

Payments to Charities.

Statistics Prepared by the Provincial Inspector.

Payments Made by the Ontario Government to Protestant and Catholic Institutions Respective—Interesting Particulars—Reply to "Facts for Protestant Election."

To the Editor of the Toronto Mail: Statements are being made from time to time in the public press and by printed fly sheets as to the payments by the Government of Ontario by way of aid to hospitals and charities which are such perversions of fact, and so wide of the truth, that I think it desirable through your columns to give the public a plain statement as to the payments generally, and as to payments to Catholic hospitals and charities respectively.

The charge is made in various forms that favoritism is shown to the Catholic institutions of this class, and that non-Catholic institutions of like character are treated differently and less favorably than Catholic institutions. These statements are made under the provisions of the Charity Aid Act, passed twenty years ago, and which remains substantially as it was then passed.

Hospitals, refuges, orphanages and other like institutions have been established and have grown up under the provisions of this act, which applies alike to all institutions of this character. Payments are made, not upon any capricious basis, but by one definite and fixed rule, namely, according to the work done in each institution, that is to say, contribution is made by the Government to each institution upon a fixed scale for each day a patient or patients remain in the institution.

Hospitals are paid 30 cents per day per patient for the number of days the patient remains, not exceeding 270 days. The refuges are paid 7 cents and the orphanages 2 cents per day. Besides, there is another class, such as the Home for Incubiles, which is paid at the rate of 15 cents per day. In a few other cases where the outside aid does not reach a certain standard these figures are somewhat shaded, but there are not more than 6 of these at all.

I will give the payments made under the act of the present year, 1903, the latest made, and which involve the heaviest expenditure. Payments are made semi-annually, in June and September, and the total amount on each date; but in the case of orphanages the amounts are less, and are paid in one sum. The total sum paid during the present year was \$164,635 73, namely, to hospitals and charities controlled by Protestants, \$101,735 65; and to those controlled by Catholics, \$62,782 13. The number of the former institutions (in 1903) is 55, of the latter 34, made up as follows:

Hospitals: Roman Catholic, 24; Protestant, 31. Refuges: Roman Catholic, 12; Protestant, 19. Orphanages: Roman Catholic, 12; Protestant, 19. Incubiles: Roman Catholic, 1; Protestant, 1. Total: Roman Catholic, 49; Protestant, 55.

Appportioning the money according to the day's work done over the entire system, the grant per day per inmate to hospitals and charities controlled by Protestants was 12 cents and 33-100ths, while to the institutions controlled by Roman Catholics it was 7 cents and 33-100ths.

It is a mistake, however, to class either one of these institutions as strictly Protestant or strictly Roman Catholic. All the institutions controlled by Protestants receive as inmates Catholics as well as Protestants; and on the other hand all institutions classed as Catholic receive Protestants as freely upon their application as Catholics.

As the attack is aimed against payments to Catholic hospitals particularly, I give you the proportion of Catholics to Protestants in each of these institutions under control of the former:

Roman Catholic Hospitals: St. Joseph's, Hamilton, 64 to every 100; Hotel Dieu, Kingston, 24 to every 100; Roman Catholic, Ottawa, 3 to every 100; St. Joseph's, London, 3 to every 100; St. Joseph's, London, 3 to every 100; General, London, 25 to every 100; General, Peterborough, 15 to every 100; St. Joseph's, Port Arthur, 10 to every 100; St. Vincent de Paul, Brockton, 10 to every 100.

It will be seen from this list that in every case a considerable percentage of the inmates was Protestant, while in some instances the Protestants outnumbered the Catholics. This is a very different story from that told the public by designing men, in the case of the Toronto General Hospital the Catholics were twenty to every 100 of Protestants.

So long as the present act remains in force the department is bound to carry out its provisions. There has been no partiality, no favoritism, and no shirking of examinations into records; the payments have been made according to the work done, and strictly made according to the law as it is formed. If it shall appear that Catholic institutions in proportion to their population are greater in number than Protestant institutions, and that more Catholics in proportion to their numbers, as per the census, are to be found as inmates of them, a partial reason for this may probably be that Catholics coming from Ireland to this country are not so well off as Protestants coming from either England or Scotland, or perhaps Germany, and that it takes many years before their disabilities in this respect are removed. Another reason may perhaps be found in the fact that the Catholic Church, as a body, and its authorities devote much time and money to the erection and maintenance of the institutions for the benefit of their people—much more so it is apprehended than do Protestant churches.

The records, however, are closely examined, inspections are frequently made, and the institutions are duly sworn to, and payments are made upon those inspections and upon the sworn returns in all cases, to Protestant and Catholic institutions alike.

Some of the statements of your correspondent "Liberal" are so evidently made gross perversions of fact, that I think it desirable to answer them. He says: "In 1871 there were 8 Catholic hospitals, and in 1891 there were 36." In 1891 there were 34 Catholic hospitals and not 36, as alleged.

"In 1871 the Catholic hospitals and charities received from the Government \$40,400, and in 1891 they got \$56,215." In 1891 the Catholic hospitals and charities received \$48,892 25, and not \$56,215, as alleged.

"The public hospitals of Ontario in 1891 only received from the Government \$60,000; Catholic institutions, \$56,215." The truth is that in 1891 the non-Catholic hospitals received \$86,008 09 instead of \$60,000, and the Catholic hospitals, as stated, \$48,892 25, instead of \$56,215.

"In 1891 there were 33 Protestant hospitals and charities that received aid from the Government, and 25 Catholic." The fact is that in 1891 there were 55 Protestant hospitals and charities, and 34 Catholic. This statement is manifestly false. If 33

of the smaller Protestant hospitals and charities have been singled out as receiving \$34,303, there is no sense nor justice in the comparison. Small hospitals and charities, or hospitals and charities doing but little work, do not, of course, receive as much as larger ones, or those doing large work. A comparison, therefore, of the sums paid 33 small Protestant hospitals and charities with the total sum paid to the Catholic hospitals, which include large and small, is, as I have said, meaningless, and is designed to convey a false impression. It would be easy indeed to pick out a number of the smaller Catholic institutions and show that they received infinitely less than some of the large non-Catholic ones, but the comparison would be as senseless and as false as that made by the Mail's correspondent.

"No Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist institutions are on the list for Government aid." Why? Simply because Presbyterians, Methodists or Baptists as such, or half of their churches, have not built such institutions and asked to have them placed on the list. The Government does not of course fund Presbyterian, Methodist or Baptist institutions, but only upon application. If, however, application is made, and the institution complies with the statute, it is placed on the list, almost as a matter of course. When Presbyterians, Methodists or Baptists build hospitals or charities, and manage them and being them within the purview of the act, and apply to have them placed on the list, they will most certainly be placed there. In the meantime the members of these various church bodies prefer to use public hospitals, which, by the way, are managed by boards largely composed of Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists. Other churches, for instance, the Church of England, have institutions strictly their own upon the list, and receive aid in the ordinary way. Catholics and Protestants alike must expend their own money in erecting buildings and in equipping and managing them before they can apply to the Government to have them placed upon the list.

The figures given by your correspondent or in the fly sheet have not been taken from the printed reports, nor from the public accounts, nor do they represent either in whole or in part the actual distribution of the Parliamentary vote for hospitals and charities. It is impossible to conjecture from what source these figures have been derived; they are neither true in substance nor fact. They seem to have been selected and falsified for the express purpose of making out a political case. Additions have been made on the one hand to the Catholic payments, and on the other the payments to Protestant institutions have either been omitted or improperly given. Let me quote again:

"The House of Provinces, in Toronto, under the Sandfield Macdonald Government got only \$320; under Mr. Mowat they got \$10,976."

The sum actually received by the House of Provinces in 1891 was \$10,307 13. Why did not the Mail's correspondent add that in the same year the Toronto hospital received \$23,417 77? The House of Provinces was paid for the day's stay of patients in the refuge and in the incurable ward, which is of a hospital character, and is work similar to that performed in the incurable hospital. It would have been in point had the Mail's correspondent been able to establish that this service had not been rendered. This important fact, however, he does not even allude to, much less controvert.

The present act was not in force under Sandfield Macdonald's Government. At that period the aggregate Parliamentary vote was small, namely, \$40,560, as against \$156,000 in 1891 and \$164,635 73 in 1903.

No one institution, whether Catholic or Protestant, received nearly as much under the old law as under the present act, and the vote of the Legislature thereunder. Both the hospital and the House of Provinces have during the past twenty years been greatly enlarged.

I think I have shown that there is not in substance one statement of fact in the foregoing quotations that can be relied upon. The figures are practically taken from a little fly-sheet called "Facts for Protestant Electors," and are invented for the express purpose of deceiving. They are designedly untrue.

Whether the act should fix a limit to the number of hospitals is another question, and one for the Legislature to deal with; whether it should prevent the multiplication of hospitals in small towns and cities is also a question for the Legislature to consider.

In the foregoing I have treated all hospitals other than those that are under Catholic control as one class, and all hospitals under Catholic control as another class. There is no other way of classifying them. All alike receive Catholic and Protestant patients. Catholics prefer, in most cases, to resort to their own institutions. Protestants, as a general thing, prefer to resort to those institutions controlled by Protestants, whether called hospitals or refuges. Protestants certainly resort to them and use them as fully as Catholics, and are not less benefited thereby. In nearly every case, being wholly Protestant, or largely so, they are not less benefited thereby.

One more quotation of a general character: "In 1871 there were but 25 hospitals and charities receiving aid from the Government, and in 1891 there were no less than 38." The true number of hospitals and charities receiving aid in 1871 was 24, and in 1891, 80; but let that pass. Most persons look upon an increase in the number of hospitals and charities as a contribution to civilization and Christianity, and that a law which encourages people out of their own money to build and equip them is doing a good work for the relief and comfort of the people. To cite, therefore, the fact that done under the law by philanthropic people as something to be stigmatized shows the violence to which political rancour may reduce some men.

The sum voted to aid in the maintenance of all these institutions, while substantial, is not in the aggregate a large one, and perhaps does more good, relieves more suffering, and secures more comfort to the poor, the suffering, and the afflicted than any other vote of like amount contained in the annual appropriations of the Legislature. Yours, etc.,

F. E. CHAMBERLAIN, Inspector of Protestant Public Charities, Toronto, Nov. 18.

An Important Scientific Discovery. Medicine, the latest discovered panacea, may safely challenge the world for a substitute that will as speedily and promptly check inflammatory action. The highly penetrating properties of Novelline, in combination with all cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache, pain in the back and side, headache, lumbago, etc. It possesses marked stimulating and counter-inflammatory action, and at once subdues all morbid action. Ormrod & Walsh, druggists, Peterborough, writes: "Our customers speak well of Novelline." Large bottles, 25 cents. Try Novelline, the great internal and external pain cure. Sold by all druggists and country dealers.

JACK THE SLASHER.

Wanted Destruction of Household Goods at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The vandalism of the miscreant who has been designated as "Jack the Slasher," is becoming more bold and outrageous. Saturday night he, or they, entered the house of Samuel Johnson, at 427 Seventh street, S. E. The family were out at the time. Mrs. Johnson returned home late in the evening, and no sooner had she gone into the dining-room than the whole neighborhood was started by her cries. People in the immediate vicinity ran to her house and found the poor woman lying on the floor in her dining-room, suffering from a violent attack of hysteria. They noticed at the same time that all the draperies in the room, mantle, chair dressings, curtains, portieres, table linen and other cloth materials had been slashed to shreds and thrown to the floor in a heap. That was only the beginning of the outrage. In the kitchen the scene at first glance represented chaos. In the middle of the floor the family larder had been emptied. There were the Sunday meals, groceries, etc., in a heap. Over the mass the vandals threw huge quantities of coal, and then, to make the scene more complete, poured a gallon of oil and thoroughly saturated the mass. The condition of Mrs. Johnson is serious.

Didn't Miss Karkins look blooming last night?" said chappie. "Yes. A little too blooming for a bud—don't you think?" insinuated Ethel.

PRITHEE PRETTY MAIDEN, PRITHEE TELL ME WHY ON WASHING DAY SO LAUGHING SHINES THINE EYE? MY SECRET GENTLE READER MOST EASILY IS GUESSED, THE ONLY SOAP I USE, IS "MORSE'S BEST."

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MORSE'S BEST SOAP

PRITHEE PRETTY MAIDEN, PRITHEE TELL ME WHY ON WASHING DAY SO LAUGHING SHINES THINE EYE? MY SECRET GENTLE READER MOST EASILY IS GUESSED, THE ONLY SOAP I USE, IS "MORSE'S BEST."

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The whole stock must be sold, as the business will be closed in December.

Boys' Hose, all-wool, all sizes, from 0 to 9's.

Boys' Ulster Coats, all sizes, from \$3 up.

COME BEFORE THE CHOICE GOODS ARE ALL GONE.

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Retiring from Business Sale.

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A. AMERICAN HOUSE LIVERY, YORK street—Hacks and light livery. Telephone 512. A. G. EBYMAN, Proprietor.

WILLIAM RIPP LIVERY, RICHMOND street north. Stylish rigs, good horses, both riding and driving, at the shortest notice also boarding and sale stables. Telephone 433.

A. DUFFON LIVERY, KING STREET—Stylish rigs and good horses. Rigs at shortest notice. Telephone 336.

W. L. EBY'S LIVERY—No. 619 DUNDAS street, East London, Ont. Telephone No. 641.

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Lawrence.

H TIE-UP.

Traffic at Some ts.

Securing the Con- Demand.

Nov. 20.—The the Lehigh Valley railway reports this no of action. A stated that every 20 strike with the others. Another Wilkesbarre as of a batch of 2000 cars on all id into service to

Nov. 20.—President's division all vings, also some freight and coal ill move. The g coal trains. On senger trains are, but no freight

Nov. 20.—Superintendent's division effect that the freight. The touch Lehigh

Nov. 20.—The Lehigh road Not a wheel is there is little ill move. The conductors were lay, and now, all will leave tions. All the it the switch- ted here that also have joined

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Thousands of Dollars

I spent trying to find a cure for **SARSAPARILLA**, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to get down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a cure soon healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla for seven months, and since that time, 2 years, I have seen no bad humors whatever, and my legs and arms are sound and well. S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, humors, indigestion, and sick headache. Try them.

Second Thoughts.

The Car Shops Question Reconsidered by the Aldermen.

An Amended Offer Referred to No. 1 Committee.

The Street Railway Company's Proposal Also Revived.

Purchase of the Bangor Ladder Rejected—The Debutante Bylaw for an Electric Light Fund Revoked Its First Reading.

The regular meeting of the City Council last night was attended by all the members with the exception of Ald. Scarrow and Ald. Esery. Mayor Esery and Ald. Coo came in at 9 o'clock, when Ald. Shaw relinquished the chair to the mayor. The car shops question was revived and left to a special meeting of No. 1 committee, and a special meeting of the council on Monday night next. The council refused to father the purchase of the Bangor ladder that was bought by one of the Ottawa-Montreal deputations last spring. There was a personal dialogue at the beginning of the proceedings. Ald. Taylor said there was going to be a monument erected to the noble five who voted of the Grand Trunk when the L. and P. S. R. lease was ratified. Ald. J. W. Jones remarked that the words "No Resurrection" would be painted thereon, whereas the aldermen believed that Ald. Carrothers then hinted at the oysters and beer that the noble thirteen were alleged to have had after the lease was ratified.

Under the head of motions Ald. J. W. Jones introduced the car shops problem. He moved: "That in consideration of the Grand Trunk Railway rebuilding the car shops here and doing all their building and repairing west of Toronto this city offers them \$100,000, and that a bylaw be submitted to the people next January for their approval."

Ald. Coo wanted a special committee to be formed to discuss the question. He wanted to give the bonus of \$100,000, to give the Grand Trunk the property that they hold under the 99-year lease, and not to press the company for payment of the property destroyed by fire and not rebuilt during their occupancy of the Port Stanley road.

Mayor Esery—That is to give them what we have not got, and to give them \$200,000.

Ald. Parrell moved in further amendment that a bylaw be prepared granting the bonus of \$100,000, providing that the said bonus should be expended entirely for building purposes, and that a bylaw be prepared.

Ald. Thos. Jones wanted to strike out the only objectionable clause in the offer—that asking the G. T. R. Company to guarantee to employ 500 men. Ald. Carrothers moved accordingly that the council forego the clause mentioned by Ald. Thos. Jones, and that Mr. Seargeant be asked to cablehead board to that effect.

Ald. Garrett moved in amendment to the amendment that besides the bonus of \$100,000 the G. T. R. be allowed free water for the car shops.

Ald. Coo's motion was ruled out of order. Ald. Parrell's amendment had no second. Ald. Garrett's amendment was incorporated with Ald. Carrothers', and one motion made of the two.

At this stage Ald. Coo moved another amendment that No. 1 committee be instructed to look closely into the question with a view of making a better offer, the committee to report as soon as possible to the council at a special meeting. This amendment to the amendment carried, and the Jones motion, in company with the Carrothers-Garrett amendment went by the board.

Ald. Coo gave notice of motion that an electric light be placed at the corner of Talbot and Pleasant streets.

The bylaw authorizing the city to raise debentures to the amount of \$95,000 to equip the proposed city electric light plant was given its first reading.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.
No. 3 committee's report was read by Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald (chairman): 1. Your committee begs to report having bonded the land just west of the L. and P. S. R. bridge and south of Trafalgar street, comprising about six acres, for a term of six months, at \$600, and recommend that the said land, being a suitable site for the establishment of a city electric light plant, be purchased for that purpose in the event of the election assenting to the bylaw authorizing the city to borrow money to construct electric works as provided by a recent act of the Local Legislature. 2. Your committee, in accordance with instructions received from your honorable father, has a test made of the Bangor ladder, and begs to report having found it satisfactory in every respect. 3. Your

committee begs to recommend that they be empowered to advertise for tenders for a city truck.

The first clause was adopted. Clause No. 2, dealing with the Bangor ladder created a lot of talk.

Ald. Taylor said that the fire department had never wanted the ladder. It was the outcome of the trips of the mayor and certain aldermen to Montreal. It cost over \$200 and a new truck costing \$1,000 would be necessary to use it. It also took too many men to work it. A better ladder had been offered to the council for \$140.

Mr. Fitzgerald said it is not true.

Ald. Taylor—It is true, and I can prove it.

The general opinion among the aldermen present appeared to be that Mr. Taylor was right. Ald. Parrell seconded the motion to adopt the clause. The clause was struck out—but the city has already paid for the ladder. The division was:

Yeas—Ald. Heamen, Ald. J. W. Jones, Ald. Stevely, Ald. James Fitzgerald, Ald. Wellford, Ald. F. J. Fitzgerald, Ald. Parrell—7. Nays—Ald. Taylor, Ald. Moore, Ald. Thomas Jones, Ald. Carrothers, Ald. Garratt, Ald. Dreaney, Ald. Shaw—7. The third clause was referred back.

NUMBER TWO COMMITTEE.
Ald. Garratt, chairman, read the report of No. 2 committee. 1. It recommended that the proposed drain on Wortley road be constructed between Alma and Stanley streets and that Messrs. Harding & Leath's tender be accepted with 12-inch tiles for \$1,770, guileholes \$20 and manholes \$25, be accepted, being the lowest.

2. On communication of E. Winnett re cleaning out creek on Huron street, near Huron street, that Mr. Winnett be notified that if the work is done by London township that the city will pay one-half the cost.

The necessary bylaw authorizing the construction of the sewer mentioned in the first clause was passed and the report adopted as read.

NUMBER ONE COMMITTEE.
By Ald. Moore (chairman), recommended: 1. The passage of accounts amounting to \$2,123.10. 2. That the request of J. M. McCann to return proposal re electric street railway be granted, the clerk previously taking copy of same. 3. That the petition of J. H. Gardner, Walter Richards and John Evans be filed, your committee having no jurisdiction in the matter. 4. That the petition of Mrs. Parkinson be referred to the court of revision. 5. That the petitions of Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Hammett for remission of taxes be granted. 6. That the petitions of the Rev. F. E. Roy and B. C. McCann be referred to the court of revision. 7. Your committee begs to submit a letter from the London Street Railway Company, re proposal to electrify the street railway system. 8. Your committee has considered the resolution of the Hospital Trust re extra accommodation in the London General Hospital, and begs to recommend that as no provision was made in the estimates for 1893 for any such expenditure, that the said resolution be referred to next year's meeting. That the city so far has not required advertising of the nature awarded to A. Talbot & Co., your committee recommends no action. 10. Your committee begs to report progress on memorandum from the council re school money, the petition of H. C. Carter and the account of McBride & Jones.

Clause No. 6 was amended to allow Mrs. King a remission of one-half on 1893 taxes. In connection with clause 7 submitting a letter from the London Street Railway Company to electrify their system Mayor Esery stated that he had also received a letter from Col. Clark asking their council to reconsider his offer, and stating that after five years he would give a percentage of 6 per cent. Ald. Moore read an offer of the London Street Railway, which is the same as formerly with the exception of a few concessions in the matter of extensions and bridges. No mileage or percentage was offered. Ald. J. W. Jones said that he did not think the ratepayers would consent to any such offer. He would be willing to meet the company reasonably, but they should provide their own roadbed and give a percentage of receipts after five years. He would also favor exempting them for five years.

Ald. Stevely wanted to know what was the use of reopening the question when the company stated positively that they would not give a percentage.

The new extension in the offer were: Ridout street, from Dundas to Victoria bridge; York street, from Richmond to Ridout; Central avenue, from Waterloo to Adelaide; Waterloo street, from Central avenue to the city hall. They wanted the option to abandon in whole or in part the Pall Mall street line; Richmond street from Tecumseh to Horton street; Bathurst between Richmond and Clarence and Clarence between Bathurst and Horton. The company to repair streets and furnish material and repair bridges when necessary, the city to strengthen such bridges as required it.

Copies of the offer will be typewritten and delivered to each of the aldermen before the next meeting of the board, when the matter will be discussed. The report as amended was adopted.

INQUIRIES.
By Ald. Stevely—What has become of that fire bylaw that came before us once and was deferred? No. 3 committee will deal with the matter.

COMMUNICATIONS.
The following communications were dealt with:

W. A. Wescott—Account for services as special valuator. No. 1.

C. E. Keene—Accounts of Free Library Board. No. 1.

Ann Arlett, W. S. Whaley—Remission of taxes. No. 1.

Ald. McCann—For increase of salary as assessor. No. 1.

L. Hunter—For rebate of license fee. No. 1.

Peter Toll—Account for services as valuator and for increase of salary as assessor. No. 1.

D. W. Hart—Re-opening of John street, William to Adelaide. No. 2.

Patrick Lord—For admission to Aged People's Home. Referred to the mayor.

T. G. Meredith stated that the property that Mr. Morton had agreed to deed to the city for the Wortley road sewer did not belong to him. There had been a misunderstanding about the boundaries of his land. Deferred until No. 2 reported.

A petition was received from Henry Horse and other residents of Thomas street, protesting against the sawage of the proposed Wortley road sewer emptying into the river at York street. Deferred until No. 2 reports.

Forest City Lodge, No. 240—For use of City Hall on Jan. 17. Granted.

Mr. Kingston stated that at the instance of the mayor on Saturday last he had telegraphed to Mr. L. J. Seargeant at Montreal with reference to the car shops. The telegram read that as the council met on Monday night, the mayor wanted to know if the proposed car shop agreement was satisfactory. Not, what amendments were necessary. An immediate answer was asked for so that the matter could be voted on at the next municipal election. An answer had been received during the day by Mr. Kingston, as follows:

"The position of the carshops matter is that last week I forwarded the proposal of your city to England. Today I have received the final proposition of one of the municipalities which, with that of the third received this week, will be mailed today. The three proposals, with plans and necessary statistics and information will not doubt be placed before the board on arrival and its decision cabled without delay. L. J. SEARGEANT."

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LONDON, CANADA.

London and suburbs have a population of 35,000 persons.

London is situated in the garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and the Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railway, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

London controls a line of railway from the city to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie.

Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London than arrive at and depart from any other Canadian city in the same time.

London has two public parks.

London has six charitable institutions, two hospitals and seven public buildings.

London has a good street railway, which will be much extended during the year.

London's rate of taxation is 18 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London's public water supply is obtained from never-failing pure springs four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent.

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has 1 opera house and 4 public halls.

London has 13 public schools (and a number are under contract), not including kindergartens; 3 Roman Catholic separate schools, 2 ladies' colleges, and 1 collegiate institute.

London has 1 university and 1 medical school.

London has a Conservatory of Music and a School of Education.

London has two daily newspapers (morning and evening editions).

London has 2 public libraries.

London has six banks and eight loan and investment associations.

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. There are already established wholesale houses for groceries, hardware, drygoods, small wares, boots and shoes, druggs, crockeryware, etc. There are one or more manufacturing enterprises, including stoves, turners, iron and brass foundries, carriages, burial caskets, agricultural implements, stamped tinware, railway cars, oil refining, leather, barrels, machine tools, clothing, cigars, office and school furniture, biscuits and confectionery, mirrors and beveled plate-glass, corsets, furs, beer, washing compounds, acids, woodwork of every description, etc.

London's civic assets are \$2,547,798.34 and the balance of assets over all liabilities is \$422,861.19. The total assessment is \$15,333,097.

London has 44 churches, every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has an excellent Entomological Society and exhibition, and some of the ablest entomologists to be found in Canada.

London has markets three times weekly, the best in the west. The Great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or the ADVERTISER.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWANSON'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals the ulceration and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists, or by mail, for 50 cents. Dr. Swanson & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal, wholesale agents.

"Ethel, dear," said Mabel inauspiciously, "is there any real reason why one should talk all through a private musicale when one wouldn't at a concert?" Ethel (an offender in this particular)—"Good heavens! Yes! Why, one pays for a concert."

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Little's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

Child's Play—washing with Pearline. Everything that makes it hard work is taken away.

Everything that makes the wear and tear, too—there's no rub, rub, rubbing about it. It's absolutely safe. Remember that, if you've had your clothes eaten, frayed or ravelled by cheap imitations. Pearline is as cheap as anything can be that is safe. It costs no more at the start than common soap—and it saves money from the minute you start with it.

Beware of cheap imitations. Pearline is as cheap as anything can be that is safe. It costs no more at the start than common soap—and it saves money from the minute you start with it.

Automatic Screened! Satisfaction Guaranteed. BEST AND PUREST.

COAL.

GEO. T. MANN.

643 Clarence, corner Dundas, Corner York and Buryall.

S. & J.

MOVING.

Those who read only the heading of this announcement may be led to suppose that we are moving. So we are. S. & J. are always on the move—on the move ahead. Had we ever had an inclination to stand still or to drift back, we would not now enjoy the reputation of being the Leading Dry Goods House of London. Our aggressiveness and ambition to excel have brought us to the prize of our seeking. It did not come haphazard. Things worth having and retaining scarcely do. The popularity of our goods, of our system of doing business, of our spacious stores, of our popular prices, have won for us a name for upright, liberal dealing that we will never traduce. We have on hand a brand new shipment of French Diagonal Suitings that we are desirous of moving

OUT.

To do this speedily we will allow them to go at 39c per yard; ordinarily they could not be bought at less than 60c. You see the point—it is to buy now. At the price they cannot last long, and as it is a special shipment, secured at a great bargain, we will be unable to continue this remarkable offer much longer. There is a special fine range of colors. In the show windows are displayed a number of handsome patterns in dress lengths at \$2.34.

The popular Hopsackings sold by us are still in great demand. Our repeat order is to hand and we are again prepared to supply the wants of everyone, having all the stylish colors—brown, tan, myrtle, navy, etc., etc.

In addition we have placed upon our counters a very fine line of Fancy Tweed Suitings. You may have your choice of these at 35c per yard; they formerly sold at from 50c to 75c. Pick this chance up at once.

SMALLMAN

& INGRAM,

147 & 149 Dundas St.

CLAM BAKE

SMOKE

VIRGINIA

OIGAR.

MADE BY

H. McKAY & CO.

5c

FOR SALE BY

H. McKenna

225 DUNDAS STREET.

W. Chapman,

BUTCHER.

Fresh and Salt Meats, Beef, Mutton, Fowls, etc. Goods delivered to any part of the city.

269 DUNDAS STREET.

THE Lackawanna valley weather prophet, of Scranton, Pa., disagrees with the other weather prophets about the coming winter. Instead of being a severe season, as they generally predict, it will be a mild and open winter. Among numerous reasons for his belief are the following: "Tods are still hopping on the dead leaves in moist places, and meadow moles are rooting up little mounds of dirt in rich soil—unmistakable indications of warm weather for weeks and of a green Christmas. The toads sang six weeks thereafter than usual, another good sign of a mild winter. The fur of skunks and coonies is thicker by half than it was a year ago, and that is another reason why I predict a very light snowfall before groundhog day."

Daughter—Papa, don't you think I ought to have my voice cultivated? Papa—I think you ought to have something done to it.

Among the pains and aches cured with marvelous rapidity with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is rheumatism. The young are especially subject to it, and the desirability of this oil as a family remedy is enhanced by the fact that it is so remarkably efficient and so easily applied, that it is almost certain to cure the pains, aches, and rheumatism of the throat, to which the young are especially subject.

If the money spent every year in the States on drink were given to a person in \$5 gold pieces he might walk round the world at the expense and drink water at every step and then only just exhaust the supply.

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SPECIAL PRICES.

Chambers' Encyclopædia

New revised edition, 10 vols. \$25 00

Chambers' Journal,

Volumes for 1892, 1893 and 1894,

10 vols. \$1 25

Atalanta for 1892

Edited by L. T. Meade, fully illustrated,

\$1 35

No house should be without these books. Only a limited number at these prices.

ANDERSON'S

183 DUNDAS STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS SINCE LAST ISSUE

Woman Wanted—494 King Street.

Lecture—Wellington Street Methodist.

J. O. O. E. Convent—Opera House.

Board Wanted—N. This Office.

Cottage to Let—166 Oxford Street.

Rooms Wanted—N. This Office.

Concert—Grand Opera House.

Mrs. Caldwell—Grand Opera House.

Assembly—Masonic Banquet Hall.

House to Let—538 Dundas Street.

Great Bargains—Gurnea, The Clothiers.

Koski—Stanton & Co.

Winter Goods—John M. Denton.

Harper's Bazar, 1894.

Special Prices—Anderson's.

A. J. Quinlan—Salisbury's.

Dress Goods—Simmons & Ingram.

Selling—Donation Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Banking—Queen's Avenue Methodist.

Black Knight—Queen's Avenue Methodist.

Servant Wanted—Mrs. Heath.

House Wanted—336 Reid Street.

Brooch Lost—This Office.

Entertainment—Victoria Hall.

Black Knight—Victoria Hall.

Kleiser—Victoria Hall.

Furniture, 2nd—S. W. Paisley.

AUCTION SALE.

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AUCTION SALE.

Squashes, per doz. 35 to 1 00
Pumpkins, per doz. 35 to 1 00
Carrots, per doz. 35 to 1 00
Beets, per doz. 35 to 1 00
Turnips, per doz. 35 to 1 00
Potatoes, per doz. 35 to 1 00
Onions, per doz. 35 to 1 00
Garlic, per doz. 35 to 1 00
MAY AND BEETS.
Hay, per ton. 8 00 to 9 00
Straw, per load. 2 00 to 3 00
Clover seed, red, per bu. 1 00 to 1 20
Clover seed, white, per bu. 1 00 to 1 20
Timothy seed, per bu. 1 00 to 1 20
Milk seed, per bu. 1 00 to 1 20
MEAT, HIDE, ETC.
Beef, carcasses, per lb. 4 to 6
Dressed hogs, 100 lb. 5 00 to 6 00
Hides, No. 1, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20
Hides, No. 2, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20
Hides, No. 3, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20
Calves, green, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20
Lamb, each, 10 to 25
Sheep, each, 10 to 25
Lambs, each, 10 to 25
Pigs, each, 10 to 25
Poultry, per doz. 1 00 to 1 20
Tallow, rendered, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20
Tallow, rough, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20

Toronto Market.

Toronto, Nov. 20.

FLOUR—Straight roller, \$2.80 to \$2.85; extra,

\$2.90 to \$2.95.

Wheat, No. 1, 57c to 58c; spring, No. 1,

58c to 59c; red winter, 56c to 57c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 1, 56c to 57c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 2, 55c to 56c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 3, 54c to 55c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 4, 53c to 54c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 5, 52c to 53c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 6, 51c to 52c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 7, 50c to 51c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 8, 49c to 50c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 9, 48c to 49c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 10, 47c to 48c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 11, 46c to 47c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 12, 45c to 46c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 13, 44c to 45c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 14, 43c to 44c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 15, 42c to 43c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 16, 41c to 42c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 17, 40c to 41c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 18, 39c to 40c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 19, 38c to 39c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 20, 37c to 38c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 21, 36c to 37c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 22, 35c to 36c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 23, 34c to 35c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 24, 33c to 34c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 25, 32c to 33c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 26, 31c to 32c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 27, 30c to 31c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 28, 29c to 30c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 29, 28c to 29c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 30, 27c to 28c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 31, 26c to 27c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 32, 25c to 26c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 33, 24c to 25c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 34, 23c to 24c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 35, 22c to 23c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 36, 21c to 22c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 37, 20c to 21c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 38, 19c to 20c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 39, 18c to 19c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 40, 17c to 18c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 41, 16c to 17c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 42, 15c to 16c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 43, 14c to 15c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 44, 13c to 14c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 45, 12c to 13c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 46, 11c to 12c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 47, 10c to 11c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 48, 9c to 10c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 49, 8c to 9c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 50, 7c to 8c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 51, 6c to 7c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 52, 5c to 6c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 53, 4c to 5c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 54, 3c to 4c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 55, 2c to 3c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 56, 1c to 2c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 57, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 58, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 59, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 60, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 61, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 62, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 63, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 64, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 65, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 66, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 67, 0c to 1c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

The Dairy Markets.

WATERLOO.

WATERLOO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Sales of cheese

4,000 boxes for the day.

Toronto Street Market.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—The receipts of grain on

the street market Saturday were fair; prices

were steady.

Wheat, white, per bush. \$ 60 to \$ 65

Wheat, spring, per bush. 58 to 60

Wheat, red winter, per bush. 56 to 58

Wheat, hard, per bush. 54 to 56

Barley, per bush. 33 to 34

Oats, per bush. 20 to 22

Rye, per bush. 20 to 22

Triticum, per bush. 20 to 22

Clover, per bush. 15 to 16

Timothy, per bush. 15 to 16

Milk seed, per bush. 15 to 16

MEAT, HIDE, ETC.

Beef, carcasses, per lb. 4 to 6

Dressed hogs, 100 lb. 5 00 to 6 00

Hides, No. 1, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20

Hides, No. 2, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20

Hides, No. 3, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20

Calves, green, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20

Lamb, each, 10 to 25

Sheep, each, 10 to 25

Lambs, each, 10 to 25

Pigs, each, 10 to 25

Poultry, per doz. 1 00 to 1 20

Tallow, rendered, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20

Tallow, rough, per lb. 1 00 to 1 20

Mantoloha, No. 1, 57c to 58c; spring, No. 1,

58c to 59c; red winter, 56c to 57c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 2, 56c to 57c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 3, 55c to 56c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 4, 54c to 55c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 5, 53c to 54c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 6, 52c to 53c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 7, 51c to 52c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 8, 50c to 51c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 9, 49c to 50c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 10, 48c to 49c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 11, 47c to 48c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 12, 46c to 47c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 13, 45c to 46c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 14, 44c to 45c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 15, 43c to 44c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 16, 42c to 43c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 17, 41c to 42c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 18, 40c to 41c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 19, 39c to 40c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 20, 38c to 39c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

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Mantoloha, No. 41, 17c to 18c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

Mantoloha, No. 42, 16c to 17c; 6000 lb. to 50c.

so bad, is it? By the way, a St. Thomas

paper says that the St. C. R. arranged for

the automobile trip over the Walker road.

That is not so. The tickets for the ride

over our road were bought and paid

for, the only difference being that the

agent acted as the ticket agent in setting

the excursion out from the city.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED TILL 5 P.M. at 61 Eglar street, W. H. WESTON.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. E. CULWELL'S Popular Music House, 129 Dundas street, and 429 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 422 Richmond street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES—NO WITNESSES required at Smith's Drug Store, 699 Dundas street east. Residence Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

DIED.

BELL—At the family residence, 156 William street, on Nov. 18, Eleanor Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Wm. Geo. and Eleanor Bell, aged 1 year and 8 months.

ASHMAN—In this city, on Nov. 20, Percy Linton, youngest son of Thomas and Emma Ashman, aged 2 years, 2 months and 22 days.

Funeral from the family residence, 198 Richmond street, on Wednesday, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

J. G. SHUFF,

Dispenses
Physicians'
Prescriptions

—AT—
660 Dundas St.,
EAST END.
PHONE 662

JUST RECEIVED

SHERRIES

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED
TO CANADA.

Olerico Vintage, 1890. Vin de Pasto,
Rizca, Cabinet, Pailde,
Morran's for cooking.

J. W. SCANDRETT, 177 Dundas St.



This Brand of Flour
Always makes the
BEST BREAD
OR PASTRY.

USE NO OTHER.

J. D. SAUNBY
157 York Street,
TELEPHONE 115.

JOSEPH DAMBRA,

Fashionable Tailor,
262½ Dundas Street.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Overcoats and Suits.

LATEST STYLES, ETC.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

GET YOUR FALL SUITS AND OVER-
COATS FROM

W. M. SLATER,
cutter and practical tailor, new store, opposite
Park on the Y. Large assortment of fine goods
in stock to select from. Gentlemen's own
clothing made up and trimmed. Orders cloth-
ing and repairing done neatly. Try me
respect in the city. Good as guaranteed; pants
a specialty; prices low; open evening. Tele-
phone 57.

CITIZENS.

Insure with A. B. Powell!

He represents some of the best companies
doing business. His rates are low.

Life Insurance, Accident Insurance,
Fire Insurance, Fidelity Insurance,
Bonds issued for Bankers, etc.

Real estate bought and sold.

A. B. POWELL'S

INSURANCE OF I E.

437 RICHMOND.

WE WANT

Your trade, and will offer you special
inducements in order to get it.

We can deal with live people. Are

You Alive?

Try Us Once and See.

MANTEL,

Grate and Tile Hearth, \$25.

W. H. HEARD & CO.,

357 Richmond Street.

Addis Carving Tools,

FULL STOCK.

Cowan's Hardware.

20c each.

W. FAIRBAIRN

THE TAILOR.

Was removed to Edge Block (no stairs)

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS

PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH

DILLOWAY,

151 Dundas Street. Telephone 187

R.K. Cowan

Barister, etc., over Bank of Commerce,
London.

SALE!

500 LBS.

—OF THE—

BEST YARN

—AT—

30c per lb.

Priddis Bros.

Guns and Rifles.

Shot guns, single barrel from \$3 up. Shot
guns, double barrel from \$4 up. French-
loading shot guns from \$7 up. No. 22 breech-
loading rifles from \$2.50 up. Call and examine our
large stock, and see our WHOLESALE
PRICES, by Wm. GULD & CO., 155 Dundas
street, London, Ont.

Southcott's

FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St

J.A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.

San Insurance Office.

Fire Insurance Association.

Dominion Fidelity Insurance Co.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

Canada Accident Insurance Co.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 343.

GALES, MILD, RAIN.

Toronto, Nov. 20—11 p.m.—The pres-
sure is highest over the Middle Atlantic
States, and there is a storm developing
over the Northwestern States. Snow has
fallen today in eastern Nova Scotia and
in Alberta elsewhere in the Dominion the
weather has been fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Quebec, 34°-46°; Edmonton, 26°-28°;

Calgary, 26°-30°; Prince Albert, 16°-28°;

Qu'Appelle, 18°-32°; Toronto, 26°-30°;

Montreal, 28°-32°; Quebec, 26°-32°; Hal-
ifax, 28°-34°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Nov. 21—1 a.m.—Probabilities

for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes
region (covering the peninsula and as
far east as Belleville) are: Winds, in-
creasing to gales from east and south;

milder; increasing cloudiness, followed by
rain to-night.

JOHN M. DENTON

Importer of Woolens,

Merchant Tailor,

384 Richmond Street

Has an immense stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

AT LOW PRICES.

A GOOD SUIT FOR \$17 OR LESS.

JOHN M. DENTON

LOOK OUT

FOR SNAPS AT...

Gillespie's Star Hall

—IN—

MEN'S AND BOYS' OVERCOATS

AND SUITS.

Ready-made and made to order. We are

also selling Underclothing this week at a

price that ought not to worry your purse.

Try a pair of our \$3 pants, made to

order. Fine range of tweeds to select from.

London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....BUSINESS OFFICE

134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS

175.....JOB DEPARTMENT

LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—She played the piano with vigor and vim.

But the neighbors never chided at all.

They were grateful indeed that their plight

was so worse.

For she never played "After the Ball."

—The postal dispatch, via Credit Valley,

usually closed at 3:45 p.m.

is now changed to 3:45 p.m.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry West, Bruce

street, leave shortly for a trip to Southern

California, for the benefit of Mrs. West's

health.

—The suit brought by Mrs. Hawthorne,

of this city, wife of the late conductor

Hawthorne, who was killed in St. Clair

tunnel, against the G. T. R., has been satis-

factorily settled.

—A store and dwelling, Nos. 107 and

109 Wellington street, were sold by auction

yesterday by Ald. J. W. Jones for \$1,600.

Mr. John Gilmour, proprietor of the Grand

avenue bakery, South London.

—Detroit Free Press: When Annie Pixley

made her first trip to Philadelphia, in the

fall of 1872, to play her opening engage-

ment there, her wardrobe was in such a

disipated condition that she actually had

not a dress fit to see strangers in. When

she was interviewed she was unable to

present herself for this reason, and

her husband, Robert Fullard, who

was then her leading man, submitted to

the ordeal as her proxy.

—Baird's Comedy Company will be the

attraction at the Grand for three nights

and two matinees, beginning with matinee

Thanksgiving Day. Comedian Baird, who

heads the organization, is not only a funny

man but a jolly fellow, and well known to

our theatergoers. This season he has or-

ganized his company and added several

new plays. The opening bill for the matinee

will be "Josh Whitcomb." Popular prices

will prevail.

—Burleigh Castle Tent, Knights of the

Maccabees combined business and pleasure

last night. Long Pont No. 17 was an

invited guest and Deputy Supreme Com-

mander Hall, of Port Huron, was a dis-

tinguished visitor. After lodge routine,

the knights enjoyed fraternal courtesy re-

marks, and with a few brotherly re-

marks, the order is growing fast in On-

tario. Mr. Hall says.

—What promises to be a very enjoyable

entertainment will take place in the City

Hall to-morrow night under the auspices of

Court Forest Queen, A. O. F. The pro-

gramme for the occasion has been carefully

prepared, and is one of rare excellence.

Mr. A. W. Justin, the great English

comique, will make his first appearance in

London. His singing of topical songs has

been greatly praised. He will be assisted

by sixteen ladies and gentlemen. Bro. S.

W. Gale will occupy the chair, and Mr. J.

W. Fletcher will act as accompanist.

—The Toronto Mail has the following to

say of the lady who is to take part in the

grand concert at the Opera House on Mon-

day next: "Mrs. Caldwell has so often de-

lighted Toronto audiences by her singing,

that it is scarcely necessary to do more

than record the fact of her appearance.

She sang "Lo! Hear the Gentle Lark,"

with flute obligato by Prof. Foguet, in a

highly finished and artistic manner. The

audience at the close was beautifully sung,

and an encore naturally followed. Mrs.

Caldwell subsequently gave Benefield's

"Carnival de Venice," the variations in

which she executed with great precision

and accuracy of intonation.

The Children's Aid Society.

There was a large gathering in the

mayor's office yesterday afternoon to nom-

inate officers for the Children's Aid So-

ciety. These names were suggested: Presi-

dent, J. R. Shuttleworth; Vice-President,

George E. R. Smith; Secretary, Mr. J. H.

Flood; Dr. Arnott; council, Messrs. Car-

frae, Darch, Murphy, Gregson, Hyman,

Hutchinson, Jones, S. Crawford, Dr.

Fowler, T. Macbeth, and Messrs. Harrison,

W. J. Ingle, Dr. Nixon, F. Matthews,

James Magee, D. S. Perrin,

Hungerford, Dr. Hutchinson, J. W. Jones.

Next Monday the election will take place.

Employed for Fraud.

Louis Bernstein bought a house and let

it on the corner of South and Clarence streets

some time ago to a Mrs. Hunter. He

made a bargain for the premises at \$1,200,

and paid \$100 down. Being presumably

of an improving disposition he built a bath-

house on the rear of the lot, which cost him

\$100. Tiring of this addition, he wanted

to sell it, and secured a purchaser in the

person of Mr. George James Carty. The

latter, it will be remembered, once secured

\$5,000 from the street railway company for

injuries he had received. Not having the

money, he had at all developed, Mr.

Bernstein sold the bathing shelter for \$20.

Mrs. Hunter—a mortgage of \$900 on the

property as a whole being still left unpaid

would not consent to the removal of the

outhouse. Carty then secured a warrant

for the arrest of Bernstein for fraud, and

Detectives Rider and Nickle executed it.

A Runaway Engine.

Last evening, about 6:30, the regular

way freight from the east on the C. P. R.

arrived in the city. It was in the con-

ductor Mahoney and Driver Thomas

Cottrell. When the train was taken to

the yard the driver ran the engine to the

round house on Adelaide street. The sup-

ply of coal in the tender was nearly

exhausted, and after the engineer had left

the yard the coal heaver undertook to run

the engine to the coal shed, east of the

round house. Everything went well until

arrival at the latter place, when the man

in charge could not bring the engine to a

standstill. In the excitement the throttle

was opened as full as possible. This resulted

in a high rate of speed being attained, and

the coal heaver, seeing the predicament

into which he had got himself, jumped and

let the engine go at full speed. When the

speed had reached about 30