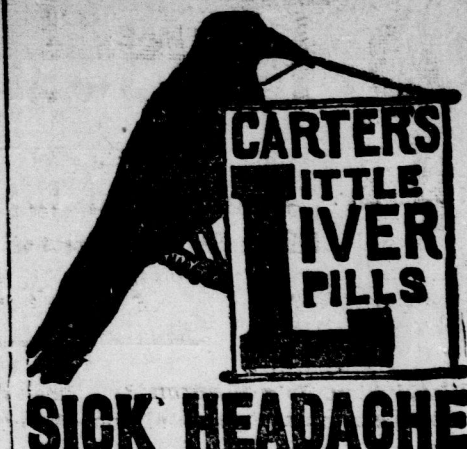
THE CANADIAN SUMMER.

The idea of making the sunny and summer aspects of Canada the theme of an illustrated publication has been happily taken advantage of in Morang's Midsummer Annual, "Our Lady of the Sunshine," which is now in the press, and will in a few days be given to the public. Containing upwards of 70 pages, superbly illustrated, and contributed to by some of the brightest pens in the Dominion, this handsome yearly magazine will no doubt meet with a good reception. Mr. Bernard McEvoy, the editor, is to be congratulated on the distinctive qualities of the magazine he has been instrumental in producing.

Get the Best.

The public are too intelligent to purchase a worthless article a second time, on the contrary, they want the best! Physicians are virtually unanimous in saying that Scott's Emulsion is the best form of Cod Liver Oil.

This is the weather for Flys. 84f



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Neave's Food

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

"An excellent Food, admirably adapted to the wants of Infants and Young Persons, and being rich in Phosphates and Potash is of the greatest utility in supplying the bone-forming and other indispensable elements of food." Sir Chas. A. Cameron, M.D.

OAK HALL.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' 3-Piece Suits,

\$2.75
\$3.00
\$3.50



Boys' 2-Piece Suits,

\$1.50
\$2.00
\$2.50
\$3.00

You never know what will happen to a boy. Whatever it is generally happens to his clothes first. The result is disaster to the clothes—BOY ALL RIGHT.

MORAL.

When you buy Boys' Clothes get the kind that things can happen to with the least ruin. You buy this kind at

OAK HALL,

ALFRED TAYLOR, Manager

154 Dundas Street.

YOUR WANTS SUPPLIED

in a hurry. Nothing will give you an easier method to obtain any necessity required than an advertisement in

THE ADVERTISER

It is the best family paper. Everybody reads it. RATES—One cent per word for first insertion, and one-half cent per word for each subsequent insertion.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

The People's Faith

Firmly Known Upon Real Merit
—They Know Hood's Sarsaparilla
Absolutely and Permanently
Cures When All Others Fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is not merely a simple preparation of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Still-lingia and a little Iodine of Potassium. Besides these excellent ingredients, it also contains those great anti-bilious and liver remedies, Madrake and Dandelion. It also contains those great kidney remedies, Uva Ursi, Juniper Berries, and Pipsissewa.

Not are these all. Other very valuable ingredients are harmoniously combined in Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is carefully prepared under the personal supervision of a regularly educated pharmacist.

Knowing these facts, is the abiding faith the people have in Hood's Sarsaparilla a matter of surprise? You can see why Hood's Sarsaparilla cures, when other medicines totally, absolutely fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

THE MARKETS.

Local Market.

London, Wednesday, July 12.
Wheat, white, fall, per bu. 81c to 81c
Wheat, red, fall, per bu. 81c to 81c
Wheat, spring, per bu. 81c to 81c
Oats, per bu. 44c to 44c
Corn, per bu. 44c to 44c
Barley, per bu. 44c to 44c
Rye, per bu. 44c to 44c
Beans, per bu. 44c to 44c

WEEKLY.

There have been a great many changes in values this week, principally in fruits and vegetables. The general tendency for the latter was lower, and for the former higher.

In the provision market, prices were a little higher in some lines. Basket lots of fresh eggs sold at 10c to 11c, and store lots, that is, large quantities, 9c to 9 1/2c. The grain market shows little or no change, with a very light trade.

Meats were quiet.
Hay steady at lower prices.
The following list shows the latest prices paid for all the leading lines:

GRAIN.		
Wheat, white, fall, per 100 lbs.	1.35	@ 1.35
Wheat, red, fall, per 100 lbs.	1.35	@ 1.35
Wheat, spring, per 100 lbs.	1.35	@ 1.35
Oats, per 100 lbs.	.90	@ .90
Barley, per 100 lbs.	.90	@ .90
Corn, per 100 lbs.	.80	@ .80
Rye, per 100 lbs.	.80	@ .80
Beans, per 100 lbs.	.80	@ .80

PROVISIONS.

Honey, comb.	9	@ 11
Honey, extracted.	7	@ 10
Chickens, per lb.	8	@ 10
Eggs, single dozen.	11	@ 12
Eggs, fresh, basket.	11	@ 12
Eggs, per dozen, basket, pkd.	9 1/2	@ 10
Butter, per lb.	14	@ 14
Butter, per lb. to 10 lbs.	13	@ 14
Butter, per lb. to 10 lbs.	13	@ 14
Chickens, per pair.	10	@ 12
Ducks, per pair.	10	@ 12
Geese, per lb.	10	@ 12

LIVE STOCK.

Cows, each, per pair.	20	@ 30
Heifers, per lb.	6	@ 6 1/2
Pigs, young, per 100 lbs.	3	@ 3
Hogs, per 100 lbs.	4	@ 4 1/2
Cows, per 100 lbs.	3	@ 3 1/2
Ducks, per pair.	30	@ 30
Chickens, per pair.	30	@ 30

HAY AND SEEDS.

Hay, per ton.	5.50	@ 7.00
Straw, per load.	2.50	@ 3.00
Clover seed, red, per bu.	0.00	@ 0.00
Alfalfa seed, per bu.	0.00	@ 0.00
Hungarian, per bu.	0.00	@ 0.00
Mill, per bu.	0.00	@ 0.00

VEGETABLES AND FRUIT.

Raspberries, red, per quart.	6	@ 8
Raspberries, black, per quart.	3	@ 5
Currents, red, per quart.	3	@ 5
Currents, black, per quart.	3	@ 5
Cherries, per quart.	3	@ 5
Gooseberries, per quart.	3	@ 5
Potatoes, new, per bush.	1.00	@ 1.40
Rhubarb, dozen bunches.	15	@ 15
Asparagus, per dozen bunches.	20	@ 20
Peas, per quart.	5	@ 6
Beans, per quart.	5	@ 6
Letting, per dozen bunches.	20	@ 20
Onions, per dozen bunches.	20	@ 20
Radishes, per dozen bunches.	20	@ 20

MEAT, HIDES, ETC.

Pork, quarters, per lb.	5	@ 6
Veal, quarters, per lb.	5	@ 6
Lamb, quarters, per lb.	5	@ 6
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. light.	6.25	@ 6.40
Dressed hogs, 100 lbs. heavy.	6.25	@ 6.40
Hides, No. 1, per lb.	7	@ 7
Hides, No. 2, per lb.	7	@ 7
Calves, green.	8	@ 8
Calves, dry.	8	@ 8
Wool, washed, per lb.	10	@ 10
Wool, unwashed, per lb.	9	@ 11
Sheepskins, each.	35	@ 35
Lambskins.	35	@ 35
Felts.	35	@ 35

Binder Twine.

We have still a few bundles of Plymouth Twine left. Call early before it is all gone.

A. M. Hamilton & Son.
873 Talbot Street. Phone 602.

Oil Markets.

PETROLIA, July 13.—Oil opened and closed at 41¢.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 13.—Oil opened 91c.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 13.—Oil closed 91c.

St. Thomas Market.

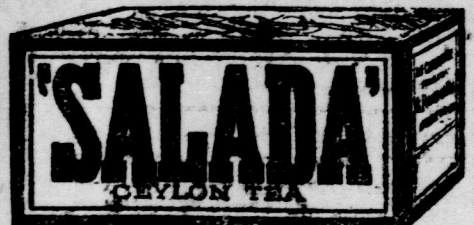
ST. THOMAS, July 12.—Wheat, per bu. 80c; oats, per bu. 54c to 55c; peas, per bu. 55c to 56c; barley, per bu. 40c; corn, per bu. 40c; beans, 60c to 60c; clover seed, \$2.50 to \$2.75.

American Markets.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The leading futures closed as follows: Wheat—July, 75c; Sept., 76c; Dec., 77c. Oats—July, 22 1/2c; Sept., 23c; Dec., 23 1/2c. Corn—July, 22 1/2c; Sept., 23c; Dec., 23 1/2c. Soybean oil—July, 10 1/2c; Sept., 10 3/4c; Dec., 10 5/8c. Cash quotations: Flour, steady. No. 2 spring wheat (old), 75c to 80c; No. 2 spring wheat (new), 75c to 80c; No. 2 yellow corn, 23c to 23 1/2c; No. 2 white corn, 23c to 23 1/2c; No. 2 red corn, 23c to 23 1/2c; No. 2 white beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white peas, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white lentils, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white chickpeas, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white mung beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white garbanzo beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white fava beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white broad beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white vicia beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white horse beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white lupine beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white chickpeas, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white mung beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white garbanzo beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white fava beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white broad beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white vicia beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white horse beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white lupine beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white chickpeas, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white mung beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white garbanzo beans, 45c to 46c; No. 2 white fava beans, 45c to 46c; 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IF YOU ONLY KNEW

How good it is, and how unlike commonplace teas, you would not hesitate to get a packet.



Sealed lead packets only. 25c, 50c, 100c, 200c, 500c, 1000c.

BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

In the Net.

The cart stopped. "Are you going to Porto d'Anzio?" the driver asked. Marco opened his eyes and knew where he was. He answered in the affirmative as he got down from the cart. The man offered him some bread and wine. He accepted them, and the driver drove on, money, and went forward on foot. He was glad that he was not going to Villa Frattina, or to meet anyone whom he knew. He wanted to be alone and silent while his mind was wandering in this labyrinth.

It was now afternoon, and the slanting sun-rays were deepening in hue. He struck into a shady avenue, and, avoiding d'Anzio, went toward Nettuno, without knowing what he should do there. The avenue was long and still. He met a carriage or two, but no foot-passengers. All the town was in the piazza, where the band was playing. He stopped a moment, and seemed to listen to the music, then went onward to the road that runs along the seashore, where the ends, and Nature resumes her empire.

Marco went down to the wide flat beach outside the town. His manhood, without knowing what he should do there, the avenue was long and still. He met a carriage or two, but no foot-passengers. All the town was in the piazza, where the band was playing. He stopped a moment, and seemed to listen to the music, then went onward to the road that runs along the seashore, where the ends, and Nature resumes her empire.

There was a boat near by coming toward him, propelled by short strokes; and there were two men in it. They pushed up on the beach, and while one held the boat in its place with his oar, the other stepped out into the shallow water and shouldered a fishing net. There were bright fishes glittering in the sunlight at the bottom of the boat, which swung to and fro as they leaped. The sun showed a spark on the horizon, but a faint blush lay on the sea.

Marco went down to the water as he saw the man in the boat putting off again, when his companion had gone away across the road, and asked for his boat for an hour.

The man started rowing, but looked at him doubtfully. "I will pay you in advance," Marco said, "and leave a security in your hands. In an hour or two I will come back here with the boat. I only want a row."

The man looked at the money offered him and came back. He took his net with him, and as the other had done, and went home-ward on foot, telling Marco where his house was on the shore, half-way to d'Anzio, and asking him to leave the boat there when he was done with it.

Marco nodded and rowed himself away from the shore.

The fishing boats were going out from Porto d'Anzio, each with its two pointed sails spread, looking like a flock of gray moths hovering over the water. Soft in the soft air, they shined lightly out to drag their nets all night under the stars, and come back at dawn with their glittering freight. The lighthouse shone like a red-gold star in the west, and far out to the eastward, at the other horn of the sea-crescent, the promontory of the Siren floated in a violet mist. It was like a woman cast down on her face, her limbs outstretched, the whole outline tapering to the ankle and foot. Her arms were folded under her face, her disheveled hair fell over them, her head was toward the sea. The figure lay as the deserted Ariadne might have fallen when she had seen her traitorous lover's sail go down below the horizon.

Marco glanced over it all as unmoved as a mirror which reflects indifferently whatever passes before it; more unmoved, indeed, for he did not even brighten outwardly. He darkened instead in the midst of this scene, so full of peaceful splendor. The rough roar, the rattling train, the dark, brigand-haunted, malaria-poisoned forests he had passed through had been

baffled hopes and hates and loves, all his imprisoned and despairing aspirations, all the rage which years of self-control had kept mute within him, rising in his time, began to gather and rock to and fro in his soul as the water rocked under his boat-keel.

It had never occurred to Marco to appeal to the law. He despised it as fitted to his mood; but this clear light and serene joy, on which his fate stood out black and distorted, stirred the sleeping fury in him.

He began to row hard, straining at the oars and muttering. All his much as Bruno did, though from a different cause. He well knew that the law would never punish the great for a crime against the small. He had never longed for justice save from Garibaldi, or from his own strong hand. The law meant nothing to him but a cunning labyrinth by which the powerful escape the punishment of their crimes, and in which the weak are hopelessly lost. There was no help anywhere. They destroy everything beautiful; Felicità, Italia, Vittorio.

He raised an oar and struck at the smiling, dimpling sea, as if it were a face that mocked him struck with fury that nearly overtook his boat. A cry like the roar of a lion broke from his lips, and rolled across the water. Why had he not killed that woman when she was in his power, and so struck one blow, if but a futile one? Why had he let those people go? Why had he let those people go? Why had he let those people go?

He leaned and clutched at the waters, and they escaped his grasp; he shouted his curses, and shook his clenched hands backward to the shore; foam fell from his lips.

He was killing himself, just as Felicità's father had done long ago, and he knew it and did not care. And meanwhile the long twilight had faded and it was deep night. The lighthouse burned steadily in the dark west, the stars burned tremulously in the dark sky, and faint fiery lights showed where the fleet of fishers hung over the live treasures of the deep.

And then a soft, ineffable splendor shone around the eastern mountains, but so faintly that the Milky Way lay unbleached before it. It was as though the melancholy spirit of darkness had looked out from under her dusky eyelids, now that all the world was asleep. Scarcely parting the heavy shadows, she came, holding aloft the pallid crescent of the dying moon for a lamp. A flickering path of silver ran across the peaceful waters, and crossed a flickering golden path that stretched from a southern star. A whiter whiteness shone in the face of Marco Bandini, lying insensible in the bottom of the boat that idly tossed upon the water. The hours wore on, and the light breeze that preceded the day began to give its delicate touches here and there to the east whitened, and then warmed with ruddy gold.

Marco opened his eyes, raised himself painfully, and looked about him. He remembered all. He looked at the water and wondered if he should throw himself into it, and so end all. He looked off at the dim sea-line beyond the Sirens, and wondered if he would row

It does not take a great deal of observation to discover that the low pretense of wearing gloves in warm weather which used, in other dog days, to lead women to fold them in their hands is quite a thing of the past. This summer we make no effort to make anyone believe that we have any intention of donning gloves if we must be out during the heat of the day. We carry none with us. For this we must thank the athletic gods. Many of her sports prohibit the use of gloves. She has, therefore, grown to dislike their confining feeling and has relegated them to afternoon and evening toilets.

The wearing of plain and severe skirts, coats and waists, not to say the plain shirt waist, have also made women feel that gloves need not be worn with a costume copied from that of their brother, with which he would not think of combining gloves.

But when we do wear gloves in summer they are generally white, white kid or white chamamois, and now we have the white deerskin, or white mocha, as it is more often called, which is infinitely preferable to either of the other materials for durability, beauty and shapeliness. The mocha glove cannot be washed as chamamois can, but it can be cleaned quite as well as white kid, although it does clean a little bit smaller, and allowance must be made for this in the cleaning.

It is very easy nowadays to keep half a dozen pairs of white gloves, either kid or deerskin, in beautiful condition, and it will be found more economical than buying dark gloves. For either by reason of the action of the dye or some other mysterious agency dark gloves never wear as well as white ones.

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The wearing of plain and severe skirts, coats and waists, not to say the plain shirt waist, have also made women feel that gloves need not be worn with a costume copied from that of their brother, with which he would not think of combining gloves.

But when we do wear gloves in summer they are generally white, white kid or white chamamois, and now we have the white deerskin, or white mocha, as it is more often called, which is infinitely preferable to either of the other materials for durability, beauty and shapeliness. The mocha glove cannot be washed as chamamois can, but it can be cleaned quite as well as white kid, although it does clean a little bit smaller, and allowance must be made for this in the cleaning.

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It had never occurred to Marco to appeal to the law. He despised it as fitted to his mood; but this clear light and serene joy, on which his fate stood out black and distorted, stirred the sleeping fury in him.

He began to row hard, straining at the oars and muttering. All his much as Bruno did, though from a different cause. He well knew that the law would never punish the great for a crime against the small. He had never longed for justice save from Garibaldi, or from his own strong hand. The law meant nothing to him but a cunning labyrinth by which the powerful escape the punishment of their crimes, and in which the weak are hopelessly lost. There was no help anywhere. They destroy everything beautiful; Felicità, Italia, Vittorio.

He raised an oar and struck at the smiling, dimpling sea, as if it were a face that mocked him struck with fury that nearly overtook his boat. A cry like the roar of a lion broke from his lips, and rolled across the water. Why had he not killed that woman when she was in his power, and so struck one blow, if but a futile one? Why had he let those people go? Why had he let those people go? Why had he let those people go?

He leaned and clutched at the waters, and they escaped his grasp; he shouted his curses, and shook his clenched hands backward to the shore; foam fell from his lips.

He was killing himself, just as Felicità's father had done long ago, and he knew it and did not care. And meanwhile the long twilight had faded and it was deep night. The lighthouse burned steadily in the dark west, the stars burned tremulously in the dark sky, and faint fiery lights showed where the fleet of fishers hung over the live treasures of the deep.

And then a soft, ineffable splendor shone around the eastern mountains, but so faintly that the Milky Way lay unbleached before it. It was as though the melancholy spirit of darkness had looked out from under her dusky eyelids, now that all the world was asleep. Scarcely parting the heavy shadows, she came, holding aloft the pallid crescent of the dying moon for a lamp. A flickering path of silver ran across the peaceful waters, and crossed a flickering golden path that stretched from a southern star. A whiter whiteness shone in the face of Marco Bandini, lying insensible in the bottom of the boat that idly tossed upon the water. The hours wore on, and the light breeze that preceded the day began to give its delicate touches here and there to the east whitened, and then warmed with ruddy gold.

Marco opened his eyes, raised himself painfully, and looked about him. He remembered all. He looked at the water and wondered if he should throw himself into it, and so end all. He looked off at the dim sea-line beyond the Sirens, and wondered if he would row

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UNCLE SAM'S CROPS

Show a Good Average Condition and an Increase in Acreage in Many Cases.

Washington, July 13.—The July grain crop report of the department of agriculture says: Preliminary returns of corn indicate a reduction of 2 per cent from the area harvested last year. There is a decrease of 562,000 acres in Illinois, 303,000 in Iowa, 661,000 in Missouri, 722,000 in Kansas, and of 482,000 in Nebraska. Many other states likewise show a reduced acreage, but a majority of the Southern States report an increase ranging from 1 per cent in the case of North Carolina and Georgia to 8 per cent in that of Texas. The average condition, 90.6, is 9.6 points higher than the conditions for the corresponding date of last year. Conditions vary widely among the different states, Iowa reporting 100, Nebraska and Ohio 90, Kansas and Illinois 83, and Missouri 78.

Conditions of winter wheat, 83.7, is 5.1 points lower than last month, but still 15 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and 4.3 points higher than the average for the past ten years.

The average condition of spring wheat is 95. This is 3.8 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and is 6.2 above the average for the past ten years, and is the highest July average, with two exceptions, in thirteen years.

The average condition of spring and winter wheat combined is 87.4, which is 15 points higher than at the corresponding date last year, and 6 points higher than at the corresponding date of the wheat crop of 1897 reported as still on hand on July 1, 1898, is 3.36 per cent.

The average condition of the oat crop, 92.8, is 5.2 points lower than last month, but is 5.3 points higher than at the corresponding date last year. Spring rye is 96.9, as against 90 on July 1, 1897, and 90.8, the July average for the past ten years.

There is an increase of 1.3 per cent in the acreage of Irish potatoes. The average condition is 95.5, is 7.7 per cent higher than at the corresponding date last year, and is 2.2 points above the ten-year average.

The reports as to forage crops are, with few and unimportant exceptions, exceedingly favorable.

The reports as to the apple crop are very discouraging. Of the fourteen principal apple-growing states, 11 report even a lower average condition than at the corresponding date last year.

Indication as to the peach crop are somewhat unfavorable.

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POT A NEW FACE

on your walls. The season to hang your wall paper is far advanced, but if it is worth doing, do it now. We have sold more wall paper this year than ever before, but have the best stock yet in the city to select from.

O. B. GRAVES,
222 Dundas Street.

GERANIUMS, COLEUS, PHLOX, STOKES, ASTERS, VERBENAS, DAISIES, ETC.
CHOICEST VARIETIES

LONDON FLORAL CO., 240 Dundas Street, Phone 240

PLAIN OR ORNAMENTAL

Wall Papers can be selected from our stock, which is large and varied. If you cannot get what you want at our store you will not be able to buy it in the city.

H. & C. Colerick, 494 Richmond Street

DR. S. J. CAMPBELL, DENTIST, 439 PARRIS AVENUE, Between Dundas and Queen's Ave. Phone 962.

R. K. COWAN, BARRISTER, ETC., County Buildings, Court House Square

Do You Fish?

Why buy trashy tackle when you can get the best so cheap at Brock's? We keep only first-class goods, and our prices are right.

W. A. BROCK, 192 Dundas St., London.

UP TO THE TIMES.

Modern, progressive people always take advantage of modern methods. They are the successful people of the day. Among other things they use

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

which is as far ahead of all other forms of illumination as anything can be. To learn all about it, telephone 868.

London Electric Co.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Feather and down cushions, 50 cents each. Large stock of goose feather pillows and mattresses. Fancy rockers, bed room suites, stoves bought and sold at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory. James F. Hunt & Sons, 83 Richmond street north. Telephone 997.

We have just opened out a fine line of furniture coverings, imported direct from England. All the latest shades and designs. You should see them. At Trafford's, 85 to 91 King street.

Long & Dyer, Wood Finishers. Houses and offices refinished. All kinds of wood finishing a specialty. Pianos highly polished. Furniture, etc., oak and walnut picture frames made to order. Also a specialty in moving from 2901 Dundas street, to Turner's old carriage shop, Richmond street.

Lost Umbrellas recovered. Call and see samples and price list. Best quality workmanship. DAVID, 289 Richmond street, zxy

Look After Your Dogs

This hot weather. We make a specialty of treating the diseases of the dog, 137 King street; residence and infirmary, corner of King and Wellington streets. R. C. Barnes, V.S., honor graduate, O.V.C., assistant. J. H. Tennant, veterinary surgeon. Telephone—House 278, office 688.

Excursion to Atlantic City—Via New York Central, July 21.

ON ABOVE DATE the New York Central will give its Canadian patrons an opportunity of spending ten days at this famous sea bathing resort at the very low rate of \$10 for the round trip from St. Stephen's Bridge.

CALL on nearest ticket agent for further information, or address Party general agent, N. Y. C. and H. R. R., 308 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. 82 h

Remember the auction sale of household furniture tomorrow at 1 o'clock sharp at 46 Becher street—a continuation of King, over the new bridge. J. S. BROWN, auctioneer.

In the number of murders Italy leads Europe. In the number of suicides Russia is ahead.

THERE is not a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil—a pulmonary acknowledged efficacy. It cures soreness and lameness when applied externally, as well as swollen neck and crick in the back, and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claim to public confidence.

Only one-fifth of the boys of India go to school, and only one-fiftieth of the girls.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

TEMPTING DINNERS

In hot weather are a rarity, but if you order some of our

SPRING LAMB, SPRING CHICKEN, SPRING DUCK,

you'll enjoy your meal much better. Prompt delivery.

J. H. GATECLIFF, 297 Dundas Street.

Refrigerators, Gas Stoves, Blue Flame Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers And Household Specialties.

We have a large and complete stock.

Stevely's, Richmond Street, Phone 468.

FINE AND WARM.

Toronto, Ont., July 12, 11 p.m.—Pressure is decidedly high from the lakes to the Atlantic, and comparatively low over the northwestern portion of the continent. The weather has been generally fine in all portions of Canada. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Calgary, 54-90; Medicine Hat, 62-100; Qu'Appelle, 58-96; Winnipeg, 58-90; Port Arthur, 58-78; Parry Sound, 49-78; Toronto, 46-72; Ottawa, 42-78; Montreal, 50-78; Quebec, 42-80; Halifax, 58-70. Toronto, July 13, 1 a.m.—Probabilities for the lower lakes—Moderate winds; fine and warm. Local temperatures—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory yesterday were 82 and 40 above.

MIND YOU

Our reputation—our business—is built on "The Best of Everything in Flowers and Floral Accessories."

Cor. Dundas & Clarence. Gammage & Sons.

THE WATSON-JOHNSTON CO.

Importers of Fine Woollens, 239 Dundas Street.

London Advertiser.

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184.....Editorial Room

178.....Job Departments

UNION LABEL

A LOCAL BUDGET

—Bishop O'Connor is announced to conduct confirmation services at Sarnia next Sunday.

—The City Hotel guests and their friends will hold their annual trolley outing Friday night.

—Empress Avenue Methodist Sunday school will enjoy their annual picnic at Port Stanley next Wednesday.

—Mr. James McKenna, of Queen's street, has sold his well-known valuable goat to Mr. James Brown, of Wellington street.

—Mr. W. F. Bullen, son of W. F. Bullen, manager of the Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, in his city, has been elected as a government supporter in Esquimaux, B. C.

—Sarnia Observer: Detective Yorrell, Officers Saville and Murray, and Jake Wesmer spent last night in the bush northeast of the town on the lookout for the peg-legged tramp murderer.

—The combined Sunday schools of First Methodist and Dundas Center picnic at Port Stanley tomorrow. A programme of song exercises will be given by the scholars on the hill.

—There will be a garden party at Mount Hope this evening in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Vocal and instrumental music will be supplied. A large attendance is expected, as the object is a worthy one.

—Dr. J. V. Smith, of the First Methodist Church, was tendered a reception at the Kensington mission on Monday night. A hearty handshaking and an informal musical programme followed, and everyone spent a pleasant evening.

—Government Engineer Ridout; Superintendent of Signals Hudson, of the G. T. R.; Assistant Superintendent T. W. Williams, C. P. R., and Mr. McKay, of the L. E. and D. R. R., were in the city yesterday inspecting the street railway crossings over the various railways.

—Henry Jacklin, of 104 Bathurst street, a lad 12 years old, had his leg badly crushed about 6 o'clock last night while operating the elevator at Woods' Fair. The little fellow, by some means unknown, got his leg between the elevator weight and the wall, and sustained a severe fracture of the bone. He was removed to the hospital.

—The forty-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A. F. and A. M., takes place in the Temple building, Toronto, next week, commencing Wednesday, 25th. It is expected there will be a thousand delegates present, including many from this city. The name of R. W. Bro. R. B. Hungerford is spoken of in connection with the grand mastership.

—Grimsby Park is now filled with visitors, and the list of attractions provided for the season's enjoyment are better than in previous years. The lectures that many will go to hear are the ones arranged to be given by the renowned evangelist orator, Rev. Sam P. Jones, on Monday and Tuesday, July 25 and 26. Monday, he will lecture on "Sawcety," and on Tuesday his fascinating story of "The Battle of Life and How to Win It." On Sunday, the 28th, he will preach in the park.

—The following officers of the department of customs have been placed on the permanent list: John Stephenson and Robert Macpherson, of the London customs staff; R. J. Lunny, assistant

Silk Underwear

Costs no more to wear than other underwear. Trifle more outlay at the time, but it's just as cheap in the end. Then imagine the amount of satisfaction and comfort in wearing silk.

We have all sizes in an elegant silk at \$4 a suit, which is worn by a lot of our best trade in London, and is giving splendid satisfaction.

BOUGHNER.

Andersons

Going holidaying or going to remain at home? Well it don't matter which. We have a supply of either by getting a supply of our 6-c and 10-c Summer Reading (only best authors kept), and using our Dainty Stationery.

Croquet at Cost.

183 Dundas Street.

appraiser, Montreal; J. M. Lott, sub-collector at Courtland; N. P. Horton, collector, Owen Sound; Samuel J. Sidey, sub-collector, Port Colborne; Alexander Reid, sub-collector, Orillia; G. F. Jones, collector, Cobourg, and William Lounsbrough, collector at Lindsay; Charles W. Cowan, St. John, N. B., has been dismissed from the customs service for insubordination.

PORT STANLEY GOSSIP.

Tuesday, July 12.—The steamer Cuba arrived on Monday with a large amount of freight aboard.

Miss Winnie Lake, of St. Thomas, who has been visiting with friends here, returns home today.

Hotel Loney is being well patronized. A number of summer guests are making it their headquarters, among whom are Messrs. H. and J. Westmore, John Flook and G. Sullivan, of Chatham, and G. Irons, J. Amiel, H. Pace and M. Oaks, of St. Thomas.

Many Southerners are arriving to spend their holiday at Hill Crest. Those who have registered already are Mrs. Maddocks and Mrs. A.E. Shepard, of Toronto; Fred L. Dolson, of Cleveland; Emily S. Silberman, of Batavia, Louisiana, and Mr. and Mrs. Miss Pfeiffer.

Mr. H. H. Godfrey, of the firm of Mason & Ridd, paid Port Stanley a visit and expressed himself as highly delighted with the place as a summer resort.

Messrs. F. Beemer and C. B. Files, of London; Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and Mrs. E. Armsmeyer, of Buffalo, and Mr. H. Godfrey, of Toronto, are guests at the Fraser House.

Mr. Horace McDougall, of London, is visiting with friends on Fraser Hill. The South and North Bay Sunday picnic came down today. Nine cars were occupied. In the afternoon a long programme of race was indulged in.

The steamer Flora leaves for Cleveland today.

Last evening a large crowd of St. Thomas people gave a dance party at Hill Crest. The number of the residents were invited.

By the additional rooms which have been added to Summer House, the accommodation will be greatly increased. PEG-LEG.

PLEBISCITE PEOPLE

Wards Nos. 1, 8 and 4 Organize and Elect Officers and Committees.

The members of the London Plebiscite Association from wards one and four met in the Y. M. C. A. last night to organize for work in the various subdivisions, when the following were elected:

WARD ONE.

H. Branton, chairman; H. H. Wallace, secretary; W. Gurd, treasurer.

Subdivision 1—W. F. Darch, A. M. Harnett and George Brown.

Subdivision 2—W. Gurd, J. E. Boomer and D. Reynolds.

Subdivision 3—H. H. Wallace, John Harnett and George Brown.

Subdivision 4—H. Plevins, J. Watson and E. Dennis.

Subdivision 5—W. J. Craig.

Subdivision 6—R. F. Gray, R. H. Culkin and Walter Walker.

Subdivision 7—J. Johnston, J. H. McMechan and George Brown.

WARD FOUR.

W. M. Spencer, chairman; G. T. Mann and F. W. Daly, secretaries; W. Benson, treasurer.

Subdivision 1—H. Hobbs, C. E. Germain and George D. Benson.

Subdivision 2—C. J. Beal, James B. McKillop, A. N. Udy and Mr. Haynes.

Subdivision 3—Mr. Fortner, James Irwin and Fred Matthews.

Subdivision 4—J. F. Madden, J. Bedgood and C. Clark.

Subdivision 5—James Mills, E. Gaze and H. Pratt.

Subdivision 6—Wm. Scarrow, Maurice Scarrow, W. Tackaberry, John Taggie and L. W. Crawford.

WARD THREE.

The ward three meeting was held in the Southern Congregational Church, and about twenty attended. A long discussion ensued on the best way of canvassing, and ways and means. The majority were of opinion that little money would be required, as there were no votes to buy. The following officers were chosen, together with a convener for each of the subdivisions: Rev. W. H. Clark, president; Charles Cowley, secretary; Mr. Sangster, treasurer.

Conveners—No. 1, John Shannon; No. 2, W. Wortman; No. 3, Mr. Stock; No. 4, John Brooks; Nos. 5 and 6, W. Jeffery.

A meeting of the association will be held at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow night, when reports of the committees will be received and the plan of campaign discussed.

In answering advertisements or in inquiring at a store respecting something advertised, kindly mention that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

THE BELL'S PROPOSAL

Will Give Nothing Extra for a New Franchise.

Same Terms as Before, the Best They Will Offer.

Opening Engagement in the War With the People's Company—Three Proposals on Before No. 1 Committee.

The fight between the Bell Telephone Company and the People's Telephone Company in this city has begun. At a special meeting of No. 1 committee of the city council last night an offer for renewal of their franchise was made by the Bell. This has been desired for some time, and the opposition gets the credit of, at last, bringing it about. The proposition of the new company was also laid before the committee and discussed in detail. Addresses were delivered by representatives of both organizations, and another meeting of the committee will be held Friday night to give the matter further consideration.

Ald. Winnat presided, and there were present the mayor, Ald. Graham, O'Meara, McPhillips, McCallum and Nutkins, City Solicitor T. G. Meredith and Secretary Bell. The Bell Company was represented by Solicitor E. Meredith and the local manager, Mr. S. J. T. Brown. The People's Company was represented by President Robert Fox, Secretary R. A. Bayly, Managing Director Evans of Detroit, Directors M. Maurel, John Milne and T. H. Purdon, Engineer W. C. Ross and others.

Mr. Bayly read a proposed agreement to accompany the bylaw as previously presented. It set forth the various propositions made by Mr. Bayly at the council meeting, and was, he said, much on the same lines as that which has just expired with the Bell, except in the matter of rates. By it the company agree to begin a regular telephone business not later than Jan. 1, 1899, and offer rates of \$25 and \$15, as compared with the Bell Company's rates of \$40 and \$20.

Ald. Nutkins objected to the rates being quoted for five years. It was too long for a contract to run, he said, and was sold and the contract could be canceled at the end of one year, if the subscribers chose.

Ald. Nutkins also raised the question of the charges on long distance phones. The present rate of charge was a great imposition, and the council should consider the future in the respect. At present the rate from St. Thomas to London was 20 cents.

Mr. Evans said the People's Company would give a long distance rate of 10 cents for every 40 miles.

Ald. Graham then took up the question of the year contract with the subscribers, and Mr. Bayly admitted that while the contract would not debar the subscriber from giving up his phone, it would prevent him from taking in any other company's phone before the term expired.

The inconvenience which would arise because the People's Company would not have connection with outside places was mentioned, and Mr. Evans said that although the first of these companies was started in Michigan, only a couple of years ago, they were in operation in 10 places, and practically the whole of the state was supplied with a connected system. Seventeen hundred miles had been constructed, and they were not only in operation in 50 places in Indiana, and proportionately in several other states. It was the intention to cover Ontario inside a year or two.

Ald. O'Meara thought the agreement should be made so that the People's Company would be liable to remove their plant in case of default.

Ald. McCallum was of the same opinion.

Mr. Meredith appeared on behalf of the Bell Telephone Company, and offered to give the city \$10,000 for an exclusive franchise for five years, the new franchise to date from the expiration of the old one. In addressing the committee he said his company and the People's were on the same footing in the matter of business. The People's Company was not in business for profit. The question of a contract with the city was purely a matter of business. He proceeded then to belittle the People's Company. The committee should know about it, he said, before entering into any contract. They had not yet said how much stock was subscribed, or who had subscribed it, and he did not believe the citizens who appeared in the interest of this company would sign a bond to give security for the performance of the proposed contract. There was, he said, a construction company in connection with this company, who would make the good thing out of it, and when they were through the rest of the company could go to—McCallum—Klondike. (Laughter.)

Mr. Meredith, continuing, said it would not be good thing to have two companies in the city. The number of unsightly poles which would be raised about the city would make it look like a battlefield. Further subscribers to the People's Company would be obliged to have connection with the Bell Company in any case. Other wise they would not have complete service, and thus, by adding the two rates together, the service would be in the end dearer than at present. Mr. Meredith also argued that his company, by giving the city \$10,000 a year, would be benefiting the ratepayers at large, while this would not be the case with the new company, who merely offered reduced rates to subscribers.

Mr. S. J. T. Brown, local manager of the Bell Company, also addressed the committee, and pointed out that the clause providing for five years' contracts was not a businesslike condition, and it was evidently aimed at driving the Bell out of business. He reiterated the offer made by Mr. Meredith, and said his company had nothing better to offer than the agreement which has just expired. At present there are 1,007 phones in use in London, he said.

The mayor spoke very strongly in favor of the new company. At the outset he reviewed the efforts of ex-Mayor Little last year, and of himself this year, to obtain an offer from the Bell Company. They were unsuccessful until this new company entered the field, and now alone came the Bell's offer. He believed the People's Company showed more every encouragement. The Bell Company asked an exclusive franchise and would give no reduction in rates. The new company offered such rates as would make a difference of \$15,000 and \$20,000 a year in favor of the city. Relative to Mr. Meredith's remarks, the mayor said there would be no wilderness of poles—the council would see to that. Before the People's Company was organized, the engineer had coaxed the Bell Company to give even less than \$10,000, and was unsuccessful. Continuing, the

25c

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mayor implied that the taxation of the new company would be well looked after, and in conclusion he urged the committee to do everything in their power to secure competition in the matter of telephone service for the citizens.

Ald. Graham asked what proportion of subscribers in Detroit used both telephones. He was told that when the People's Company was incorporated, the Bell had 3,000, now they have 2,700, and the People's Company have about 6,500. Some subscribers have the two phones, but in several of these cases this is so because their contracts with the Bell have not yet expired. The combined rates of the two amount to less than the single rate previously charged by the Bell.

The chairman to Mr. Brown—Supposing the council will not give you a franchise—and I don't think they will, for if a franchise was worth \$10,000 five years ago it would be worth more now—you meet the rates of the new company?

"That is a matter for the executive," said Mr. Brown, and he proceeded to show that even if his company did meet the proposed rates, the rates of two phones would be excessive.

Mr. Bayly stated that the People's Company were willing to give \$10,000 for an exclusive franchise for five years—exactly the same terms as offered by the Bell Company—and they would offer, in addition, the reduced rates already proposed.

Mr. Meredith—Don't you know you can't get an exclusive franchise?

Mr. Bayly—I know we can get one. The mayor asked about a canvass, and Mr. Bayly said it had been most encouraging. Only one day's work had been done, and they had already obtained 60 subscribers.

"Could you pay a respectable dividend, say 8 per cent, if you reduced your local rates to the figures to be charged by the Bell Company?" asked Ald. McPhillips, of Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown answered that they could not.

"Well," continued Ald. McPhillips, "is it a fact, that, as a local branch, London has paid a dividend of 15 per cent?"

Mr. Brown—Not to my knowledge.

The deputation then withdrew, and the committee was addressed at some length by the city solicitor. Some discussion followed, and Ald. McPhillips moved to submit the two offers of the Bell Company, and the one of the Bell Company to the council, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

The mayor said that in justice to the citizens the committee should recommend either a five-year or a twenty-year franchise to the People's Company. This would give the Bell Company a chance to make a better offer.

Ald. McCallum favored further deliberation. He suggested that the secretary communicate with Port Huron to get information about the People's Telephone Company there. Opposi-

Raised . . .

From a Bed of

Sickness . . .

SUMCOE, Jan. 18th, 1897.

Messrs. Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen—For over five months I was confined to my bed, not being able to move. The best medical skill was called in, all treating me for catarrh of the stomach, but to no avail. I could not eat the most simple food without being in dreadful misery, and found no relief until same was vomited up. After spending a large sum in medical advice, I was advised to try a box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I purchased a box from J. Austin and Company, Sarnia, and to my surprise found great relief. Not being able to eat I tried a box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, he pains left me the third day. My appetite has been fully restored. I consider myself perfectly cured, and feel as well as I have for some time. I was almost a shadow, now I am as fleshy as before my sickness. Have used only three boxes of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I can do my house work as usual. I am positive that my marvelous cure (which I think it is) is due purely to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, which I have used. I can honestly recommend the same to any persons suffering from symptoms similar to mine. Wishing you every success,

Yours truly,

Mrs. ANN CHURCHILL, Sr.

The steamer Flora made two trips and carried a large number of passengers.

The merry-go-round did a big business.

Not an accident of any kind happened to mar the day's pleasure.

Ice cream was served free to the scholars holding tickets. The little folks greatly enjoyed this.

The energetic committee who worked so hard to make the picnic a success included Messrs. Cope, Case, Dunn, Curtis, Stewart, Forbes, McQueen, Grigg, Yeo and James.

The excursionists returned to the city at a reasonable hour, well satisfied with their day at the lakeside.

NOTES.