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London, Saturday, Jan. 3.

THE CITY ELECTIONS. Municipal election day draws near, ar

the interest in the selection of represent tives for the several boards and in the by laws then to be submitted is greater than has been the case for years.

In the mayoralty contest three candidates are running-Mayor Taylor, Ald. Anderson, the veteran municipal legislator, and Mr. J. R. Minhinnick, who, for the trate's chair. They are fighting it out with much vigor, and the intelligent electors who read the ADVERTISER will be able to reach a conclusion as to their duty without much further aid on our part. It to be regretted that there is an inclination to indulge in personal ties, instead of sticking to the questions of municipal policy before the people. Calling names or giving currency to ill-founded reports regarding an opponent make votes for no man.

We have taken strong grounds in favor of the re-election of the present water commissioners. They have done their duty well, and as the work of extension is no yet completed, it would be only fair to send them back for another term.

Really the most important duty that the electors have to perform on Monday lies in voting for the best candidates for the office of aldermen. A mayor can do a good the transaction of public business; but after all, the great money-spending and tax-eating departments are under the control of the aldermen. Aldermen can be spend-thrifts, log-rollers, ward-grabbers, and aid in giving unfair advantage to favorite contractors, and a mayor can do little to combat them. No taxpayer is warranted in marking his ballot for any man who cannot be trusted to be as careful of the interests home. There are enough of reliable members of the old Council and new blood offering to enable citizens to select a board of aldermen for 1891 that will be a credit to London and enable us to have better service than we have had in the past as well

important. No elector can refuse duced from 69 to 50. The reduction is be working well. suggested by a very large number of citizen of all classes and creeds in the community and is likely to be decreed by the elector ate. It proceeds on the ground that the fewer licensed places there are the less temptation there will be to drink and the fewer evils will result from the sale and consumption of intoxicating liquor. The ADVERTISER has published the arguments adduced in favor of the reduction which can be effected by cutting off the privileges of dealers offending against the law, and has been willing to give its readers the arguments of those who advocate that the present number of liquor places be maintained. Though many public meetings have been held, though ample opportunity has been given to the opponents of license reduction to state their views, not a voice has been raised against the proposed curtailment of opportunities to drink. Only one or two anonymous writers have undertaken to argue that the change would not be in the public interest. Against this we have the experience of Toronto, supported by the unanswerable facts adduced by ex-Mayor Howland, in a letter published in another column. Even if we reduced our liquor-dealing establishments to 50, we will still have I for every 600 men, women and children in the city, whereas Toronto has only 1 for every 1,000. The argument, therefore, seems to be all on the side of those who advocate a reduction. If they poll their full strength, the bylaw will undoubtedly be sustained.

Citizens will also be privileged to vote on a bylaw in favor of reducing the number of wards to three, and the aldermen to nine. The Board of Trade and citizens of all classes have approved of the idea. It is regarded as the best antidote to the squandering of the taxes which has brought us to a rate of 22 4-10 mills on the dollar. But feeble opposition has, so far, been raised against this bylaw. It comes chiefly from aldermen, or would-be aidermen, who fear that, with a reduced aldermanic board, they would find their usefulness gone. They say that it is a political model. There is no foundation for the allegation. There is no foundation for the allegation. They say it is a political dodge. That is the most absurf contention of all. Representative public men of both political parties, including such gentlemen of substance as President Marsh, of the Board of Trade; Commissioner E. T. Essery, School Trustee E. H. Johnston, W. J. Little, John Marshall, W. J. Reid and many others, classes have approved of the idea. It is re-

in every ward of the city favor it. As we have before pointed out, we have one alderman for every 1,700 or 1,800 of the people, whereas Toronto which has one alderman to every 5,000 thinks it has a much too large repre tion for the good of the people, and is likely to vote that one alderman for every 8,000 will manage the business of the city with greater dispatch and economy. If the London taxpayers reduce the number of wards to three, and the number of aldermen to nine, there will still be an alderman for every 3,500 of the population, or a far fuller representation, in point of numbers, than the city of Toronto now has. There would e no difficulty in equalizing the city into three wards, each to embrace a fair proportion of suburban property as well as a substantial share of the central or business district of the city. This is proved in the appended draft division, prepared by Assess ment Commissioner Grant:

To include No. 6 ward, that part of No. To include No. 6 ward, that part of No. 1 ward south of Dundas street, west of Richmond street, and that part of No. 2 ward north of Dundas street, west of Richmond assess and south of Albert street.

To include that part of the city north of Dundas street, east of Richmond street, and west of Richmond street from and including the morth side of Albert street.

THIRD WARD.

THERD WARD.

To include all that part of the city south
of Dundar street and east of Richmond

street.

A division of this description would be

bout as equal as any that could be struck. The population respectively would be in No 1 ward, 7,801; No. 2, 12,083, and No. second time, aspires to the chief magis- 3, 10,821, while the assessment would mount in No. 1 ward, to \$5,271,975; in No. 2 ward, \$5,053,807, and in No. 3, \$4,861,722. As for the frontage tax bylaw, the ques-

tion was taken up too late to be considered properly at this time.

direction.

-The original intention of the City Council was to use the major portion of the funds to be obtained from the water commissioners in buying an electric light plant. deal to keep up the prestige of And there are many citizens who believe the city, and if he be a strict that if the money had been handed over a disciplinarian he can do much to facilitate plant would have been bought, increase or And there are many citizens who believe that if the money had been handed over a no increase in taxes.

-Ald. Anderson has been called an "old man." Old age is honorable if turned to proper account. Ald. Anderson shows by his address as a mayoralty candidate that he is still as fresh in making suggestions for the benefit of the city as he was when first mayor of London. If his proposal to consolidate the debt is carried outof the taxpayers as an honest business man and there is no reason why it is of his own. All known log-rollers or should not be pushed to fruition—contractors' go-betweens should be left at a large yearly saving, between \$35,000 and \$50,000, will go to the credit of the taxpayers. Another action of Ald. Anderson's is noteworthy. As an old manufacturer, and knowing how much the property of the city depends on its manufacturing indus-London and chable us to have better service than we have had in the past as well tries, he strongly advocated in the Council the proposition to give a fixed assessment for a term of years to the manufacturers. The proposal was carried, and, important. No elector can refuse though we believe that a better plant would it is the very height of the struggle with the seessment of man. vote on the question of whether or have been to abolish the assessment of ma- evil.

NEW BOOKS.

Sidney. By Margaret Deland. (Toronto: Wm. Bryce.) The book begins with a lover and his lass, and ends with four lovers and their lasses. No. 1 is denounced by the girl of his choice for depending on his mother; he reforms, learns to earn his own living, and peace reigns over them. No. 2 proposes to a namby pamby creature who accepts him; he afterwards discovers that he does not love her, and passes through mach anguish in consequence. No. 3 has no trouble in winning the affections of a girl, who previously was heart-broken because No. 1 preferred the girl who denounced him. No. 4 is a young gentleman with heart disease, who weds the heroine of the book, Sidney, in opposition to her father, who believes that love in a world where death follows love like its own shadow, is nothing but mad folly. It is to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. An endless amount of small talk, feebly flavored with the infidelity of Sidney's father, and the cynicism of her aunt makes up the bulk of the volume.

The Scotch-Irish in America. Published Sidney. By Margaret Deland. (Toronto: Wm. Bryce.) The book begins with a lover and his lass, and ends with four lovers and

The Scotch-Irish in America. Published by order of the Scotch-Irish Society of America (Cincinnati: Robert Clark & Co.). This is the second volume in the series, This is the second volume in the series, constituting the Scotch-Irish in America. Part first contains all the proceedings of the second great Scotch-Irish Congress, held at Pittsburg, Pa., last May, including a description of the visit paid the Congress by President Harrison and his Cabinet, with letters and telegrams from distinguished men all over the world. Part second contains: a number of addresses on the subject of Scotch-Irish greatness, from men occupying prominent positions, in lead-

ogists and Scotch-Irish people, but is not especially attractive to those who do not know the meaning of "Scots wha hae," and "Erin go bragh."

Canada First: A Memorial of the Late Canada First: A Menorial of the Late Wm. A. Foster, Q.C. (Toronto: Hunter, Rose & Co.) In response to the request of some of those associated with Mr. Foster in the Canada First organization that its literature should be gathered and preserved, this volume has been published. The fire of national aspiration and patriotism burned in Foster. His memorable pamphiet, "Canada First," which leads the series of his productions in this volume, gave shape to a floating idea, and called into existence the group of sympathizing spirits known by the group of sympathizing spirits known by the collective name of "Canada First." The aim of "Canada First" was never very clearly defined. Some of the group, born on by the tide of the time, aspired more or less consciously, more or less openly, to an independent nationality. Others aspired to a nationality which they desped possible without independence, and desired only to complete the measure of Canadian self-government, make the interest of Canadian self-government, make the interest of Canadian presengent in our policy and fall. ada paramount in our policy, and fill all offices with men who, whether natives or not, were thoroughly Canadian in spirit.

Tosome probably "Canada First" was rather a vague sentiment than a distinct opinion or idea. All, however, united in striving to cultivate Canadian patriotism, to raise Canada above the rank of a mere dependence of the control of the ency, and to give her the first place in Can-adian hearts.

(Arena Publishing Com pany, Boston, Mass.) The first number for the new year is opened by the inquiry of Alfred Russell Wallace, "Are There Objective Apparitions?" After telling a variety of shivery little ghost stories, all of the most undoubted authenticity, he decides most undoubted authenticity, no decrease that there are. The skeptic spirit, wearied by pages of hallucinations and phantasms, is somewhat cheered by the assertion that the term objectivity does not necessarily imply materiality. "We do not know whether the luminiferous ether is material, or whether electricity is material, but PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

—The Quebec Legislature has adjourned, after following the example of the Dominion Government by resolving to go it a "loan."

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—The Hamilton Local election case will be decided to-morrow. There is a general impression that Mr. Stinson, the sitting Tory member, will be unseated. The revelations made at the trial all point in that "of whether electricity is macretaria, but obtained in the section of whether electricity is macretaria, but obtained in the section of whether electricity is macretaria, but obtained in the section of whether electricity is macretaria, but obtained in the section of whether electricity is macretaria, but obtained in the section of whether electricity is macretaria, but obtained in the section of whether electricity is macretaria, but obtained in the section of whether electricity is macretaria, but obtained in the section of whether electricity is macretaria, but obtained in the section of the statement that "the typothetical substance of which visible phantoms are composed seems on have the property under certain conditions of aggregating to itself molecular matter, so that tangible or force-exerting phantasms are decidedly the least popular. Other leading articles are, the "Single Tax Question, "Was Christ a Buddhist?" and "Silver Coinage."

The Atlantic Monthly. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) Critical articles and those which are semi-critical, semi-biographical, occupy prominent places in the new number, interspersed with such felicities in rhyme as Archibald Lampman's "Snowbirds," Lilla Cabot Perry's "Plea for Trust," and Florence Wilkinson's "Kismet and the King." The most valuable paper is that on "Hegel as a Philosopher of the Paradoxical." Here is one of Hegel's paradoxes: "Isn't it true, that, curiously enough, you in vain strive to become holy if you merely strive for holiness? Just pure holiness, what would it be? To have never a worldly thought, to be peaceful, calm, untroubled, absolutely pure in spirit, without one blot or blemish—what would that be but simple impassivity, innocence, pure emptiness? A young tiger, or a baby Napoleon fast asleep, or a new created demon that had not yet grown beyond the cherub stage possess such holiness. For us holiness means not the those which are semi-critical, semi-bioness. For us holiness means not the abolition of worldliness, not innocence, not turning away from the world, but the victory that overcometh the world, the struggle, the courage, the vigor, the endurance, the hot fight with sin, the facing of the demon, the power to have him there in us, and to hold him by

Scribner's Magazine. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.) The article of nost interest is Stauley's account of "The Pigmies of the Great African Forest." According to this writer the undersized creatures inhabiting the Great Forest of Equatorial Africa are the intellectual equals



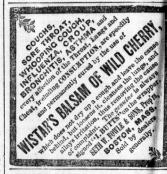
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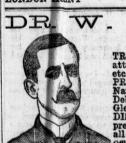
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THE KENNEL

Although the whit dog, is easily distincted dogs, it is not a distinction whippets are int dogs, it is not a dist whippets are int avoided, and there is dogs more mixed we the whippet. The bear the English greyhou animals in existen noticed that a greenly, as when course endurance of the greenly as that of she wis the established diracing dog, the breed an animal which had No amount of break! no animal water and No amount of breaking of a greybound aults being that he of following the straight of the by break up if the winning post, as the can this not only in the did away with voild run at sight walld easily be started. For the pur gamey qualities of bulldog was allowed. English whippet what tireless pationes ion of a model ever, found that ever found that ever was not satisfactory enough game in him to win a race he als him to fight other of In order to avoid this

In order to avoid the the Italian greyho his blood made t gentlest dogs in made an important class. It reduced class. It reduced ably without lessen portion, so that the present day does nor 18 pounds, why whippet weighing 2 sidered a heavy dopresent day is a cand Italian greyhdog, and breeders theore they get whore of one kind o average may result It has been foun best work on a present day in the side of the sid best work on a p must be perfectly be dry, and is ashes over which sprinkled.

A peculiarity ab the dogs are not en-usually go by; in dogs change their This is done in ord influence. While a interested person is attracting its attent the race. If a dog sumed name, no an name would divert danger of undue in lessaned.

danger of undue in lessened.

The idol of all Jacket, a whippet vago established the been beaten. He emal dog, and althowas blind and onlaftectionate nursing as long as whippets his picture will conhomes of the lovers Royal Oak races covered his 200 y track was slightly some advantage to great excitement whippets. Some covered 200 yards in 11\(^1_4\) seconds, at been equaled a Jacket could giv yards to the pour and his get has Hambletonian blo among lovers of hoblood aniong the lotor and process of the pour and his get has Hambletonian blo among lovers of hoblood aniong the lotor and his get has Hambletonian blo among lovers of hoblood aniong the lotor and his get has Hambletonian blo among lovers of hoblood aniong the lotor and his get has Hambletonian blo aniong the lotor and his get has Hambletonian blo aniong the lotor and his get has Hambletonian blo aniong the lotor and hambletonian blo aniong the lotor aniong the loto FOOTBALL.

The American R been organized in ing members.
At the annual Athletic Club Mr. sponding to the said that he was United Hospitals' America during the America during th Harvard and Yale rangements were n far he had not had a good deal of es hospitals. At the the visit of the America, and s Hospitals would purely amateur lin

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