



MUNYON'S VICTORIES

Over Many of the Worst Forms of Disease Have Convinced the Most Skeptical and Prejudiced Minds of the Superiority of

HIS TREATMENT

Over All Others—Thousands of People Have Been Cured by Munyon's Remedies—Rheumatism, Kidney Disease and Dyspepsia Disappear as by Magic Before These Powerful Little Pellets

Cured Through Correspondence

Mr. A. R. Doran, Beaverton, Ont., Canada, says: "I was suffering from ulceration of the stomach, with all the dyspeptic symptoms accompanying that ailment, and was unable to get relief. I applied by mail to Munyon's Toronto office for advice, commenced taking the medicines prescribed, and it only required the use of half of them to cure me. Every symptom of the disease has now disappeared, and I am as well as medicine can make me. I thank you for what you have done for me."

Treatment By Mail.
Write Prof. Munyon for advice, which is ABSOLUTELY FREE. The most obstinate cases successfully treated in strictest confidence. "Guide to Health" free.

Munyon's Remedies (57 in all), a separate cure for each disease. Sold in every drug store in Canada, mostly for a trial.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC

Beware of imitators who are copying our advertisements, appropriating our methods, and following the plan adopted by us when we introduced our can easily distinguish between the original and the imitation. Prof. Munyon, founder of the Homeopathic School of Homeopathy, does not desire that the public should be imposed upon.

Munyon's Homeopathic Home Remedy COMPANY,
11 and 13 Albert Street, Toronto.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Hon. A. S. Hardy has written that he is very much improved in health, and will be home towards the end of the week.

John Chambers, aged 65 years, a boarder at 37 Albion street, Toronto, was found unconscious in bed Tuesday. He is in a critical condition, suffering from an overdose of opium.

James Yates died at his son's residence in Preston on Sunday, in his 77th year. He was the oldest Oddfellow in Canada, and was a member of the Baltimore Unity Lodge, which he joined 45 years ago.

The ball at Government House on the evening of May 3 has been postponed until Tuesday evening, May 10. The governor-general and Countess of Aberdeen have been in Toronto for the military tournament.

The Dominion Government gave permission to the United States revenue cutter Greaham, which is now being cut in two in Lake Ontario, to let it pass through the St. Lawrence Canal early in April last, before there was any word of war between the United States and Spain.

When the Wellington bridge over the canal at Montreal was partially opened Monday night, four men fell through the apertures into the water. They were all rescued but one of them, Mr. Lewis, who died from the effects of the shock.

Richard Timming, who has been a resident of Toronto all his life, died on Tuesday of heart dropsy. He was 70 years of age, and was well known as the proprietor of Timming's wharf. He was a member of the city council for seven years.

Two of the large Ottawa Valley lumber mills have commenced cutting operations, and will continue until the frost freezes the logs next November. The starting of work again will give their customary summer employment to about a thousand hands.

FEMALE WEAKNESS CURED.

Mrs. Saunders Made Well and Strong by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Brantford, April 25.—The wives and mothers of Ontario are the most ardent disciples of Dodd's way of curing Disease of Women—i.e., by using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

This is natural, for no medicine on earth, no agency known to man has saved women more from the clutches of Dodd's Kidney Pills than have been saved.

Mrs. F. Saunders, of Brantford, tells her suffering sisters what Dodd's Kidney Pills did for her: "I have been a martyr to Female Weakness for the past year and suffered terribly. Dodd's Kidney Pills made me strong and well and healthy, though several other remedies I used did me no good whatever. So the record grows. Cures made every day. Failures—never."

The mean summer temperature of New York city is about 74 degrees, and that of Liverpool about 50 degrees.

Tears and Cheers!

(Continued from Page 1)

ing his willingness to act as chaplain. Last week he received a commission. No particular regiment is specified. "If ever there was a righteous war, it is the present one," said Mr. Wood. "It is being waged for humanity. All this talk about the United States, Portugal here the war for the almighty dollar is sheer nonsense."

Mr. Wood says he will not give up back when the war is over. ANOTHER STEAMER DETAINED. Kingston, Ireland, April 27.—The former mail steamer Ireland, which has been playing between this port and Holyhead, Liverpool and which is supposed to have been purchased by the United States, when the coast guard boarded her and notified her commander that she could not sail, owing to the neutrality measures of the government.

THE SHENANDOAH SAFE. Queenstown, April 27.—The American ship Shenandoah, said to have been captured by the Spaniards, was spoken on April 4, southwest of the Azore Islands.

"Seeing Things." SPANISH WAR VESSELS "SIGHTED" AT MANY POINTS.

Washington, April 27.—The naval officials here have noted with some disquietude that the Spanish fleet at Cape Verde, before leaving, made heavy purchases of supplies, such as medicine and miscellaneous goods, and it is suspected that the purchases were shadow a long cruise.

A suggestion made that the Spanish fleet may make directly for the Philippines by way of the Cape of Good Hope, to attack Commodore Dewey's Asiatic squadron, which it would far exceed in strength.

St. Johns, Nfld., April 27.—It was reported here last night, though the rumor lacks confirmation, that a Spanish warship had been sighted off Bay St. Johns, twenty miles south of St. Johns. She is believed to be an American fishing vessel on the Grand Banks.

Portland, Maine, April 27.—An East-port dispatch says that the Canadian fishing smack Carver reports having sighted a Spanish war vessel a few miles out to sea.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 27.—A battle is expected to occur shortly off Havana, as a Spanish fleet is rapidly approaching the American ships.

New York, April 27.—A dispatch to the World from Colon, Panama, says: "The Spanish fleet is reported off Carthagena."

Southampton, April 27.—Two Spanish torpedo boats and a large armed ship have been sighted cruising at the entrance of the channel.

Southampton, April 27.—A Guernsey pilot reports having sighted two Spanish torpedo boats northeast of the Caskets.

London, April 27.—It is believed here that the United States will gain little by operations at the Philippines. Even if the fleet secured Manila, the effect would only be to lock up the squadron, which could be more usefully employed elsewhere.

New York, April 27.—A Journal extra says the United States fleet is reported 100 miles off the Philippine Islands in line of battle. An engagement with the Spanish fleet is hourly expected. This seems highly improbable, in view of the distance from Hong Kong to Manila.

According to a special dispatch from Peking, it is pointed out there that Spain cannot send warships to Manila by way of the Suez Canal, because the coaling stations at Aden, Colombo and Singapore are in British hands. If her ships could at Aden, then both Colombo and Singapore will be closed to them.

MESSAGE FROM BLANCO. Madrid, April 27.—Gen. Blanco cables that the situation is unchanged. His dispatch says: "This (Tuesday) evening a division of five American vessels approached Marianao. The Spanish gunboat Nigros opposed the three destroyers, which tried to enter the port of Cardenas, and compelled them to retreat. I believe the Americans will not dare to disembark in Cuba."

MANILIANS EXCITED. New York, April 27.—A dispatch to the Herald from Hong Kong says: O. F. Williams, the American consul at Manila, who arrived here on the steamer Esmeralda, says that he was delighted to escape from the islands, and immediately joined the American squadron and the insurgents.

About 25,000 native insurgents are camped outside Manila, ready to rush upon the Spaniards as soon as the American fleet appears. All Americans except one are now out of Manila, having taken refuge aboard English merchant ships. All American ships except the Great Admiral, have also got away.

ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE. Berlin, April 27.—The New York correspondent of the Cologne Gazette cables his paper that he learns from an especially trustworthy source, that agreements already exist between the United States and Great Britain, which, if the present British cabinet continues in office, must lead, in the further course of events, to an alliance.

THE SPANISH FLEETS. Madrid, April 27.—The minister of marine is in receipt of a cipher dispatch from Admiral Montojo, commanding the fleet at Manila, announcing that he has about to sail with his squadron to take up a position where he would await the coming of the American fleet supposed to be moving against Manila.

New York, April 27.—A dispatch to the World from St. Vincent says: The departure of the Spanish fleet has been still here. It is rumored that part of the squadron will sail for the Canaries, the fleet is busy buying up all the provisions on shore and from steamers calling in here.

Effect on Prices. PRICES OF WHEAT AND BREAD ADVANCE.

London, April 27.—There is much speculation throughout England and on the continent as to the effect of war on the prices of wheat and bread. Mr. Mc-

ported to the cabinet that there was no need for anxiety. He said that in addition to the existing stocks, large quantities of grain and flour were en route for France, to say nothing of the abundant harvest in Algeria and Tunis.

At Rome the price of bread shows a further advance, the cheapest quality now selling at fourpence.

At the enhanced rates for bread, the situation is becoming more serious. It now affects many of the better prices. The Leeds corn millers' association has further advanced the price of flour, making a rise of 5 shillings for the week.

Other markets show the following increases: Ashford, 2 shillings; Bristol, 2 shillings; Liverpool, 8d to 9d per cental; and Dublin 7 shillings 3 shillings to 6 shillings per quarter.

London, April 27.—The market for American securities opened generally firm. Spanish fours opened at 34½, an advance of ½.

Paris, April 27.—Spanish fours opened at 24 3/8; yesterday's closing price was 24 5/16.

In Spain.

PRESS AND PUBLIC BECOME IMPATIENT.

Madrid, Monday, via Frontier Tuesday, April 26.—The Spanish press and public are getting angry and impatient because so many days pass without hostilities beginning. They are ridiculing the slowness and procrastination of the American Government and commanders, which they take to be proof that the United States are indulging in big talk and threats without being really prepared on land or sea for war.

They are also convinced they can make last very much longer than President McKinley and his council. The Spanish generals say they have not much fear of the Americans landing in Cuba at the opening of the yellow fever season, if their fleets only manage to keep some part of the coast clear for the arrival of supplies and ammunition. They also argue that it is possible to run the blockade with fast merchant steamers if the enterprise is properly planned.

The spirit of the troops and volunteers in Cuba, which Marshal Blanco is quite different when it comes to the point of resisting a foreign invasion.

SPAIN HEARS FROM MANILLA. London, April 27.—According to a dispatch received here today from Manila, the Spanish minister of marine, Admiral Bermejo, received a dispatch from the Spanish admiral in command at Manila, Admiral Montojo, announcing that after taking the necessary steps to organize the naval force to sail with his squadron to take up a position and await the coming of the United States fleet, the Spanish minister of marine, the special dispatch continues, forthwith communicated with Premier Sagasta, who, as minister for war, Gen. Correo, and the three ministers held a conference.

Shortly afterwards another dispatch arrived from the capital-general of the Philippine Islands, stating that the military measures he is taking to support the action of the Spanish squadron, and to defend Manila, Cavite and other places against any American attempt to land in combination with the insurgents. The news was reached the clubs and the newspapers and created an immense sensation.

IN A FLURRY. Madrid, April 27.—The rumor which reached here that the United States commerce destroyers Minnesota and West, and the Spanish cruiser Columbia were bound for these waters, state dispatches from this city. Prior to the receipt of the dispatch, it was stated that 200 Americans and 250 Cubans were landed at Guannaboca under the command of the insurgent leader Lacrot. It is added that a contingent of Spanish troops have been sent to attack them.

ANOTHER PRIZE. Key West, April 27.—2:20 a.m.—The United States cruiser Detroit, Commander J. H. Dayton, brought in another prize this morning—a small Spanish merchantman.

The prize brought in by the Detroit is the Albolwar. She was captured by the United States monitor Terror, off Cardenas, last night. She surrendered forthwith.

With the Blockaders. A SPANISH OFFICER AND HIS ORDEAL LET GO ON PAROLE.

On board the Flagship New York, off Havana, April 26—5 p.m.—Via Key West, April 26, 1:15 a.m.—Since noon no strange sails have been sighted. The afternoon has been without incident. Lieut. Delphino, of the Spanish infant, and an orderly, who were captured by the gunboat Wilmington, on board a small schooner bound for Matanzas, were put ashore at Santa Cruz, 24 miles from Havana, by the United States scout boat Albatross.

The lieutenant was on furlough, and was going to see his wife and infant child. The latter was born last Friday, and the father had not seen his child. Under the circumstances Rear Admiral Sampson decided to let the Spanish officer and his orderly go on parole. The Algonquin, command-truce, steamed into Santa Cruz inlet. The small craft was closely watched through many glasses on upon the Spanish New York, which was lying only a few miles off. A few persons were seen to gather near the small fortifications of Santa Cruz as the Algonquin approached. The latter performed her mission safely, and apparently without incident. She then returned to Key West.

The capture of the Spanish steamer Panama, with her cargo by the Mangrove is the best prize expected in these waters for many a day. When the achievement became known on the New York, loud cheers broke from the crowded decks. The Mangrove, which was going to Key West for coal, ran right into the Spanish, which endeavored to get away. The Indiana was signalled by the flagship and joined in the chase, but apparently the chief officers of the New York over the capture, for a violent outbreak has been kept during the past few days; and tonight some feared that the Panama might have slipped into Havana. Her value is great, quite apart from the intrinsic worth of the hull and cargo.

News from Havana reached the squadron last night. The Panama was captured by the Mangrove, which she carried gotten into Havana. The Lucania is commanded by Capt. Tucker. She hails from London and was bound from Havana for Bermuda and Philadelphia. She has about 200 Cubans, men, women and children on board, besides a cargo of horses and sugar. She is the first boat known to have left Havana since Monday. When the blockade was commenced, she was coming out from Elmore about 5 p.m., and was about six miles from land before the New York started on her trail.

Capt. Tucker gave satisfactory proofs of the Lucania's identity. He said that the people in Havana did not know that war was going on, which is what the Spanish minister of marine, Mr. Colón, has said. The English consul, Mr. Colón, has said nothing to him, so Capt. Tucker alleges, asked what explanation was given in Havana of the appearance of American ships outside El Morro. Capt. Tucker said he had not heard of any one talking on the subject. There were no evidences, he said, of starvation in the city of Havana, and even among the ships outside El Morro. Capt. Tucker said he had not heard of any one talking on the subject. There were no evidences, he said, of starvation in the city of Havana, and even among the ships outside El Morro. Capt. Tucker said he had not heard of any one talking on the subject. There were no evidences, he said, of starvation in the city of Havana, and even among the ships outside El Morro.

About 200 Spanish cavalry were seen on the beach about 15 miles from El Morro this afternoon. The flagship was lying at no great distance from this place, and they were within easy range, but no shots were fired. It is believed the Spanish ministry is establishing a patrol to prevent a repetition of such incidents as the Porter landing last night.

The news from Matanzas, Cardenas, and Mariel indicates that the blockade points. The insurgent government, which went to conflict with the Spanish government, has not returned, and even a government circle here it is admitted, bring about a settlement of the war. The recent explosion of the Albatross, the correspondent of Mr. Ackers, the correspondent of the New York, has caused more than enough of the material. The general admitted that the government is doing everything possible to the foreigners who remain here.

LOOKING FOR A LONG STRUGGLE. Madrid, April 27.—A.m.—The general opinion of the evening papers here is that the war will be a long one. At senior Silveira, leader of the dissension, observed, advantages of the war in Cuba, but will fight to the last on the question of maintaining the flag, preferring to maintain the flag, rather than surrender. The result of defeat, he says, will only mean a loss of what is already gone, since Europe would not allow an army of occupation in Spain pending the payment of indemnity. The country comes clearer that America has blundered into a war that will be disastrous to her, whatever the outcome. The fault lies with the American Government, which is unable to defend the bounds of reason for Cuba. America is justified on that point, but not beyond it.

The opinion among Spaniards is that America has coveted Cuba from the first. A better balance, a opinion, held by a few is that she wishes to secure a place of her own in Cuba, owing to mutual commercial interests, but that, this obtained, the American Government could not withhold the "jingo" sentiment, and the powers are compelled to prolong it until European interests are involved, and the powers are compelled to prolong it until European interests are involved, and the powers are compelled to prolong it until European interests are involved.

A RUSSIAN VIEW. Odessa, April 27.—The Russian press thinks that if the United States fails to gain a naval victory in Spanish waters, the United States will insist upon the latter's capitulation, in order to prevent loss of commerce. Enormous quantities of grain have been sold to Spain.

SPANIARDS CAPTURE A COAL-LADEN VESSEL. Madrid, April 27.—An official dispatch from Manila, says the governor of Iloilo, Philippine Islands, announces that the Spanish gunboat El Estero has arrived there, having captured the American bark Saranac, Capt. E. B. 28, for Iloilo. The Saranac had 1,640 tons of coal on board.

SPAIN'S WARSHIPS ON THE MOVE. Dover, England, April 27.—A torpedo boat destroyer, flying the Spanish colors, passed here this morning, steaming westward.

Madrid, April 27.—An official dispatch from Manila announces that the Spanish fleet has sailed to take up its position to meet the United States squadron. The latter had not been sighted when the cable message was sent, and the American warships were expected at any moment.

London, April 27.—It is reported from Madrid that the Spanish bombardment of the American coast cities is expected at the Spanish capital before long.

WAR NOTES. The war enthusiasm at Porto Rico is increasing, says a Madrid dispatch. A special force of Washington says: The first accident to befall the big fleet operating in the Cuban blockade has happened to the machinery of the torpedo boat Cushing, which has been so badly injured that she will not be of service again for a month or six weeks.

At the French cabinet council on Tuesday, the minister of foreign affairs, M. Hanotaux, informed his colleagues that the Spanish fleet was expected to sail for the Philippines.

Don't Grip or Sicken. Nothing of the old fashioned, gripping or sickening, which belonged to old fashioned purgatives, do Laxa-Liver Pills. They remove all waste and poisonous materials from the system in an easy and natural manner. Mrs. Joseph Woodworth, Ohio, N. S., says: "I have used Laxa-Liver Pills for Sick Headache, and find they do me more good than any other medicine. They cause no pain or griping and leave no ill effects."

If you are troubled with Constipation, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bloating, Coated Tongue or Liver Torpor. Send 5c. for sample to T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

Woman's Wish

for dishes that can be thrown away after every meal, to avoid the tiresome task of dish-washing, cannot be granted. Would she have the next best thing? Let her wash the dishes—so easily it's almost a pleasure—with

GOLD DUST

Washing Powder.

It cuts the grease, and a good rinsing will leave the dishes delightfully clean.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Montreal, Chicago, St. Louis, New York.

SNAPS IN STORMERS

For Cash Buyers.

Model 1897, ladies', with Dunlop Tires \$35.00

Model 1898, highest grade - - - \$45.00

LONDON HARDWARE COMPANY

London, Ontario.

League of the neutrality instructions issued, and the committee approved of a proclamation of neutrality, which is identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the Russo-Turkish war.

The Italian Red Cross Society has offered its services to the Red Cross societies of the United States and Spain.

President McKinley's proclamation declares that the right of search will be exercised with strict regard for the rights of neutrals and that no interference will be interfered with only on the ground of suspicion.

The London Admiralty has been ordered to await definite instructions before attacking Manila.

Prince Henry of Prussia is quite openly expressing Germany's sympathy with Spain.

The Spanish Minister at Shanghai, Senor Coloma, is endeavoring to persuade China to declare her neutrality in view of the fact that the Americans are using Mrs. Bay as a base of operations.

A dispatch from St. Thomas, Dutch West Indies, says: The Spanish steamer, Alfonso XII., which stopped at this port on April 24 to find out the condition of affairs before leaving for Havana and Porto Rico, arrived safely at San Juan, Porto Rico, and left her troops at San Juan, and then sailed for Cadiz.

MIDDLESEX.

The funeral of the late Miss Lizzie Schoenbaum, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Schoenbaum, took place from the family residence, Wellington road, Westminster, on Wednesday morning, April 23, to St. Johns cemetery, London, at 11 a.m.

The cortege was a very large one, despite the unfavorable weather, upwards of 80 carriages leaving the house. The services were conducted at the house by Rev. E. H. Savers, and the Christian Rev. deacon choir, of which deceased was a member, sang at the request of the hymn, "We'll Never Say Good-bye to Him Again," given by the North Westminster C. E. Society, of which the deceased was an active member. "Westminster" was an active member. "Westminster" was an active member. "Westminster" was an active member.

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TWO MURDERERS HANGED. Riddgeway, Pa., April 27.—Fred Rocks and Patrick Banya were hanged in the Elk county jail yesterday. Rocks well murdered Lewis Haines on Dec. 21, 1896, and Banya murdered Fannie Augusta on July 25, 1897. Both confessed to their spiritual advisers.

A Full Ton of coal goes with every order given. It is clean, burns to an ash and cannot be excelled. We also supply wood in any quantity.

Campbell & Chantler, 178, St. Street, Branch, 12 John street, West London, Tele. phone 347.

All Stuffed Up.

Choked up with a bad cold—find it hard to breathe—feeling of weight or oppression in the chest. You want prompt relief. Send for a bottle of

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Your dealer keeps it. You'll find the first few doses doing you good—make you breathe easy—relieve the terrible sense of suffocation. Nothing equal to

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for all kinds of coughs, colds, lung and bronchial troubles of children or adults.

25c. a bottle or five for \$1.00.

D & A CORSETS

They are fashioned on living models, not on statues or theories, and the result is they fit with Ease and Comfort.

THEY WEAR WELL LAST WELL AND SELL AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEWPORT and ARLINGTON BICYCLES

Cooper & Co., 888 Richmond Street, Opposite City Hall.

Repairing, Enameling, Vulcanizing, Etc.

Between \$200 and \$300 GONE.

STILL HIS CATARRH REMAINED.

A 25 CENT BOX OF DR. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE DOES EFFECTIVE WORK.

Catarrh sufferers and those afflicted with Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, Coughing and Spitting, Foul Breath, Loss of Taste and Smell and the many disagreeable and disastrous consequences attendant upon these, should lose no time in procuring Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure.

Mr. J. W. Jennison, Gifford, Ont., writes as follows: "I am between two and three hundred dollars, tried all kinds of treatments, but got no benefit. One box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure did me more good than all other remedies. In fact I consider myself cured, and with a 25 cent box at that."

Sold by all Dealers. Complete with Blower at 25 cents.

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)
FOUNDER AND
MANAGER, John Cameron
London, Wednesday, April 27, 1898.

Sir Mackenzie Romances.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, to use a common saying, "feels his oats," as leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Senate, he evidently regards himself as master of the situation, and holds that the time has come when an important change must be made in the practice of the constitution. Heretofore the advisers of the Crown have conducted the affairs of administration, and they have claimed the right, and they had it invariably conceded to them, to amend the law in so far as it was necessary to secure efficient administration. Even the House of Lords has not run contrary to this proposition. But Sir Mackenzie Bowell has evidently come to the conclusion that he can make the Senate such a force in the state that it will bring into notice the leader of the majority of that distinguished body.

The proposition with which Sir Mackenzie sets out is that as long as a Liberal Administration is in office it is a right and patriotic thing to be against the Government, and that they are fairly judged and properly condemned whenever they propose any measure which will bring honor to themselves, and even though it should bring prosperity to the country.

Sir Mackenzie, in addressing the St. George's Society of Ottawa, undertook to give an exposition of the services of the House of Lords. The leader of the Conservatives in the Senate, though may be a fairly strong man, is not strong in the line of constitutional history. If correctly reported in the Ottawa Citizen, he affirmed without fear of contradiction that he possesses just as good men in the Dominion Senate as can be found in any similar body in the world. As we know few men in other bodies of a like kind, we cannot deny this affirmation. But we regret that the leader of the Opposition in the Senate did not state more fully the source of his information. He has been in the United Kingdom, in the United States, and in the Australian colonies, and he may have instituted a comparison between the prominent men in the second chamber in each of these countries with himself. But we are not informed whether it was by a comparison of this sort that he reached his conclusion.

We unhesitatingly dissent from Sir Mackenzie Bowell in regarding the Senate as a body in which hasty legislation is checked. We are rather inclined to think that it is a body which is itself distinguished for hasty legislation, and where Liberal legislation, which is not always hasty in its inception or in its being worked out, when it is hasty, may be destroyed.

Sir Mackenzie made the astonishing announcement that it had sometimes pleased the House of Lords to reverse the proposed reform legislation of the House of Commons, and that when it was done, and the House of Commons was sent to the country, the House of Commons majority was invariably defeated. It will puzzle Sir Mackenzie to verify this declaration. The House of Commons went to the country upon the Reform Bill of 1832, and they were not "invariably defeated." They returned with a large majority—a majority that lasted through at least two Parliaments. It is very certain that if opportunity had been given the House of Lords to reject the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, they would have destroyed that measure. The House of Commons was contented to carry a resolution declaring for the reform. An appeal was made to the country on that resolution, and though opposed by the House of Lords the proposal was overwhelmingly sustained. The House of Lords was equally opposed to the repeal of the Corn Laws, but the upper chamber was not sustained on that question. The Lords were also opposed to the repeal of the paper duties, when that reform was brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, but the House of Commons triumphed. The abolition of the purchase of commissions in the army was opposed by the House of Lords, but the nation was with the House of Commons. In fact, the proposition laid down by Sir Mackenzie Bowell has been contradicted on almost every occasion upon which an issue has arisen between the Government and the House of Lords.

The House of Lords rejected by a very large majority Mr. Gladstone's bill for the establishment of local self-government in Ireland; but when that great Liberal leader appealed to the country upon this question the majority of the people were with him. The only ground upon which the House of Lords undertook to justify their departure from the view that the decision of the people should be accepted as conclusive was that the majority in England itself was adverse to the concession of Home Rule to Ireland.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell will find that this country is not with the Senate in its attitude towards the project of the Government for providing an all-Canadian route to the Yukon. The Government proposed a measure by which the necessary railway would have been constructed out of the resources of the Yukon territory—the country which was to be developed by the building of that road and the attendant facilities.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell can reflect on this: that chiefly through the appeal to party prejudice a measure has been defeated which would have helped the purchasing power of this country during

the current year by at least twenty millions of dollars. By the defeat of this proposal, too, Sir Mackenzie and his friends jeopardize the existence of the Yukon country as a part of Canada. They have practically handed over the trade of the Yukon, a British possession, to the border cities of the neighboring republic.

We do not think this is a success of which any Canadian ought to be proud. The first duty of a Canadian statesman, and especially of one who was for a long series of years a Minister of the Crown, is to be loyal to his own country, and to subordinate his party fealty to the interests of that country to which he owes all that he is or can hereafter become or that can do him honor as a public man.

Nickel Deposits in Ontario and Their Proposed Exclusive Developments.

The bill to incorporate the Nickel Steel Company of Canada, introduced by Mr. Wood, M. P. for Hamilton, has passed the House of Commons, and will likely become law. The company, which is composed chiefly of Canadian minded men, proposes to go extensively into the mining, smelting and refining of nickel ore in the Province of Ontario.

Three companies have already been incorporated in Canada. They have all been controlled by foreign capitalists, and only one of the three is at present operating its property. This organization, known as the Canadian Copper Company, has its mines at Sudbury. There the nickel ore is found in plenty. First it is roasted to take the sulphur out of it. Then it is smelted to remove stone and other foreign matter, and the product, known as matte, is broken up and shipped in barrels to New Jersey, where the refining process is undertaken, and a valuable article of commerce is made ready for the market.

The Province of Ontario and the French penal island of New Caledonia are believed to contain the only known deposits of nickel in the world, hence this Province has a very valuable asset in its mines at Sudbury. When the Canada Copper Company got its charter, it was understood that it would manufacture the yield in Canada, but it has not done so, and the United States tariff manipulators were induced to so arrange the McKinley tariff that there would be a stiff duty on refined nickel, while matte, the semi-raw material, is admitted free. As the United States is, so far, the principal market for our nickel, the object of this discrimination, conceived in the interest of New Jersey manufacturers, is easily seen.

What is desired, and what the Nickel Steel Company of Canada promises under certain conditions to carry out, is the energetic and continuous mining of nickel, and its complete manufacture for the markets of the world within the limits of the Dominion. This company asserts that in a fair field they could successfully compete, fulfilling these conditions, with a company doing business in New Jersey. But with such a discrimination against Canadian industry, as is contained in the nickel clauses in the United States tariff, Canadians are simply barred out of the United States market.

The Government of Canada has taken the power to impose an export duty on nickel, and it is held by many that such a recourse, though not in accord with strict economic principles, would under all the circumstances be warranted. If, as is stated, Canada and France contain the only nickel deposits in the world, and the United States would be compelled to buy our refined nickel, or pay the export duty on matte, there is much to be said in favor of encouraging the new company, which promises, with its \$20,000,000 capital, to go extensively into the business.

There would, of course, always be the danger that the adoption of this expedient might result in stimulating our neighbors to look for, and mayhap discover, new deposits of nickel in some part of the world outside Canada and New Caledonia. It might happen, too, as has happened before with regard to other commodities that if difficulties nickel, some experimenter might set to work to discover an equivalent, and thus practically destroy the established industry. Only because we at present possess something that our neighbors must have, in order to mix with their steel, and thus produce effective armament for their warships, does an export duty appear feasible. If nickel could be obtained from any countries as raw cotton now is, an export duty would be of small permanent benefit to us. We import raw cotton and leaf tobacco, but the imposition of an export duty on either commodity would only stimulate importation from other countries, to the detriment of the United States. It would be different, as we have shown, with nickel.

At present, the conditions favor the views of those who hold that the new company should be given a chance to see what they can do under an export duty. All that their competitors, already on the ground, and producing matte, would have to do in order to be on a footing with the Nickel Steel Company of Canada, would be to add to their plant in the Dominion their refining machinery now in New Jersey.

War Cost.

It is a most natural thing for Uncle Sam to resolve to take up a collection from the taxpayers as soon as he begins his war with Spain. Before the declaration of hostilities the talk of many belligerent editors must have led the unthinking to believe that war was as free as a Sunday school picnic.

The Governor-General.

The Governor-General is equally at home at a gathering of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Irishmen, French-Canadians, or any other type of Canadian residents. It is this adaptability to his surroundings which made Lord Aberdeen a model Lieutenant-Governor of Ireland, who endeared himself to the hearts of that sensitive, kindly-natured race, and which has made Canadians hail with satisfaction the statement that it is probable his Excellency will be requested by the Imperial authorities to remain another year in Canada. Lord and Lady Aberdeen are of that admirable type of humanity of whom it can truthfully be said the longer they stay the better they are appreciated.

The New York Sun is now speaking kindly of Great Britain.

It is strange Congress has not thought of a per capita tax on colonists in its war revenue bill.

As between the excitement in Cuba and the Yukon, we would prefer to rough it in the Yukon.

The Montreal Gazette moves that Sir Charles Tupper be retained as Conservative leader. The Advertiser begs to second the motion.

Any increase in Canadian trade caused by the war will be nothing to the amount lost by the Senate's action on the Yukon railway bill.

Mr. Bennett is making a strong bid for the leadership of the Conservative party. He has made even more speeches than Sir Charles Tupper, and has forced an all-night session.

Manufactories continue to be extended at advantageous points in Canada. Here in London, we are to have at least one substantial addition by an enterprising manufacturer; and in Valleyfield a cotton factory is to have a big extension during the ensuing summer. The Opposition prophets have been proved sadly astray.

The veteran John Sherman, who has resigned his cabinet position, has been a foremost figure in American public life for 40 years, and has rendered great service to his country. It seems that age has of late impaired his mental and physical vigor. This is probably the true explanation of his eccentric diplomacy on a memorable occasion. It is creditable to him that he realizes a younger and stronger man is needed in this crisis, and he voluntarily retires to well-earned repose.

The Toronto Globe says that nearly all the Liberal journals favor abolition of the Senate out and out. If this is so, we have not noticed it. There has been a good deal of justifiable impatience, no doubt, over the partisan action of the Senate; and a good many editors in their first heat, naturally enough, felt like exclaiming with the Queen in "Alice in Wonderland," "Off with her head!" But, as they cool off, they recognize that, however handy such a threat may be as a verbal brickbat, the satisfying of a federation of provinces with one chamber belongs to the domain of the impracticable.

The annual report of the Board of Waterworks of Detroit, Mich., which has been handed us, is most comprehensive affair. Every branch of the waterworks system is clearly and elaborately detailed. It is interesting to note the progressive economy of the board. The cost of the waterworks operations has been reduced from 22½ cents per person in 1887 to 13½ cents in 1897, the average rate falling in the same period from \$9.38 per family per year to \$6.09. The household rate is only 52¢ per annum.

The Opposition at Ottawa have been wasting time recently. When the hot weather comes, there will be an unseemly rush to get through the business. Pyrotechnic displays in Dominion politics, no matter from which side they are set up, will not command attention in these piping times of war. Keep to work, legislators, and cease wasting valuable time.

It is said that one reason why the United States is getting so much more friendly towards Great Britain is to be found in the hope that, if things do not go altogether right with the republic in the present war, our neighbors may borrow a Highland regiment, bagpipes and all, and thus insure victory beyond a doubt.

In the midst of all this excitement, railway men do not forget that the war of passenger rates is still on. The general public have certainly not been injured in the fray, and the railway companies have probably been at less disadvantage than they anticipated. Low rates have greatly stimulated travel.

The absence so far of actual conflict must be very trying to the yellow journals. However, if they cannot record battles, they can anticipate them.

The United States Government has struck an opportune time for the enrollment of troops. The spring house-cleaning is now on.

Any newspaper that cannot brag of a special clothes-line war cable of its own, does not appear to be in it.

Some city teachers are yet piling on the home lessons. It is getting near examination time.

Canada And The Mother Country

Wonderful Progress Made in the Last Two Years.

The Old Parable of the Man Who Had Two Sons Illustrated.

Difference Between Talking and Acting in Imperial Initiative.

Mutual Benefits to Mother and Daughter From Our Preferential Tariff.

In view of recent discussion in the Dominion Parliament, upon the question of preferential trade between Canada and the Mother Country, and the attitude of the two political parties thereon, the following criticism from the editorial columns of the New York Evening Post, a representative United States journal of the higher type, will be of much interest to our readers:

"The old parable about the man who had two sons, whom he bade go work in his vineyard, might very well have been written with a view to the vicissitudes of Canadian politics in the last years of the nineteenth century. . . . The Conservative party, which was returned in 1891 as a result of their vigorous waving of the old flag, did nothing but talk, and demand that the mother country should make concessions to them in return for their loyalty. The practical measures they passed were in effect opposed to imperial unity. They demanded, it is true, the denunciation of the German and Belgian treaties; but they erected in their national policy a tariff barrier against the country to which they professed such ardent devotion. To pose for nearly a quarter of a century as the loyal party, and by their tariff policy to do more to alienate English sentiment from Imperial federation, was certainly like the younger son, who said: 'I go, sir,' and went not."

"In the short space of three years the Liberal Government has made at least three notable advances towards imperial unity, and every advance has been along sound lines of economic policy. They have never raised the white flag that action should come from the Imperial authorities. Indeed, they have practically repudiated the demand for preferential treatment which a few years ago gave rise to the political epigram that Britain had lost her American colonies a century since because she had tried to tax them, and that now she was likely to lose the rest of them because she was unwilling to let them tax her. The Liberal Government have acted, while the Conservative Government only talked."

"The Laurier Government said nothing, but it exacted within a few months the famous preferential clauses. Then, through the mouth of its leader, it declared in England that Canada was not bargaining with the mother country, and thus removed the greatest stumbling-block in the way of federation, viz., the suspicion in the English mind that still further burdens were to be imposed upon, still further concessions demanded from the mother country, which believed that she had already done all that could be required of her in protecting colonial interests, and in assisting colonial commerce by her consular organization."

"Then came the Canadian Postmaster-General's proposal to reduce the Imperial postage, and to treat the postal relations between Canada and the mother country on the same footing as the postal relations of Canada and the United States. This was another sword in development in the lines of colonial policy; but unfortunately, the Imperial Government, and the Conservative Government, declined to reciprocate. The reciprocity was necessary in the view of the terms of the Postal Union; and a reform which British sentiment has long demanded was postponed, either to suit the exigencies of the British treasury, or to preserve some pretence of ultimate initiative to the Colonial Secretary. But the real initiative came from Canada, and her standing in the councils of the empire was in no way injured by the ungracious reception her proposal received. Rather was it improved, and her reputation for initiative increased."

"The present tariff naturally contains nothing so important as the previous one. It confirms the principle, and makes arrangements for its complete application, and explicitly confines its application to the United Kingdom, British India, New South Wales, and the British West Indies. Its most noteworthy feature is the proposal to include the British West Indies. The public has heard much of the offerings of these islands in consequence of the European sugar bounties; and an im-

Perhaps because of a weak or an irritable stomach.

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Commencing today we will show the contents of a number of cases, being a shipment of the latest novelties in LADIES' SPRING JACKETS, CAPES AND WRAPPERS from W. WITKOSKI, Berlin, Germany. Although late in the season yet it will more than pay you to take a look through this stock. All swell Capes and Jackets in the newest spring styles in SILK, VELVET and LACE; also CHILDREN'S REEFERS in lovely styles. This new arrival, together with the elaborate displays already made, will render this week ONE OF THE BEST in this season's business.

All these goods are marked down LOW for speedy clearance THIS WEEK. No reserve has been made. Prices will range from \$1.50 up to \$20, and quick sales will be the rule in our JACKET and CAPE DEPARTMENT this week. This is the opportunity of the year to get a stylish, up-to-date Jacket at a ridiculously SMALL COST. The earlier you come the better your selection.

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208, 210, 212, 212 Dundas Street, London.

perial commission reported in favor of grants in aid, and Mr. Chamberlain made another of his speeches. Nothing of any importance was done, till Canada again took the imperial initiative. India again. It was able to do this, since it already had a tariff to reduce and modify; but it was wisely refraining from creating an imperial question in a huckstering spirit. It has again refrained from the attempt to drive a bargain, which, in the sad case of the sugar islands, would have been a hard bargain. It is being criticised by its opponents for not demanding a quid pro quo; but it has followed the part of wisdom in refusing to make terms with a sister colony. If imperial unity is ever to be made more than a mere sentiment, it can be made so only by following out the policy of Canada in the matter of free-will offerings and voluntary concessions.

"The opponents of the Government in Canada are criticising the policy as easy statesmanship, and twitting the Liberals with having forgotten their old maxim of free trade as it is in England; but they forget that free trade as it is in England was brought about just by the same means, by resolutely refusing to make bargains with other nations. Mr. Fielding, in his budget speech, showed that he had recognized, as his critics had not, that free trade was not a species of 'fair trade' according to which no nation should make a reduction in its tariff till a corresponding reduction had been made by a rival nation. The Conservative party of Canada are evidently still of the opinion that a tariff concession benefits only the country to whom it is given, and that it is a loss to the country that grants it. The Liberals have at least learned the elementary economic lesson that one country does not necessarily lose by what another gains, and accordingly are prepared to make concessions, within the empire at least, without waiting for other countries to make corresponding concessions."

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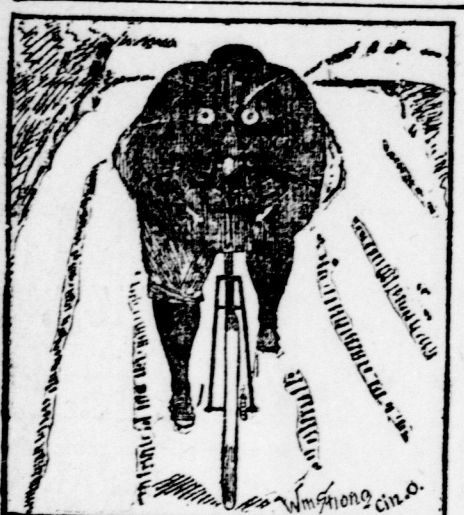
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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If you are contemplating a trip to the Klondike or any point in Alaska, please consider the merits of the great Wabash Railroad. The short and true route via Detroit and Chicago to all the gold fields of the far north. The Wabash train service is now acknowledged to be the most perfect railway system in America. All trains run solid from St. Catharines, Hamilton, Woodstock, London and Chatham. Detailed information will be furnished by any railroad agent or

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Wm. Long, wood finisher—Send one piece and see how nice he does it. That is the best proof he takes all scratches out. New work made to order. Oak frames, etc. 290 1/2 Dundas street. Phone 1,226.

The Roman catacombs are 500 miles in extent, and it is estimated that from \$500,000 to 15,000,000 dead are interred in them.

Life Insurance for 50 cents. Anyone wishing to insure themselves against heart, stomach, kidney or liver troubles, can do so by taking Merrill's System Tonic. This wonderful medicine combines the blood-building properties of iron with the blood-purifying and nerve-toning powers found in herbs—skillfully compounded by a reliable druggist. Fifty doses for 50c. Sold at W. T. Strong & Co.'s pharmacy.

A Londoner has invented a minute incandescent lamp which can be fastened to a pen near its point, in order to illuminate the writing.

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

There is a salt vein in Kansas at a depth of 90 feet, containing, according to a local statistician, enough salt to salt the world for a million years.

LIFE SAVED.—Mr. James Bryson Cameron writes: "I was confined to my bed with inflammation of the lungs and was given up by physicians. A neighbor advised me to try Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, stating that his wife had used it for a throat trouble and with the best results. Acting on this advice, I procured the medicine, and less than half a bottle cured me. I certainly believe it saved my life. It was with reluctance that I consented to a trial, as I was reduced to such a state that I doubted the power of any other remedies to me good.

A paper watch has been exhibited by Dresden watchmaker.

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If you are thinking of putting on a new ceiling see our samples and patterns. They are everlasting, economical and beautiful. We are the leaders in this line of work.

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FINE AND WARM.

Toronto, April 26—11 p.m.—The area of low pressure which was over Alberta has moved with increasing energy to Manitoba, where it is causing high winds, attended by warm weather. The weather has been fine throughout Ontario and Quebec, but cold, with a snow fall, in the Maritime Provinces. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Esquimaux, 42-48; Edmonton, 44-50; Calgary, 42-48; Qu'Appelle, 40-74; Winnipeg, 43-63; Port Arthur, 36-44; Parry Sound, 34-40; Toronto, 40-55; Ottawa, 38-50; Montreal, 38-56; Quebec, 38-46; Halifax, 34-40.

Toronto, April 27—1 a.m.—Probabilities.—Lower lakes: Easterly to southerly winds; fine and warm.

Local temperatures.—The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory yesterday were 62 and 35 above.

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News About Town

—Mr. George Coleman, of this city, has been calling on Port Huron friends.

—Mrs. T. Sanagan, of this city, has arrived in San Francisco, where she is visiting her brother.

—On Monday evening the Ridgeway Presbyterian congregation unanimously resolved to extend a call to the Rev. Gustavus Munro, M.A., of Harrison, Ont.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dearden, of London, on Monday attended the funeral of Mr. John Martin from his late residence, Leach road, St. Thomas, to McBrayne's cemetery.

—Guelph Mercury: Mrs. Spencer, widow of the late Isaac Spencer, the slave, was given money by the relief officer this morning to take her to London, where she intends to remain.

—A number of former Londoners who joined the naval brigades when they moved to the other side, now find there is not so much in it as they expected. They have all been ordered into service.

—City Oddfellows held a union meeting in their hall last night to discuss the provision of an Oddfellows' home for the province, and the majority were favorable to the scheme. The meeting adjourned for two weeks.

—The Toronto World says: The latest thing in St. John's Ward is the \$75,000 Labatt Brewing Company, of London, is putting up on Elm street. A big gang of men are now at work excavating the foundation. The building will run back 140 feet, will be 48 feet in width, and 2 1/2 stories high. Back and facing the street is to be the handsome residence of the manager. Some 40 men will find employment here. A. H. Williams has the contract.

—The funeral of the late Robert Chapman, the Crimean veteran and pioneer printer, took place from the family residence, 439 Dufferin avenue, yesterday afternoon. The services were conducted by Rev. J. B. Richardson, of the Memorial Church, and interment was at Woodlawn cemetery. The pall-bearers were chosen from his old associates in the printing trade, and were Messrs. Thos. Coffey, Archie Ed. Clissold and Hugh McPherson.

Among the floral tributes was a beautiful cross with the number 39 (the printers' symbol for "the end") worked in purple immortelles at the base; and with "Our Father" and "Grandpa" from the children and grandchildren of deceased. Several relations from a distance were present.

CHASE ACROSS THE COUNTRY.
A number of the Y. M. C. A. boys held a paper chase on wheels yesterday afternoon. The route taken started at the Military School and ended at Waterloo and Piccadilly streets.

The shares were A. Treleven and L. Reynolds. The hounds returned in the following order: Tumbling, Snow, Armstrong, Ferguson, Fraser, Hunt, White.

A number of others started, but did not finish. Ferguson was master of the pack and Fraser and White white. The day was an ideal one for a chase, and the boys report a most enjoyable run.

PRESENTATION TO MR. J. I. ANDERSON.
Mr. J. I. Anderson left by C. P. R. train today at 8:30 for British Columbia, where he expects to reside in future. Last evening he was waited on at his residence by a deputation consisting of Rev. W. J. Clark and Messrs. Robert Reid, W. C. Ferguson and A. Sharp, who presented Mr. Anderson with an address and a purse of gold as a mark of esteem from those who have for nearly a quarter of a century been associated with him in the First Presbyterian Church.

If you want a good, bright, cheerful light for the long nights get Lillywhite's best lamp oil now offered. We don't supply peddlers. Gasoline, benzene, cylinder and machine oils at lowest prices. Phone 907—Empire Oil Co.

HIGH GRADE SHOES
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If you want to save money in buying strictly high grade footwear come here. The busy trade done is ample proof of our leadership.

Sole agents for Slaters' \$3, \$4 and \$5 Men's Shoes, Ladies' and Children's.

fine footwear in the best American and Canadian makes. Sporting Shoes, Bicycle, Baseball, Golf and Tennis, in all the popular styles.

Just In—A tremendous purchase of Trunks, Valises, Satchels, etc., will be sold at low prices.

POCOCK BROS.

Half Price

Have you seen those pretty French Cambric Shirts in our window at 62 1/2c each? If you know how good they are you wouldn't stop until you secured some of 'em. They are genuine French Cambric Shirts, as good as any shirts sold at \$1.25. Our price for this lot 62 1/2c each.

Our latest have style. The best dressers are wearing them.

BOUGHNER.

Anderson's Big Book Sale

The whole of the J. I. Anderson & Co.'s select stock of books at

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DO NOT MISS THIS CHANCE

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byterian Church. Mr. Anderson has been clerk of session; he has been Sunday school superintendent; he was formerly on the board of managers, and he was a member of the choir. Mr. Anderson replied cordially to the address presented to him.

SEVERED TWO FINGERS.
An accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Bennett furnishing factory, which caused Mr. Geo. O'Farrell, of Charlotte street, to lose two fingers of his right hand. He was in the act of clearing a table beneath a rapidly revolving band-saw. In some unknown manner his hand slipped and came in contact with the saw blade, which severed his third and fourth fingers. Mr. O'Farrell was conveyed to Dr. English's and his injuries attended to. The accident was a very painful one, and it was some time before Mr. O'Farrell will be able to return to his duties.

AT PORT STANLEY.
Mrs. K. Gough has returned from an extended visit with friends in London. Mrs. Albert Goodhue is recovering from her recent serious illness, and is now considered quite out of danger.

Mrs. Jas. A. Wilson and family, of Dexter, have returned home from a two weeks' visit to her mother in Stratford, who is ill.

The L. E. and D. R. R. will shortly relay the yard track, adding several new lengths of siding. The stakes are down, indicating the new line.

The exciting event of Monday here was the return, after ten days absence, of the tug A. V. Crawford, Capt. H. Deming, having in tow the dredge Hingston & Woods, No. 9, Capt. Taylor.

The dredge has been working at Port Colborne and did not get through until last Friday, which caused the delay in its arrival here. It is to do the dredging for the L. E. and D. R. R. against war, as the result, even if victorious (which none question), will lead to embarrassment and failure.

GIVE HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE A TRIAL.
It removed a corn from one of my feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Kirmess Slippers

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75 cents up

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But few articles have reached such world-wide reputation as ANGOSTURA BITTERS. For over twenty years they have been the acknowledged standard regulators of the digestive organs. Their success has been demonstrated by the fact that they have been manufactured by Dr. J. G. E. Siger & Sons.

A ton of Atlantic water, when evaporated, yields 81 pounds of salt, and a ton of Pacific water 79 pounds.

The Children's Enemy.
Scrofula often shows itself in early life and is characterized by swellings, abscesses, etc. Consumption is the result of the lungs. In this class of diseases Scott's Emulsion is unquestionably the most reliable medicine.

A Surplus
of \$56,458 80.

Water Commissioners Pass Their Estimates for the Year.

Largest Receipts Ever Known Expected—London West Mains to Cost \$18,000.

Chairman Jones, Commissioner Little, Secretary Ellwood, and Superintendent Moore attended the water commissioners' meeting last evening.

The estimates for the year were submitted and agreed upon. The gross receipts will be the highest on record, namely \$80,140. The expense account is about \$23,000 more than last year. The estimated surplus is only a couple of hundred dollars less than last year, but the commissioners propose to pay \$1,000 out of the revenue upon capital account for some of the recently purchased land. The statement adopted was as follows:

REVENUE.
Water rates from consumers...\$65,500 00
Water rates charged to city...12,340 00
Interest on bank deposits...300 00

Total...\$78,140 00

EXPENSE.
Work shop account...\$3,000 00
Pump house maintenance...5,000 00
Grounds and maintenance...6,000 00
General expenses...1,800 00
Buildings and repairs...1,500 00
Office salaries...1,500 00
Other salaries...2,000 00
Insurance...400 00
Printing and advertising...400 00
Stationery and postage...500 00

Total...\$21,850 00
Estimated surplus...\$56,458 80

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AGAINST REVENUE.
Annual payment, Griffith property...\$1,000 00
Annual payment, Sherry property...831 20

Total...\$1,831 20
Estimated net surplus revenue...\$54,627 60

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS.
Receipts—Proceeds of \$25,000 debentures issued...\$24,737 50
Less amount expended, 1897...\$1,237 21

Total...\$23,500 00
Proceeds of \$20,000, to be issued...\$20,000 00

Total...\$43,500 00

The West London mains, it will be noticed, will cost \$18,000, and \$3,000 will be spent in main extensions in other parts of the city. The sum of \$5,000 is also set apart for the new Springbank pavilion, and \$5,000 for extension of springs. A number of tenders were received for the Springbank extension, but the commissioners deferred consideration.

IN FLORIDA
An Ex-Londoner Writes Interestingly From Tampa—A Feeling Against War.

Mr. Richard Gray, metal polisher, a well-known ex-Londoner, in writing to a friend in this city, gives the following account of his arrival and stay at Tampa, Fla., where the United States troops are now concentrating: "I arrived just as the soldiers took possession of the town, and the results were disastrous to the business I was about to engage in. The Twenty-first, Nineteenth and several other regiments are in camp here, and others are coming. As a result, the business load is pulling into town. They are greeted by loud and prolonged cheering, coupled with such expressions as 'Take care of Old Glory!' 'Live the Yankees!' The dispatch telling of the capture of a Spanish boat caused great excitement here. The Twenty-first, from Plattsburg, N. Y., informed us that their trip south was one continuous turning out of the people of the different towns. They are a fine body of men, and many of them arrived gaily decorated with flowers presented by the enthusiastic southern ladies. Their only complaint is of the terrible heat. It is a sweltering, and there has been no rain for the past several weeks. In conclusion Mr. Gray says: 'There is a strong sentiment among the merchants against war, as the result, even if victorious (which none question), will lead to embarrassment and failure.'

GIVE HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE A TRIAL.
It removed a corn from one of my feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

Kirmess Slippers

CHILD'S, GIRLS', MISSES', LADIES', FROM

75 cents up

JOHNSTON'S,
198 Dundas Street.

Marriage licenses issued.

But few articles have reached such world-wide reputation as ANGOSTURA BITTERS. For over twenty years they have been the acknowledged standard regulators of the digestive organs. Their success has been demonstrated by the fact that they have been manufactured by Dr. J. G. E. Siger & Sons.

A ton of Atlantic water, when evaporated, yields 81 pounds of salt, and a ton of Pacific water 79 pounds.

The Children's Enemy.
Scrofula often shows itself in early life and is characterized by swellings, abscesses, etc. Consumption is the result of the lungs. In this class of diseases Scott's Emulsion is unquestionably the most reliable medicine.

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KINGSMILLS

The Spring Suit Problem.

We have a solution. It strikes a happy medium for you. Your experience has proved to you that ready-made clothes are generally poorly-made clothes, and tailor-made clothes are generally sold for a fancy price, out of all proportion with their worth. Here's our solution for this dilemma in which you find yourself.

We have no ready-made clothing, but by combining many departments under one roof we economize in our expenses, and buy the best goods at the lowest possible figures. So we can give you a stylish suit—made to order and made to fit—for only a little more than a ready-made suit.

A PRICE HINT:
For \$18 we will send you out of our store with the most stylish spring suit to be found in the city. You can have your choice of material from a large assortment of magnificent West of England Tweeds and fine imported Worsted Twills. There are four shades of gray, light and dark, and also black—splendid trimmings—sack or morning coat. Did you ever hear of an offer to equal this?.....**\$18**

Clerical Suits Are Our Specialty.

Dundas and Carling Streets, London.

Two Cases Opened This Morning of Very Choice FEDORAS

All the New Shades

Graham Bros.

VARLEY ON VICES.

BICYCLES GALORE.

The Fire Alarm Concentrates Them—A Great Army on Dufferin Avenue.

When the bicyclists in the city get together, they make a formidable array. Last night about 8 o'clock the fire alarm sounded, and the bicycle riders dashed to the corner of Princess avenue and Colborne street. This stirred up all the wheeled men of the neighborhood. They poured by hundreds into Dufferin avenue from the park and the cross streets and began a rear chase after the hose truck. The smooth macadam pavement gave the scorchers the chance they had been waiting for. They shot through the gloaming like an army of phantoms, swiftly and silently. An old lady on the sidewalk was heard to ask what the dark streak was that flew by. The phalanx continued to sweep along like a whirlwind until the fire brigade halted. Then it was learned there had been a false alarm, and the corps on wheels melted away in the gloom. There seemed to be nearly a thousand of these shadowy flitting around.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
Kindly answer the following questions:

1. What clause of the resolution re Cuba passed by the House of Representatives was objected to by the United States Senate, and finally eliminated before being signed by the president?

2. Does the resolution as signed by the president recognize the independence of Cuba?

Answer.—The senate did not throw out the house resolution, but voted a more extreme one of its own, recognizing the Republic of Cuba. The house refused to accept this, on the ground that the Cuban patriots had no proper government. A compromise was effected, and the resolution as passed by both houses and signed by the president recognizes the independence of Cuba, but not the so-called insurgent government.

For Bilious and Nervous Disorders

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ARE WITHOUT A RIVAL

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 boxes