

The Advertiser

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FOUR WEEKLY EDITION

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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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God's in His heaven,

—[BROWNING.]

London, Thursday, June 16.

It is now understood that the British Parliament will be dissolved on June 27, 28 or 29. We place our reliance on the 28th inst.

The consensus of opinion throughout Canada seems to be that if Hon. Edward Blake enters the British Parliament he will at once take front rank.

Mrs. HARRIET BECHER STONE has just celebrated her 80th birthday. The once brilliant author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is now too feeble to receive visitors.

TORONTO TELEGRAM: "Either of those Blake boys has the strength of head and skill of tongue to do his country credit even if he dropped into the thick of the fighting in any parliamentary body in the world."

The Montreal Star (Independent Conservative) says: "So far, in the contest of political criticism, Sir John Thompson's press leads the Rev. Dr. Douglas in quantity, but the divine is easily ahead in quality."

So GREAT has been the kick against the gerrymander of Russell and Prescott counties that the Dominion Government has been compelled to abandon that feature of the bill now before Parliament. The gerrymander of London and Middlesex has even less warrant than that of Russell and Prescott. It should be dropped also.

MR. DALTON MCCARTHY is paying the penalty of having the courage to denounce the scheme for giving the party in power, by legislative enactment, an unfair advantage over its opponents. The attack on him has been renewed by Sir John Thompson and his backers in the House, and in the kept newspapers the member for Simcoe is sneered at and belittled every day in the week. The follower of Sir John Thompson who has a conscience of his own has a hard road to hoe.

Reports come from all over the country of persons being struck down from the heat. Many people seem to forget that this is the most dangerous season of the year for old as well as young, and that the greatest prudence should be observed in eating as well as drinking. Only by the observance of the well-known laws of health can we expect complete immunity from the dangers of the warm spell. And above all let no one fret. The worried man is always predisposed to sunstroke.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S CONFESION.

In the House of Commons last night Sir John Thompson asserted that, even if county and city boundaries are observed, he can gerrymander the Ontario constituencies so as to give a majority of twenty for his own side, while his political opponents could do the same for their side with equal ease if they had the opportunity.

Mark the confession!

If such things are possible by observing the county and city boundaries, and we deny the truth of the contention so far as London and Middlesex are concerned, how much easier is it to get unfair advantages by ruthlessly breaking down the county and city boundaries, as was done in 1882, and as is perpetuated by the bill fathered by Sir John Thompson this year?

The proper thing for Parliament is to follow out the letter of the 51st section of the Confederation Act and delegate the work of redistribution to an independent authority. "One of the Fathers" writes that the framers of the Act of Confederation "had heard of that detestable fraud, the 'gerrymander,' and desired to exclude it if possible from our new Dominion. The pretense that the framers of section 51 intended by the words, 'shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time, as the Parliament of Canada provides,' meant or can be construed to mean, that Parliament need not provide any 'authority,' nor specify the 'manner,' nor limit the 'time,' but may ignore the fundamental law and usurp the function for itself, is an insult to their intelligence and a dishonor to their memory."

Nevertheless, Sir John Thompson sticks to the racially redistribution of 1882, though to the House of Commons many Conservative members condemn that measure, and no one defends it. What he wants is to prevent a fair expression of public opinion upon the policy of the Government, and his aim is best served by the racially expedients so strongly denounced by every independent member of Parliament and by every independent newspaper in the country.

THE THREATS OF REBELLION.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt is one of the few really humorous public speakers in Great Britain. He is so very funny, at times, that it is with difficulty that his hearers can take him seriously; nevertheless, he sandwiches a great deal of genuine common sense with his jests and quips. We all know that on this continent, next to really eloquent orators like Hon. Edward Blake, the man who can tell a good story on the stump, or make a witty, good-natured retort to an auditor thirsting for information, is the most popular public speaker. Human nature is a good deal the same the world over, and the average Britisher takes nearly as great a delight in listening to Harcourt as he does in hanging on the lips of the Grand Old Man or Lord Salisbury, both of whom are masters of oratory. Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt can hit off an antagonist in a letter as well as in a speech, and we now purpose giving a specimen of his "mild railery" by the agency of the "stump" which he has just delivered, a stalwart North of Ireland Conservative and an opponent of Irish local self-government, to attend the Belfast convention, which is being held this week. Coming so soon after Lord Salisbury's justification of North of Ireland rebellion, in the event of Gladstone getting into power, and re-establishing an Irish legislature, Sir William could not miss the opportunity to poke fun and point a moral at the same time. His reply was in the following terms:

45 Brook street W., May 29, 1892.
My Dear Sir—Your letter of the 25th reached me simultaneously with its publication in the Times.

Nothing could be more agreeable to me than to accept an invitation, whether public or private, which would give me the advantage of your society—a pleasure equally appreciated by your opponents as by your friends. I have never witnessed a good Belfast "faction fight"—which, I believe, is about this time in season—and I am sure that under your proffered safe conduct I should find it at once an entertaining and instructive spectacle for those who, like myself, belong to the party of "Law and Order." I have, however, at present a good many engagements, and am likely to have more next month in this duller corner of the United Kingdom.

I understand that your June parade is rather in the nature of a preliminary review with a regard to future contingencies than an immediate call to arms with a view to instant hostilities. I must confess to you that I find reviews, whether in print or in the field, rather an amusement. When your hypothetical insurrection is a little more advanced and war is actually declared, I may, perhaps, take advantage of your offer and solicit a place as spectator on your staff.

I do not know if your plan of campaign contemplates a march upon London against the Crown and the Parliament; if so, I might meet you half-way at Derby, which was the place where the Liberals of the last century encountered the "loyal and patriotic" Highlanders who disapproved of the "Act of Settlement" and resolved to resist it. They also were a "powerful section" of the Scotch people, who objected to the transfer of their allegiance. I presume that might be the point where the rebel army would effect its junction with the disaffected contingent from Chatsworth under the command of the Lord Lieutenant of the county. It must be a satisfaction and an encouragement to you to know that the Prime Minister would regard it as an "outrage" to oppose your progress, which will secure you a bloodless victory over the statute-book. In the meanwhile I fear I must trust to the ordinary channels for information as to the mobilization of the Orange army. But I can assure you that I shall watch your strategy with interest, and try to alarm myself as much as I can manage.

Yours sincerely, W. V. HARCOURT.

This delicate sarcasm loses none of its effect because it is couched in the most gentlemanly terms.

Mr. Gladstone, who delivered one of the great speeches of the campaign in the British metropolis, a few nights since, in presence of Lord Rosebery, Earl Spencer, and other distinguished statesmen, took a more serious view of the threats indulged in, as will be seen from the following extract from his speech:

"One word I must say on the subject of the threats which have been used. These threats are indeed an extraordinary and exceptional feature in our political history. Lord Salisbury has used words which have now been adopted by his colleagues in the House of Commons. Remember that they are no longer the isolated declaration of a political incendiary—(loud cheers)—though that incendiary be the Prime Minister. The leader of the House of Commons has adopted them absolutely without qualification, and his colleagues, Cabinet Ministers of the Queen, have sat by in apparently sympathetic and approving silence. (Cheers.) Well, let us look at our position. What does this come to? I am not now going to trouble you with quotations, and there is no occasion for them, because everybody knows what was said. It does not admit of cavil. What is stated is this. The party that we think is beaten in argument, and which, as we know for the last five years, wherever there was a vacancy, has been beaten at the polls—(Hear, hear)—has now fallen back upon the weapon of intimidation. They tell us that there is a certain portion of Ireland called Ulster, for which they constitute themselves the spokesmen—and I say that he who imputes to Ulster an intention or likelihood of its rebelling against the law of the country, proceeding from the supreme fountain head of the Imperial Parliament, that man, be he who he may, is a contumacious traitor—(cheers.) They and he ought to be stigmatized in the face of his countrymen. (Renewed cheers.) No; I do not believe in these most culpable imputations upon any body of Irishmen. We have heard things said in connection with land disturbances and so forth, and no doubt there are in Ireland, as there are elsewhere, a certain small portion of fools and rogues. That portion of fools and rogues may be attracted by those astounding declarations, which, under the veil of prophecy, convey a menace to the law of the land and its authority. But he who says that the law of the land has always been competent to deal with its fools and with its rogues, and in so doing it has always received the support of the intelligent and enthusiastic, and determined support—of the great mass of the community. And so, depend upon it, gentlemen, it will continue to receive that support in England, Ireland and Scotland now. (Cheers.) Lord Salisbury has said, 'put it into plain terms—I am not using his exact words—that if a home rule measure is passed by Parliament, and if the Parliament in Ireland proceeds to make laws

under the authority and with the express sanction of the Imperial Parliament in London—just as the Parliaments in Canada and Australia are making laws with the same sanction and under the same authority—Lord Salisbury has said that in that case he thinks that Ulster would rebel, and he intimates no disapproval, to say the least of it, of this rebellion. No disapproval! I state the case moderately. (Cheers.) He goes a little beyond the lines of moderation when he says that to use force for the purpose of putting down such a rebellion is an outrage which would rend society in two. I ask this question. You know that Ireland, ever since the union, has produced a series of popular leaders who have urged popular claims in firm and strong language, but who never used the words, who never spoke in the spirit which has characterized the speech of Lord Salisbury—(cheers)—and which has had countenance given to it in the House of Commons. The present Government tell you that they are supporters of law and order. I want to know what would have been the fate of an Irish popular leader, brought up before one of Lord Salisbury's magistrates in Ireland, and from the popular side prophesying just as Lord Salisbury has prophesied from the anti-popular side. Why, he would have received the utmost punishment that the law could inflict; and the infliction of that punishment would have been the subject of boast by Lord Salisbury and his colleagues in the Parliament of this country. (Prolonged cheers.)"

At some length Mr. Gladstone proceeded to demonstrate the necessity for the change which he advocates. Many pressing reforms are being brought forward in the Imperial Parliament, but so long as this enormous burden and frightful inconvenience incident to the almost constant discussion of Irish affairs has to be borne but little can be done. In the last number of the Nineteenth Century it is shown by a member of the Imperial House of Commons that the time of Parliament occupied by the discussion of Irish affairs has increased for a long period of years, with this Irish dispute. And this notwithstanding the fact that Ireland has but 4,000,000 inhabitants, while the remainder of the kingdom has 40,000,000.

If the purely local affairs of Ireland are delegated to an Irish legislature, the congestion that now clogs parliamentary action on other great reforms will, in large measure, be removed, and the way will be paved for making the Imperial Parliament imperial in the highest sense of the word. Relieved of all necessity to legislate on local affairs in Ireland, it would follow that the Imperial Parliament would soon see the benefit of conferring similar extended powers on England and Scotland. Then the supreme body could give time and attention to the greater affairs of the empire which, under the present system, is impossible. Why should anyone desire to rebel against progress in that direction?

Who shall say that Ontario and Quebec are not far more loyal to the Dominion because the people manage their purely local affairs in their own way than they would be if they had to run to Ottawa for power to make every local improvement?

LADY FLEURY SOMERSET met with a regular ovation on her return to England. In replying to the addresses of welcome, Lady Somerset said:

"It was good once again to hear a British cheer. She thanked the temperance societies for their address. She thanked them the more because their cheering would encourage not only herself, but thousands of workers who were doing the unobscured and difficult work of the struggle. There was no joy in life so great as that of making other lives brighter. We are beginning to understand the real meaning of human brotherhood. Already they saw the first streaks of light towards which they were working. In one respect, in America the drink traffic had a worse aspect than with us—the saloon had more political influence. But this had led to the formation of the prohibition party. On the other hand, public opinion was more aroused in America than here. In times past we kept our honors for our Nelsons, Wellingtons, and Harlequins. To-day, the man who lowered the strongest XX and the great gin distiller were raised to be the perpetual legislators for this country. The British peerage was becoming the British bourgeoisie, and what used to be the blue blood of the aristocracy was changing to the fiery liquid of Beer de Beer. During her tour in America she was deeply impressed with their sober womanhood. Never but twice had she seen at a hotel anywhere else a woman touch wine or beer. A system of licensing had been forced upon us here which was tyrannical and un-English. The only remedy was to make the people themselves responsible for the evil that weighed so heavily upon them. Therefore they looked in the popular veto. Another help to the temperance cause would be the granting of suffrage to women. She believed that the temperance reformers of to-day would be recognized in the future as those who had seen far ahead that which would bring true glory to mankind."

In accepting an invitation to become a member of the Women's Liberal League of England, her ladyship says she believes that only through the success of the Liberal party does there seem any possibility of the enactment of laws to curb the liquor traffic.

GOVERNMENT
SCHOOL OF ART

Special Spring Term Opens Monday, March 28.

Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 p.m. Fees for 36 lessons, 25s. Subjects taught: Mechanical, Geometrical, Freehand and Model Drawing, Perspective Geometry, Ornamental and Industrial Designing, Modelling, Lettering, etc. Extra classes—China Painting, Oil and Water Color Painting Monday, Friday and Saturday, 12 to 1 p.m.

Mechanics Institute, Dundas Street. Send for circular. Pupils may join at any time. 2 P. M. GRIFFITH, Sec. Treas.

LONDON
Machine Tool Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lathes, Planers, Drills, etc.

Send for catalogue.

FRIDAY

BARGAIN DAY!

What Does It Mean?
SIMPLY THIS.

We look through our immense stock. We find lines almost entirely sold out; Perhaps one dress left. Ends and pieces and slow goods are to be found in almost every department. We put them upon our Bargain Counters. The price is made so interesting the goods disappear during the day. Our customers get rare bargains. We say nothing about the profit we loose.

PRICES
FOR BARGAIN DAY ONLY

- 1st—In our Ordered Clothing Department any Tweed Suit in the house for \$18. You get your choice. Workmanship, trimmings and perfect fit just the same as if you paid the regular price, \$25 or \$30. We are very busy, but 25 additional suits can be turned out in a few days' time.
- 2nd—32 Ladies' Spring Jackets, regular price \$3, \$4 and \$4 50, to-day \$1.
- 3rd—74 Ladies' Spring Jackets, regular price \$5, \$6 50 and \$7 50, to-day \$2.
- 4th—150 ends of Silks, Satins and Millinery Gauzes worth 75c to \$2 per yard, to-day only 25c.
- 5th—20 ends Colored and Fancy Ribbons, worth 40c, 50c and 75c, to-day for 25c yd.
- 6th—25 dozen Gents' Black Kid Gloves, regular price 75c and \$1, to-day 25c.
- 7th—15 dozen Gents' Tan Colored Gloves, regular price \$1 35, to-day 50c.
- 8th—10 dozen Men's Cottonade Overalls only 33c.
- 9th—22 dozen Gents' White Linen Collars worth 20c, to-day 5c.
- 10th—5 dozen Gents' Brown Fur Felt Hats worth \$2, for 75c to-day.
- 11th—16 dozen Gents' Summer Coats and Vests, regular price \$2 50, to-day \$1 50.
- 12th—3 pieces 10-4 Twilled Sheet (bleached), worth 40c, to-day 29c.
- 13th—5 pieces Twilled Bleached Sheet, regular price 45c, to-day 33c.
- 14th—1 piece 50-inch Twilled Pillow Cotton, regular price 30c, to-day 23c.
- 15th—14 pieces of Checked Dress Goods in Fawn, Grey and Brown Shades, worth 20c, to-day only 14c.
- 16th—25 pieces high class Dress Goods, tweed effects, new shades, regular price 65c, 75c and 90c, to-day only 50c.
- 17th—2 pieces Cream Nun's Veiling, with chenille spot, worth 50c, to-day 25c.
- 18th—20 pieces Cream Wool Grenadine, worth 20c, to-day 83c.
- 19th—10 pieces Table Oil Cloth, one yard and a-half wide, to-day only 22c.

The above lines have all been selected specially for Bargain Day. We offer you also great bargains in

Prints, Quilts, Lace Curtains

And many other lines which we cannot mention here.

LAST FRIDAY WAS A WONDERFUL DAY WITH US.
THIS FRIDAY WE LOOK FOR GREATER RESULTS:

Come Early. - Terms Cash.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

126 and 128 Dundas Street, London.



HOOD'S
SARSAPARILLA
100 Doses One Dollar

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Wednesday's Doings on the Diamond.

7th Fritthard, the Pug, Taken in \$4,000 Without Much Trouble—Various Outdoor Sporting Events.

BASEBALL.
The crack amateur club of the city, the Alerts, scored another victory yesterday afternoon, when they defeated the Browns at St. Thomas by a score of 12 to 10 in ten innings. Both teams played good ball, although the grounds were in bad shape and the game attracted a large crowd. The Alerts, who were in the eighth inning, when St. Thomas got three men on base with no men out and failed to score, thanks to Sheere's clever box work. Score: Alerts, 12; Browns, 10.

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THE SEWAGE PROBLEM.

Engineer Chipman's Report Commented Upon.

A Series of Resolutions by Dr. Gardner—No Provision for London West—Some Excellent Suggestions—Sanitary Work at the Barracks—A Plumbing Inspector.

Ald. John Heaman (chairman), Ald. Hannan, Ald. Parnell, ex-Ald. Skinner, Dr. Gardner, Medical Health Officer Hutchinson, and Inspector Bell, attended a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday. Dr. Gardner had boiled down the report of Engineer Chipman on the sewerage system of London, and explained the main principles of the same. He had a series of resolutions to move as follows:

1. We find many excellent suggestions in the report though we cannot concur with all. We recommend that it be received and filed for future reference.

2. That though we recognize the necessity of keeping the river clean, we do not consider it the menace to public health that the report states it to be, especially as a proper depth is kept and with the stoppage at the waterworks to secure proper flushing, we do not consider the river a nuisance.

3. This board indorses the separate system (i. e., separate sewers to carry off storm water) proposed in the report and recommends the council to adopt it as the cheapest and best. This will necessitate the keeping open of Caring's Creek to secure proper drainage for the north and east ends of the city, and we recommend that it be so deepened in the west end, west of the C. P. R. station, that the works done there will not be required to be removed or altered when the extension east is made.

4. That we indorse the irrigation system therein recommended and hope that the council will take steps to prepare plans for carrying out the scheme.

5. That after careful study of the route recommended, and also of the grades, we do not find ourselves justified in adopting this as at present laid out—(1) Because there are some very deep cuttings; (2) as the road in part is in private property; (3) as a large part of the city would not be able to use the sewer and no provision is made for London West in the event of amalgamation.

6. In reference to the old system of sewerage, proper manholes should be placed at the cross-roads as suggested, and the manholes be so fitted up as to prevent the continual effluvia that is now a nuisance.

7. As every ward will require to use the sewer, we recommend that the council raise the money by special tax, to be levied on the property at so much per foot frontage all over the city; this not to include the special tax raised by those already having sewer connections, to be imposed on it as the sewers proposed are only main sewers and as such would not be used by separate individuals.

These resolutions and the report were laid on the table for careful mental digestion.

The officer's quarters at the Military College have sewerage connections with Caring's Creek and the men's have not. Dr. Hutchinson found that steps were being taken to extend the same privilege to the 150 odd other residents of the institution. The Government was written to and attention to the matter is promised.

Dr. Hutchinson submitted a couple of lengthy letters for approval, one to secure the sanitary conditions of buildings, the other to license and regulate plumbers. The latter provides for a board of plumbing examiners, to consist of the city engineer (chairman), the medical health officer, one practical master plumber and one architect or sanitary engineer. A plumbing inspector is to be appointed by the council. Plumbers are to be held responsible for the acts of their employees.

The medical health officer will report on the troublesome Wray and Langarth sewers in South London. The board reported that it was necessary for the council to take action on the matter of a drain asked for by H. E. Neill, et al., Oxford street near Thornton avenue. Water three or four feet deep, and cases of sickness were reported. The residents want the city to supply the material and they will do the rest.

LITTLE ONES MADE HAPPY.
The Children of Mount Hope and the Protestant Orphans' Homes entertained by President Gibson, of the London Hunt.

Through the kindness of Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons, president of the London Hunt, the inmates of the Protestant Orphans' Home and Mount Hope Orphanage enjoyed an outing in the country yesterday. Early in the afternoon they started in seven or eight busses and proceeded via Adelaide street to Geary's Corners, across to the Pool Line and then to Glenmore, the Hunt Club Kennels. The children were respectively in charge of the officials of the Protestant Orphans' Home and the Sisters of St. Joseph. Bishop O'Connor and Rev. Father Baird, of St. John's, accompanied them on the trip. The little ones enjoyed the ride as none but themselves can tell.

Mrs. George C. Gibbons, the Misses Gibbons, Mrs. E. B. Smith, Miss McLintock, Miss Kathleen Hutchinson, the Misses McDonough, Messrs. Geo. C. Gibbons, E. B. Smith, Wm. McDonough, Adam Beck, J. B. Kilgour, P. McKinnon, Fred Harper, Freer, J. B. Vining and others met the party at Glenmore. Here the little folks opened the proceedings by singing a number of patriotic songs. They then were shown Glenmore from one end to the other. The children entered into a series of races with a determination that pleased the older members of the party. A still greater surprise and treat awaited them on the lawn in front of the cottage, where long tables had been abundantly supplied with good things. The return trip was made in the twilight.

Cartwright's Catechism

Interesting Interrogations in Re the Reptile Fund.

And the Evasive Answers of Gerryman John.

Mr. Mills Moves an Amendment to the Redistribution Bill.

D'Alton McCarthy Defies to the Crack of the Party Whip.

[Special to the Advertiser.]

OTTAWA, June 15.—In the House today Sir Richard Cartwright asked the Government the questions he put on the order paper several days ago. There are 21 of them, which embodied copies of all the letters and documents and facsimiles which the Globe published during the past few months revealing the working of the reptile fund in Quebec, including the letters and orders of Sir Adolphe Caron and Sir Hector Langlois addressed to Hon. Thomas McGreevy, making drafts upon the election fund, of which he was the treasurer, and ordering its payment to the several constituencies for which he had been appropriated. Each of the 21 questions was answered separately by the leader of the House, and in every case the answer was the same.

"The members of the Government who have seen the Toronto Globe are aware of the publication referred to."

After the question embodying the reptile fund revelations were all disposed of, the House was asked and were answered as follows:

Sir Richard Cartwright—Whether the Government has observed that these documents, if authentic, prove that a very large fund was created and placed in the hands of Hon. Thomas McGreevy for influencing elections in the constituencies referred to, and that the fund was distributed in accordance with a careful preconcerted arrangement?

Sir John Thompson—The publication of the statements and documents quoted in the proceedings questions referring, as they do, to expenditures alleged to have been made in the year 1887 in the elections for the Parliament, whose term expired in 1891 was evidently made in pursuance of the charges which were preferred in this House by the honorable member for West Ontario, and which were interpreted by that gentleman and two or three other members of the House in opposition to the Government as having been made by the Postmaster-General in diverted subsidies from the purpose of which they were granted by receiving money out of such subsidies and out of moneys raised on the credit of such subsidies and so forth, as stated in the resolution of this House, passed on the 4th of May, 1892. This House on that day, resolved that it was expedient that inquiry should be made as to the truth or falsity of the allegations and charges, and that the evidence relating to the same should be taken by commissioners under the statute which provides for such inquiries being made by commissioners of the Privy Council when taken should be laid before this House. Two eminent judges have been selected to be such commissioners, and their appointment has been approved by lengthy debate in this House, and expressed as to their fitness and impartiality. Ample powers are being conferred on the commissioners, and when their labors are concluded the result of their labors will be laid before the House, and the House will then be in a position to decide whether or not the House should proceed to take any action as to the truth or falsity of the charges.

The Government did not intend to ask the House to interfere with the investigation or to substitute for it a method of investigation which would be less complete and less impartial than the one proposed in the questions which that inquiry will involve, or on facts which are to be proved or disproved before the commissioners.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Whether the Government has observed that if these documents be as they purport to be, accurate productions of the original letters of the several members of the Privy Council named, they establish beyond doubt that the said members of the Privy Council were actively engaged in the distribution of funds throughout the several constituencies therein named to an extent wholly inconsistent with the statement that said funds were required for "legal expenses."

Sir John Thompson—The last answer I gave will answer this question.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Whether the Government are aware that the publication of said documents is calculated to convince the public at large that a very great number of constituencies were attempted to be carried by corrupt means by the use of the said fund?

Sir John Thompson—The publication of the statements and documents quoted in the question was evidently intended to create an impression on the public mind that the said members of the Privy Council had been engaged in the distribution of funds throughout the several constituencies therein named to an extent wholly inconsistent with the statement that said funds were required for "legal expenses."

Sir Richard Cartwright—Whether the Prime Minister or the leader of the House or any other member of the Government have called the attention of his Excellency to the publication of the said letters and documents and have conferred with his Excellency as to the methods of dealing with the said publication?

Sir John Thompson—The Government have had such communication with his Excellency, and have given him such advice as they considered their duty required of them.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Whether the Postmaster-General has made any statement or explanation to his Excellency or to his colleagues or any of them in reference to such of the above letters and vouchers as purport to be signed with his name?

Sir John Thompson—The Postmaster-General having made a statement to this House when the charges were made would prefer not to make any further declaration of his answer in detail until he appears before the commissioners.

the House, and will appear before the commission to meet the charges made against him, and will take such further steps as may then seem proper.

An Opposition member—He will wait to see whether he is innocent or not. (Laughter.)

Sir Richard Cartwright—Whether, in view of the above statements, the Government has made inquiry of any of the several other persons whose names appear as signatories of the said documents, and whether they admit or deny the authenticity of the same?

Sir John Thompson—The Government has not done so, relying upon the inquiry before the commission being made full and complete, with the aid of the information to be furnished and the assistance to be given by the persons making the charges against the Postmaster-General.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Whether the Government, in view of the facts now made public, and especially of the circumstance that those documents, if authentic, prove that upwards of \$12,000 were expended in 24 constituencies with the knowledge and approval of several members of Parliament and of many members of Parliament, intend to cause a committee of this House to be appointed to investigate the said matter, and particularly to ascertain from and by whom the said funds were supplied to the said Hon. Thomas McGreevy?

Sir John Thompson—The Government propose to await the report of the commissioners before deciding what steps may probably be taken with regard to any matter which may appear not to have been comprised within the reference of the commissioners.

Mr. Laurier—Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of order. Do I understand the honorable gentleman to state that these charges which were to be considered by the commissioners will come within the scope of the inquiry by the Royal Commission?

Sir John Thompson—Does the honorable gentleman refer to my last answer?

Mr. Laurier—The series of answers. Sir John Thompson—I will read my first answer again for the satisfaction of the honorable gentleman.

Mr. Laurier—I had understood that these charges were excluded from the charges referred to the Royal Commission. Sir John Thompson—I do not refer to the charges in the question. Any expression of opinion on them would involve an expression of opinion on the others.

A motion made by Sir John Thompson that when the House adjourn to-day it stand adjourned until Friday was carried. The House went into committee on the Gerryman John Bill. Mr. Mills (bothwell) moved an amendment to the second clause. It was an elaborate scheme of redistribution, keeping within county lines and getting as near as possible to the unit in the apportioning of the number of members to counties. This was debated until a late hour.

During the debate Mr. Haggart again upbraided Mr. McCarthy with treason to his party in bringing in his amendment. Mr. McCarthy replied with an explanation of his course, and declared that he was not the slave of his party. He supported the trade and general policy of the Government, but if they did not want him to support them they had only to say so.

Naturalists say that a single swallow will devour 6,000 flies in a day.

ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever prepared, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

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BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

BORN.
MURPHY—On June 10, at
Meredy, G. T. H. station, of

MARRIED.
WILKINS—At 422 King street,
London, Ontario, on June 10, 1916,
by Rev. Chas. Smith, Ed.
Wid. second daughter of J.
military storage department.

DIED.
MURRAY—At 402 King street,
London, Ontario, on June 10, 1916,
at the residence of the late John
residence at 230. Friends and
acquaintances will please accept this
this indication.

ADDS—At Thamesford, on
June 10, 1916, at the residence of
James Adams, 1
funeral from the son's road
street, Monday, June 13, at
at 2 p.m.

TAKE NO CHANCES

but get your DRUGS up

Pink Pills, 35c
Paine's Celery Compound

All other medicines in proportion

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FINE CONFECTIONERY,
LUNCH PARLORS

220 DUNDAS STREET.
TELEPHONE 401.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

MARRIED.
BOE-SHEARER—At the family residence,
116 Richard street, Vancouver, B. C., by Rev.
E. D. McLaren, 25. P. H. Roe to William
Jones, daughter of the late John Shearer, of
Westminster, Cal., and of Vancouver.

WARCUP—At 402 King street,
London, Ontario, on June 10, 1916,
at the residence of the late John
residence at 230. Friends and
acquaintances will please accept this
this indication.

DIED.
MILLER—On Tuesday, June 11, Frances
Miller, mother of Moses Miller, aged 65 years
and 5 months.

Funeral will leave the family residence,
125 Mainland street, on Thursday afternoon
at 2:30. Service at 2 o'clock. Friends and
acquaintances will please accept this
this indication.

ADDS—At Thamesford, on
June 10, 1916, at the residence of
James Adams, 1
funeral from the son's road
street, Monday, June 13, at
at 2 p.m.

TAKE NO CHANCES

but get your DRUGS up

Pink Pills, 35c
Paine's Celery Compound, 65c.

All other medicines in proportion.

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Parasols,

Sunshades

AND Umbrellas

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JUNE 15.

WM. GURD & CO.

185 Dundas St., London, Ont.

TELEPHONE 900.

We have on hand a full line of Bass Rods,
both English and American make, in steel
greenhead, lancewood, etc. Also fine English
Bass Flies, hooks, gut and gimp, etc. All at
bottom prices. Call and examine. ywt

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Spring Suitings & Trouserings

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Southcott's

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J. PRUTH JEFFERS,

—AGENT FOR—

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and Lancashire, Atlas, National

and Quebec Fire Companies.

Office, Allion Buildings, Telephone, 735.

Grand Hotel, No. 442 Richmond street.

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LIQUORS.

169 KING STREET.

W. HOINER is now in the active busi-
ness and devoting his whole time to
the same. In stock:

Five old Port,
Five old Sherries,
200 dozen Labatt's Ale,
200 dozen Carling's Ale,
100 dozen Bass Ale,
100 dozen Alsop's Ale.

All orders left at 169 King Street will be de-
livered to any part of the city promptly.

W. HOINER

Wine Merchant.

RENFREW RATTLED.

Tuesday's Tornado Levelled Residences
and Outhouses by the Score.

RENFREW, Ont., June 15.—The storm yester-
day demolished the residence and outbuild-
ings of Robert Johnson in the Scotch bush,
Grattan township, and levelled the farm
buildings of David Little, Grattan, and of
Peter D. Campbell, John McGuire, Con.
Lynch, one belonging to Mr. Morley and
two or three others. The school at Grattan,
of Adamstown township, it wrecked the
roof and windows of the Renfrew
High School, injuring one of the
teachers, and cutting a path through a section
of the township of Horton, leveling
six buildings, including two houses belong-
ing to Frank Burton; tore the roofs off the
Horton town hall and Orange hall; carried
the log residence of Louis Aubrey bodily
some hundreds of feet, and destroyed all
the outbuildings of A. H. Johnson, at
Bonnetter Point. The school at the Point
was also badly damaged, but no serious
injury was done to the pupils. Mr. Burton's
family took refuge in the cellar just in the
nick of time. Mrs. Aubrey was badly hurt.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Best in the World.

The oil of the Norwegian Cod Liver is
nature's grand restorative, and is only found
in its entirety and purity in Miller's Emul-
sion. It is the most palatable and whole-
some preparation of Cod Liver Oil in the
world, and is now being taken by invalids,
particularly those afflicted with consump-
tion, with the most astonishing success. It
is the greatest blood and flesh maker in ex-
istence, and is a life saver to consumptives.
In big bottles, 50 cents and \$1, at London
drug stores.

Bitter oranges arrived at R. MONROE'S.

Teeth without plates: gold and porcelain
crowns, established fifteen years. J. B.
COOK, L.D.S.

Umbrellas promptly repaired. Have you
tried our Silver Soap, the servants' friend,
used the same as ordinary soap, for clean-
ing all kinds of silverware, etc.? Price,
10 cents a cake. Electric bells fitted and
repaired. Jves, 2055 Dundas street.

Have you tried it? If not buy a tin of
Blundell & Spence English Enamel Paint
for 40c, large tin, and then you will have
the satisfaction of having the best and
cheapest in the market. Japanese Gold
Paint, also Silver and Bronze, 25 cents.
"Gem" Gold Paint, 15 cents. E. N. HUNT,
120 Dundas street.

TELEPHONE 200.

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THE EARLY MORNING EDITION OF

the London Advertiser—without
exception the only Early Morn-
ing Paper in the Province, out of
Toronto—is bright, clean and
readable, gives all the Latest
Foreign News, Midnight Tele-
grams, etc. For sale on the
streets and at news stands. Ask
for it on the trains. If any of
our friends find difficulty in get-
ting the paper anywhere, let
them at once write us.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers:
207.....Business Office.
214.....Editorial Rooms.
215.....Job Department.

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—Mr. Richard Tooley, M.P.P., of Har-
riettville, was thrown from his carriage
near White's bridge while on his way home
from London the other day and had three
ribs fractured.

—The Young Liberals practiced in the
Odeon's Block last evening for the
Chatham performance, June 23. The re-
hearsal was a splendid one. Return
tickets on that date only \$1. All are in-
vited.

—The street railway superintendent has
placed a car over the Victoria bridge, to
which passengers for the southern terminus
are now transferred. It is hoped to have
the connection at the breakwater com-
pleted some time to-morrow.

—Park Street Methodist Church, Chat-
ham, it is announced, has the largest
membership of any church in the denom-
ination in the London Conference. Its
membership is over 600, and it has
Sunday school with nearly 900 attend-
ants.

—Lieutenant Carpenter has been trans-
ferred from the Infantry School at Freder-
icton, N. B., to the Royal Military College
in this city. He arrived yesterday. Lieut-
enant Macdonald, late of the staff here,
has gone to Fredericton. Lieutenant Car-
penter comes highly recommended as an
officer and a gentleman, and will prove an
acquisition to social circles.

—The funeral of the late H. H. Judd
was held yesterday afternoon from the
family residence, South London. The at-
tendance was large. St. George's Society
being well represented. Messrs. Skinner,
Barron, Book, Stringer, (Chief) Roe and
Young were the pall-bearers. The re-
mains were interred in Mount Pleasant
Cemetery.

—Fences are becoming a thing of the
past in this city. They are being removed
from some place every day, and each one
that disappears leaves the city still more
beautiful. If London leads in no other
way, it certainly leads first as a handsome
city. A gentleman visiting here from
Tennessee recently said it was the prettiest
place he had ever seen, and he has traveled
far and wide. Such comments are frequent.

—That John Hammond, the advance
man of "The South Before the War" com-
pany, who was struck on the head with a
fence some weeks ago in a row with
some who hailed from London, Ont., was a
poorly injured man is evidenced
by the fact that he still lies at Grattan
Hospital unable to receive friends. He
talks very little and is unable to tell how
he came to be so unmercifully beaten. The
hospital authorities say it will be a good
long time before Hammond is himself again.
—(Detroit News.)

—The village of Denfield was the scene
of a wedding yesterday, the contracting
parties being Philip R. Marsh, son of Mrs.
Ruth Marsh, to the Misses, daughter of Michael
Layng, Siddleview. The bride was sup-
ported by Miss Evelyn Babcock, daughter
of Harvey Washington Babcock, of Lon-
don, and the groom by Thomas A. Rosser,
son of Matthew T. Rosser, of Denfield. The
bride was attired in pale blue, trim-
med with lace, and looked charming.
The ceremony was performed by Rev. P.
R. Carey, after which a wedding breakfast
was served. The happy couple left on
the evening train for the north, with
the best wishes of the entire village.

Warcup-Wilkinson.

A pleasant event yesterday was the mar-
riage of Mr. C. E. Warcup, of this city, to
Miss Lizzie Wilkinson, of London, leveling
ship. Rev. Canon Smith, of Christ Church,
performing the ceremony. The bride was
assisted by her sister, Miss Minnie Wilkin-
son, and the groom by Mr. E. L. Green, of
this city. A splendid wedding breakfast
was served and a merry time spent at the
residence of the bride's father prior to the
departure of the young couple to Montreal
with the east. Guests were present from
Michigan and the surrounding country.
Many costly, useful and handsome presents
testified to the high esteem in which Mr.
and Mrs. Warcup are held.

Berechters Deeds.

Miss Harvey, of Toronto, is visiting
relatives here.—Rev. Alfred Fowler, B.A.,
has returned from Chatham and Detroit,
where he has been preaching and prospect-
ing. He having left the Methodist Church,
will seek a position in some other denomina-
tion.—Rev. W. A. Cook is attending the
General Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church in Montreal.—Rev. J. E. Moore,
who is now closing a very successful pas-
torate on the Dunbar circuit, Methodist
Church, will preach his farewell sermon on
Sunday evening next.—T. Dicker, harness
maker, is replacing in an addition to his
family.—Widow McEwen, South Dor-
chester, died on Monday last after a long
and painful illness. She was buried
on Wednesday at the Dorchester
cemetery.—A very large crowd attended
the anniversary of the O. F. E. at Putnam
last Sunday, when Rev. Bro. J. E. Moore
preached a very appropriate sermon from
1 Peter, ii, 17: "Honor all men, love the
brotherhood, keep God, honor the king."
He stated in his discourse that there are
36,118 members of the I. O. E., and a
reserve fund in the bank of \$435,000. The
order is growing rapidly. Hundreds of
people could not get in the church, and had
to sit in their carriages or go home again.

His Typewriter Wrote It.

Belle—When did you first suspect his
innocency?
Blanche—When I received his first letter.
Belle—Why was it cold?
Blanche—No; it was typewritten.

It is equally dangerous to give a sword
to a madman, and power to a depraved
man.

Nothing impure or injurious contam-
inates the popular antidote to pain, throat
and lung remedy and general corrector,
Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used
without the slightest apprehension of any
other than salutary consequences. Coughs,
rheumatism, neuralgia, traumas, cuts and
sores succumb to its action.

Did it ever occur to you to take Hood's Sars-
aparilla, the best spring medicine. Try a
bottle this season. It will do you good.

HELLMUTH'S PUPILS.

The Fair Graduates Receive
Their Awards.
The Honor List—A Successful Occasion
—The Art Display.

Perhaps the happiest event of the year
at Hellmuth College is "Commencement
Day," which marks the climax of the
annual closing exercises. That occasion
yesterday was a great success. There was
a very large gathering of citizens, relatives
of students from a distance and graduates
and ex-students of former years. On the plat-
form were the Bishop of Huron, I. F. Hell-
muth (president), Principal and Mrs.
English and the professors and lady mem-
bers of the faculty.

The following programme was most suc-
cessfully rendered:

Piano Solo—(a) Bourée in G minor, J. S. Bach
(b) Valse in G flat, Chopin
Miss Agnes Burwell.

Latin Recitation—Lacoon.....Virgil
Song—The Linden Tree.....Jensen
Miss Lotta Childs.

Piano Solo—(a) Etude.....Rheinberger
(b) Humoresque.....Grieg
Miss Margaret Ellstrom.

Italian Recitation—La Mite Prigioni.....Silvio Pellico
Miss Lotta Childs.