

MODERN PROGRESS IN LONDON

Substitution of Electricity for the Horses on the Tramways.

STEPS TOWARD MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Telephones Will Be Under Direction of Postoffice—City Teaches Girls Domestic Economy—Transformation of Notorious Slums.

LONDON, April 19.—London is so big, and so old, and so haughty that it rarely condescends to take the attention of the rest of the world to any important improvements that it is about to make, so it often gets credit for being slower than it really is.

Yet in some directions it has taken steps toward public ownership that would make the most progressive of American cities gasp. And today it is in various stages of improvements, municipal and national, that will cost more, all told, than the entire Boer war.

In the course of a few weeks the first electric street car to run in London will make the journey from Westminster Bridge to Tooting, and from that time electricity will supersede the horse on the line between these classic localities. This is only preliminary to a project on the part of the city of London—which owns this line—making the same change on all the sixty-eight miles of "tram-lines," as they are called, which the city owns, but which are managed, a change which it is estimated will cost in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000. Parliament's consent to this transaction will be asked by the London county council in the course of the present session, and as soon as it is obtained there is no doubt that it will be—the work will be undertaken at once.

Smashing a Big Trust. It seems rather surprising that such a really remarkable change should have been achieved as yet in London, but the war is partly responsible for this. Moreover it is only natural that the public should have lost sight of other municipal enterprises in the excitement which has been stirred up by the sudden determination of the postoffice to tear up over 400 miles of London streets and lay therein an underground system of telephone communication that will be the property of the city and entirely under its management. This system will cost \$10,000,000, and its completion will mean a revolution of telephone charges and rentals in London and, incidentally, the smashing of a big and rather insolent trust.

City Owns Tramways. The function of the street car in London is mainly as a means of transportation for the workingman whose business is in the city, but who lives in the suburbs. Most of the cars run from the factory centers to the railway stations. There are three separate systems, one from the north, another from the south and a minor one from the west. The city of London is actual owner of the largest of these, of the second it is both owner and manager.

The city acquired this line a little less than a year ago, at that time the service was bad, the employees of the road had to work seven days in the week and provide their own uniforms. The fare was 1 penny or two American cents. The city reorganized the service, supplied the employees with uniforms free, raised their wages, gave them one day rest in the week and reduced the fare from 1 penny to a halfpenny. In spite of these expenditures, however, the highway committee will be able to report to the London city council a plan to acquire the other two systems, at a cost of \$10,000,000. It is upon this line that electricity is to be substituted for the less effective horse.

It is the intention of the city government to do in the case of the telephones just what was done in the case of the street cars. In going about their task the London postoffice becomes the confessed rival of the National Telephone company, which has coupled high rates with poor service for a good many years, occupying the field alone with its obnoxious rates and its criticism and reports of parliamentary committees.

The English Postoffice. It seems almost cruel to have laid yet another burden upon the back of this hard-worked institution, already bowed under a list of responsibilities that it is fit to think of, but each of them an instance of the British government's success as a shopkeeper. For selling stamps, registering letters and the sort of thing that one expects to find a postoffice doing is no more its only business than it is of the old farmer up in the Adirondacks, who is postmaster, grocer, toy merchant and undertaker all rolled in one.

The system of government savings banks which is one of the greatest of the things that the postoffice has in its portfolio, of course, a municipal service, but it is another instance of civil servants carrying on a business that is usually run by private companies, and it is connected with the list of London improvements, for the department is soon to move into a five-story building in West Kensington, where it will have elbow room for its 3,000 clerks and which will be the largest bank in the world.

The postoffice transacts the actual receiving of money through its 12,000 little branch postoffices, scattered all through the kingdom, not as a rule big, but lighted rooms like the substations in American cities, but consisting of a counter and a wire netting, with two or three girls behind it, at the dark end of a grocery store, more likely than not, yet in these unpromising premises, one of them in every two or three London blocks, one can do any kind of regular postoffice business, send a telegram to Huddersfield or a cable message to New York, hire a messenger boy (at a fee which is the merest trifle), get his life insured, or purchase annuities, and do anything that one can do by way of buying government stocks without even a letter of introduction.

One especially entertaining feature of paternalism as manifested in London is to be found in the schools of "domestic economy," established by the London county council, in which girls are taught cookery, housewifery, laundry work and home nursing. Of course a large percentage of these girls are in training for household service, but the chief aim of this branch of the London county council's work is to educate the wives and mothers of the future. These are schools where instead of reading, writing and arithmetic, the girls study lamp cleaning, metal polishing, boot blacking, dressing

TALES PICKED UP IN DAWSON

Sheaf of Stories Gathered by Cy Warman in the Klondike Metropolis.

TALL PRICES FOR BARBER'S "FIXIN'S"

Remarkable Bill Presented by a Toronto Artist—Characteristics of the Siwash Indians, Good and Bad.

(Copyright, 1900, by Cy Warman.) A Chechawko lodged a complaint against a Dawson barber, complaining that he had been overcharged, robbed, as he put it. The barber replied, coolly, that the man had not been overcharged. The man swore that the barber had taken \$12.50 worth of dust out of his bag, and the barber acknowledged the dust.



TYPE OF LONDON TRAM CAR USED MOSTLY BY WORKINGMEN.

In London more and more acute. The county council first attacked it by converting a Whitechapel street into a pleasant looking and smiling neighborhood at a cost of \$3,000,000. Shoreditch, the progressive, promptly followed the council's lead, spending \$2,000,000 and now every district in the city has its housing scheme, either on the stocks or well under way, arranging for the housing of 6,000 people at a cost of \$2,500,000.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM. QUICK RELIEF FROM PAIN.

All who use Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism are delighted with the quick relief from pain which it affords. When speaking of this, Mr. D. N. Sinks, of Troy, Ohio, says: "Some time ago I had a severe attack of rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. I tried numerous remedies but got no relief until I was recommended by Messrs. Geo. F. Parsons & Co., druggists of this place, to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It recommended it so highly that I bought a bottle. I was soon relieved of all pain. I have since recommended this balm to many of my friends who agree with me that it is the best remedy for muscular rheumatism in the market."

PRATTLE OF THE YOUNGSTERS.

"That's a pretty bird, grandma," said small Willie. "Yes," she replied, "and he never cries." "Why," rejoined the little fellow, "I see that's because he never has his face washed."

"They told me," groaned Johnny, in an agony of indignation, "I couldn't eat my Easter eggs and have 'em too, but it ain't so! I eat 'em and I've got 'em yet!"

"George, don't stare at Mr. Grumley that way. It isn't polite." "I was just waitin' to see him pick up his glass of water, ma, heard pa tell you that he drinks like a fish."

"A little fellow," says the Kennelbe (Mc) Journal, "the oldest in a family of little ones, whose father worked away from home winters, had occasion to visit his grandparents for a few days. On his return he found another little member. His remarks will show that he was both surprised and indignant."

At a recent school examination for girls in New York City, this composition was handed in by a girl of twelve: "The boy is not an animal yet, they can be heard to a considerable distance. When a boy bellows he opens his big mouth like a frog, but girls hold their tongues if they're spoken to, and then they answer respectable and tell just how it was. A boy thinks himself clever because he can wade who's the water is deep. When the boy grows up he is called a husband, and then he works 'wading and stays out at night, but the growing-up girl is a widow and keeps house."

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale last week celebrated his 75th birthday in good health at his home in Roxbury, Mass. Archbishops Corrigan and Kain and Cardinal Gibbons will not only be present at the 25th, they are to visit Rome and other parts of Europe.

The national executive committee which is to take charge of the movement for a national federation of Christian workers has been organized with headquarters in New York. The first national conference will be held next year at Atlantic City. The work of this executive committee will be to foster communication between local churches and to promote the organization of city and state federations; to report a plan for the back of membership in the conference next year; and to devise a plan for raising the money necessary to defray expenses.

It took many moons for the papers to go to the Canadian capital and back to the Klondike. The minister of justice ruled in effect that a man might be hanged on the Sabbath or any other day fixed by the court; that an Indian was a man and that the hanging must go on. By the time the decision reached the sheriff the soul of another Siwash had soared away.

About the time the sheriff got things arranged the local judge decided that the day fixed for the hanging had long since passed into history. The sheriff was now eager to have done with the disagreeable business. He demanded a date and authority. "But," said the judge, "the day fixed for the execution is passed and gone. I can't turn back the universe and give you yesterday. These Indians, so far as I am concerned, were hanged on Good Friday—they're dead, all of them."

Again the sheriff took his trouble to

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Advertisement for Dewey & Stone Furniture Co. featuring various iron bedstead models (Nos. 11, 15, 17, 20, 22, 23) with prices ranging from \$235 to \$900. The ad includes the company name, address (1115-1117 Farnam Street), and a note that money must accompany all mail orders.

Woman's Horror

Modest women dread to consult a doctor about diseases peculiar to their sex. They have a horror of private examinations and surgical operations. For this reason treatment of dangerous derangements is neglected. But the Wine of Cardui treatment, which can be adopted at home without the knowledge of any one but the patient herself, is now coming into general use. Women who take Wine of Cardui do not have to submit to a physician's local examination, nor to a surgical operation. Wine of Cardui cures in the privacy of the home. No publicity, no cutting and torture, and no physician or examination, while Wine of Cardui is quietly building up and strengthening the female organs. Menstruation is regulated, the drains of leucorrhoea stopped and the fallen womb restored to its place. The terrible pains which rack the body are but results of the ailments, which yield so readily to the soothing properties of Wine of Cardui. The medicine that cured Miss Garlen will certainly help you. Try it!



Rockford, Tenn., August 16, 1899. I had a year ago I was bed-fast for six months. I paid \$52 to a doctor, and he said he had done all he could for me. I had given up, but called another doctor who said I would have to have surgical treatment. I decided I might as well die a natural death as that. I happened to get hold of a Ladies' Birthday Almanac, and decided to try your treatment. In nine days after I commenced taking Wine of Cardui and Black-Draught, I could walk around my room and in three weeks I made myself a dress. This was after my neighbors and even my brothers and sisters said I would never be any better. I am now in good health. Miss S. E. GARLEN.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. I do not believe there is a case of dyspepsia, indigestion or any stomach trouble that cannot be relieved at once and permanently cured by my DYSPEPSIA CURE. At all druggists, 25c. A full course of treatment for health and medical advice free. 1505 Arch street, Phila.

Dr. Burdock's Compound. SIX MONTHS' TREATMENT FOR ONE DOLLAR. IN TABLET FORM PLEASANT TO TAKE. Burdock's Compound is a powerful medicine for all cases of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and all other ailments arising from impure blood.

THE SYOSSET Collar. The following passage is an extract from a letter written by the late Dr. St. George Mivart a few weeks ago: "The various articles and few books I have written have always been written with special reference to the man as accurately as I could represent them. My last work, 'The Groundwork of Science' (John Murray), has undergone an ecclesiastical supervision, my conviction when I wrote it being almost that they were now, I have more leaning to atheism or agnosticism than I ever had, but the inscrutable, incomprehensible energy pervading the universe and its effects were not disclosed by science differs from that of a god nature, from the god worshipped by Christians."

THE NAME OF SWIFT. On Lard, on Ham, on Bacon is a guarantee of purity. Swift and Company, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, St. Paul.

Large advertisement for 'Our Islands and Their People' featuring a camera and pencil. It includes a testimonial from Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Jose De Olivares, and lists various islands like Cuba, Isle of Pines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and The Philippines. The ad also mentions 'A Tremendous, Unique, Electrical Success' and 'SOLICITORS WANTED'.

Advertisement for '4 FULL QUARTS WHISKEY' and 'PENNSYLVANIA RYE'. It features an illustration of a whiskey bottle and text describing the product as 'The prime old whiskey prescribed for medicinal and general use' and 'Schweyler's Pure 8 Year Old Pennsylvania Rye'.