

## London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.  
TELEPHONE CALLS.  
Business Office .....107  
Editorial Department .....134  
Job Department .....175  
LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC. 22.

## A Vital Question.

The Niagara power problem will loom large next year. The city has spent \$2,000 to date; as its share of the fund contributed by the municipalities of Western Ontario toward procuring an expert and authoritative report on the possibilities of long-distance transmission of electrical energy. The engineers are now preparing this report which will be submitted within a few months. London will then be in a position to determine whether Niagara power can be delivered at a cost which will warrant its transmission and sale as a municipal enterprise.

It is a question that has a vital bearing upon the future of the city. Cheap electrical power, generated at Decew's Falls, is the magnet which has drawn a number of great industries to the city of Hamilton and made it the Birmingham of Canada. In a short time the city of Toronto will be in receipt of energy from Niagara. The Toronto Street Railway Company has already contracted for several thousand horse-power, and it is possible that every factory wheel in the city within two or three years will be turned by power developed at the Falls, Brantford, Galt, London, and other manufacturing centers in Western Ontario will be placed at a serious disadvantage if Toronto is in a position to bid for industries by offering electrical power much below the cost of steam power or electricity generated by steam. Under the provincial legislation of last year municipalities have been empowered to generate and transmit Niagara energy, separately or jointly, and it may be that London and the other industrial towns and cities in Western Ontario will be forced to embark in such an undertaking in sheer self-defense.

The mayor of London is the present member of the municipal commission which is dealing with the problem, and his successor in the mayor's chair will have this important duty thrust upon him. The steps taken so far have been necessarily only preliminary, but next year the question may be ripe for decision and definite action by the city of London. It has been stated that one of the candidates for the mayoralty is a director and stockholder in the London Electrical Company. If this is true, and it is true unless the gentleman has recently parted with his interest in the company, he would, if elected, be placed in an awkward position. The prospect of Niagara competition cannot be a very welcome one to the London Electrical Company. If one of its shareholders were in the mayor's chair he might be called upon to take some action with reference to Niagara power which would affect his personal affairs. The collision between his public duty and his private interests would be exceedingly painful. It is not a situation he should invite, nor one which the electors should place him in, even if he is ready to face it.

## Temperance and the Liberal Convention.

It is the habit of many estimable citizens to rail at politics as defiling, but denunciation is no remedy. If all who deplore political corruption, and the vast majority of people do, would throw themselves into the activities of the party to which their preferences incline, a cure would be effected. A correspondent signing himself "Disgusted Liberal," deplores of the party "machine," and dissents from the argument that those who wish to bring it into harmony with their own standards should exert their influence directly upon it as working members of the party. Referring to the temperance question our disgusted correspondent says: "If our talk amounted to anything we might do so (i. e. work with the party), but judging from the great Liberal convention we might talk till doomsday and not accomplish anything." Was nothing accomplished at the Liberal convention? Is it nothing that a great party is pledged to issue no new liquor licenses for all time to come in New Ontario, the larger part of the Province? Is it nothing that the Liberal party is pledged to grant no new licenses in any municipality except upon a petition of 50 per cent of the municipal electors in the sub-division where the license is desired? Is it nothing that the Liberal party is committed to legislation which will enable 25 per cent of the ratepayers of any municipality to bring about a vote under the local option law? Here is the opinion of the Canadian Baptist, the organ of a great religious denomination, as to the temperance plank laid down by the convention:

"The second clause will make it a much easier thing to bring the question of local option before the electors than it has been heretofore, especially where there might be a disposition on the part of the municipal council to hinder the desire of a large part of the community to

have such a question tested by the electors." Three other things of importance and that mean advance in the temperance question are those contained in clauses 4, 5 and 6. What it means for a new country to be exempt from the dangers and temptations incident to the liquor traffic is hardly possible for us to conceive. But that is what is promised by the resolution in reference to New Ontario. In municipalities already licensed it is to be necessary that 50 per cent of the municipal electors shall desire additional licenses before they are granted. And transgressors of the law who have been twice convicted shall forfeit their licenses.

In all these things there is some promise of advance, and while it is possible for us and others to detect shortcomings and defects in this resolution, which in all probability will be embodied in due time in the laws of Ontario, we believe that the electors will do well to assist in making the way easy for those minded to do as much as is promised. The policy laid down by the convention was a compromise between two extremes. There were delegates who held that the Government would be doing its full duty in strictly enforcing the present license law. There were those who tried to persuade the committee on resolutions to report in favor of banning the bar, and, failing that, urged the convention to pass the clause for a compulsory vote of the entire Province under the local option law. Neither party prevailed, but the cause of temperance would have suffered had temperance Liberals taken our disgusted correspondent's advice and absented themselves from the convention. They had sufficient influence to secure part if not all of their demands. The great majority of temperance Liberals will, we think, concur in the opinion of the Baptist, that an advance has been made and that they will do well "to assist in making the way easy for those minded to do as much as is promised." Half a loaf is better than the no bread which is the alternative offered by the Opposition.

Here is one question which appears to clinch the matter: If 25 per cent of the electors of any municipality cannot be induced to petition for the submission to the people of the question of abolishing the bars, can it be said that public sentiment is sufficiently strong in that community to warrant a prohibitory law or sustain its enforcement?

## An Old Story, But—

Gamey, of Manitoulin, when brought to book, denied that he insinuated in a public speech that one of the counsel for the defense in the Gamey-Stratton investigation was privy to the disappearance of the tell-tale leaf of the Crossin cash-book. His denial has saved him from a suit for slander, but it has proved expensive for our local contemporary, which published the offensive statement in a telegraphic report of Gamey's address. The case is a sequel of an incident which formed one of the links in the chain of infamy which Gamey wound around himself. The missing leaf contained the entry of the \$900 which was paid into the Crossin Company by Gamey and deposited by his partner, Mr. Crossin, in the bank, on Sept. 11, 1902. Later in the day Gamey called at the bank and asked to look at the deposit slip. It was handed him by the teller. Gamey made a pretense of taking it to a desk to look over it, and a few moments later handed in another slip, in which the denominations of the bank notes were altered. When the teller discovered the fraud he hurried to Crossin's office to recover the original slip. Gamey pretended that he had lost it and went over the ground with the teller, scrutinizing the side-walks for the missing sheet of paper. In the following April, when the royal commission was investigating Gamey's charges, Mr. Crossin was put in the witness-box and produced the cash-book, minus the leaf, which he said he had seen two or three days before in its proper place. The only person besides himself who had a key to the office and access to the book was Gamey. Is there any doubt as to the identity of the culprit?

When the disappearance of the leaf was discovered, Gamey had already fled to Buffalo. Interviewed there by reporters, he said he had collected the \$900 during the summer in Manitoulin in the course of his regular business. When he returned and took the witness stand he denied having told the reporters this and claimed he had borrowed the money from Sullivan. When it was proposed to call on the reporters he confessed that they had told the truth. Chancellor Boyd, in disgust, motioned Gamey to leave the stand, as a man who could not be believed upon oath.

This is an old story, but it has a new interest now that Gamey is claiming his pound of flesh from the Conservative party and has the promise of being made Minister of Mines if Mr. Whitney reaches office.

Dr. Campbell has no interest in any public service corporation.

A vote for Dr. Campbell will be a vote for fair play in municipal affairs.

The electors have a good opportunity to put an end to ring rule at the city hall.

As to this electrical power question, it seems that one of the mayoralty candidates has stepped on a live wire.

Mr. Whitney's new Minister of Mines will require more than seven seals to keep some chapters of his record closed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has returned from California in the pink of condition. He is convinced that there's no place like Canada, and Canada thinks there's nobody like Sir Wilfrid.

The Opposition is making some capital out of an exceedingly intemperate

letter addressed to Hon. Mr. Ross by Rev. D. C. Hossack, of Deer Park, Toronto. The Toronto Telegram records the following interview with Mr. Henry Swan, one of the members of Mr. Hossack's church:

"Why did Mr. Hossack frame and publish the letter, do you think?" "Oh, the reason is a small one, very small. I shouldn't like to mention it."

"If not prompted by political motives, nor by a purely public sentiment, what could the motive be?" said the reporter.

"Well," responded Mr. Swan, "the letter was produced by a very small and personal matter between Mr. Ross and Mr. Hossack. If you were to say that Mr. Hossack asked Mr. Ross for something and didn't get it you would be about right."

Another member of the church, Mr. Selwyn Marks, says:

"I shouldn't wonder but that the issuance of this letter on the part of the minister is but preparatory to his accepting a cabinet position with the Opposition. I frequently have heard Mr. Hossack say something political and then cut it off in a sermon, saying 'people didn't like it, so I won't repeat it again and again on succeeding Sundays.'"

## He Lives.

[S. E. Kiser.] There is a Santa Claus, my dear, who reaches out year after year to spread his blessings further yet. To make the world a place of joy; to bring in kindness and to let us conquer passions that destroy.

There is a Santa Claus, indeed, alive and real, who seeks to lead us from the valleys dark and drear up to the pleasures of the new year. Ah, have you never guessed, my dear, that Santa Claus, in truth, is Love?

## Magisterial Harangue.

[Ottawa Free Press.] Magistrate Wood, of Belleville, flattered doubtless by the plaudits of an insensate Tory gallery, has departed far from the strict path of his duty in delivering what is perhaps the most violent partisan diatribe when committing the defendant for trial in the case of the West Hastings ballot box conspiracy libel.

## The "Cape to Cairo" Line.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.] There is a fair prospect that before many years have passed people will be traveling from "the Cape to Cairo," though perhaps in a fashion contemplated by Cecil Rhodes. It is coming to be understood that an all-rail line is not practicable, but a "rail-and-sail" line is not only feasible, but in a fair way to become a reality. Lord Cromer's recent report made that fact plain. A large part of the distance between the Cape of Africa, will be covered by steamers on the Nile and on Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika. The rail line pushed northward from the Cape has reached and crossed the Zambesi River at Victoria Falls, and construction toward Kalomo is being pushed. The scheme also contemplates building a line 250 miles in length into the copper region north of the Kafue River, and this will eventually be continued to Lake Tanganyika. Although minerals have been found in abundance north of the Zambesi, the work of construction will require several years. Ultimately connection will be made with the Uganda Railway and the line of steamers already running on the Nile from Khartoum to the sea.

The project is sufficiently impressive, even without the "rail-and-sail" feature, and that it will be carried out seems certain. Few "dreams" as seemingly wild as that of Cecil Rhodes have been as speedily realized as this one promises to be. With the completion of the "Cape-to-Cairo" line the romance and mystery of the dark continent will disappear.

## The Possimist.

[Detroit Free Press.] He remembers all his troubles—That keeps him nice and sad; But can't remember half a day The pleasures that he's had.

## He Got It.

[New York Sun.] The Woman—No, I can't give you a meal.

The Tramp—I didn't think you could mum; you look too young and inexperienced to know how to cook.

## A Moral Issue.

[Hamilton Herald.] There is evidence that one of the great issues of the provincial election campaign will be the damning fact that the Hon. George P. Graham received two callers on a Sunday.

## ATTRACTIVE WINDOW

Unique Display at Oak Hall, the Popular C1 thiers.

Of all the enticing Christmas window displays none is attracting the shopping public to the greater extent than that of Oak Hall, the established firm of clothiers. The work of an artist is evident here and the effect attained is unique.

The motto of the firm—"Head and shoulders above all competitors"—is brought to notice by a giraffe which, held by a figure in Asiatic costume, looks approvingly at all the little boys who look at him and hope that one of their Christmas gifts will be a suit of Oak Hall's clothes. The effect is augmented by the arrangement of a large number of imitation trees, including cherry, plum, and pine, and a result achieved is a splendid one and a tribute to Mr. G. E. Stafford, the firm's window dresser.

A special sale of men's overcoats and suits is being commenced this week, further particulars of which are to be found in this evening's advertisement.

## ESTATES GUARANTEED.

Almost the only sure method open to the great majority of men for building up an estate is by life insurance. Speculation is more likely to destroy an estate than to make one. Insurance guarantees an estate to the amount of the policy from the payment of the first premium. Get rates on a plan which will guarantee a competency for your old age from V. Beeve, general agent for the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, Masonic block, London, Ont.

## NEW DRUG STORE

Shaw's Corner, South London.

An entirely new stock of everything, including Stationery and Normal and Public School Supplies. Prescriptions carefully filled.

W. H. ROBINSON, Telephone 1920.

## Bylaw No.

To provide for the issue of Debentures to the amount of \$15,000 for the purpose of erecting a Breakwater in London West.

WHEREAS, it has been deemed expedient by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of London to submit to the electors entitled to vote upon the same a bylaw to provide for the issue of Debentures to the amount of \$15,000, for the purpose of erecting a breakwater in that part of the city known as London West;

AND WHEREAS, it will be necessary to raise by way of loan or credit of the Municipality, the sum of \$15,000 to provide for the cost of the erection of the said breakwater;

AND WHEREAS, by "The City of London Debt Consolidation Act, 1891," it is, amongst other things, provided that the limit of the borrowing power of the Corporation of the City of London shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any act or law to the contrary, be twelve and one-half per centum of the assessed value of the whole rateable property of the said City of London, as shown by the last Revised Assessment Roll for the time being of the said City;

AND WHEREAS, the amount of the whole rateable property of the said City of London, according to the last Revised Assessment Roll of the said City, being for the year 1904 is \$18,380,346;

AND WHEREAS, the general debenture debt of the said City, exclusive of local improvement debt, is not to be counted as part of the general debt, only amounts to \$2,096,666.04, of which debt no part of the principal or interest is in arrears;

AND WHEREAS, the sum of \$15,000 is the debt intended to be created by this bylaw;

AND WHEREAS, it will require the sum of \$600 to be raised annually for a period of twenty years, the currency of the debentures to be issued under and by virtue of this bylaw, to pay the interest due on the said debt, and the sum of \$530.42 to be raised annually during the same period for forming a sinking fund for the payment of the said debt, making in all the sum of \$1,130.42 to be raised annually as aforesaid;

AND WHEREAS, it is necessary that such annual sum of \$1,130.42 should be raised and levied in each year during the said period of Twenty years by a special rate sufficient therefor, on all the rateable property in the Municipality of the City of London.

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of London, that

1. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the City of London, and the City Treasurer, to cause any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required for the purpose aforesaid either in Sterling money or in lawful money of Canada, payable at the rate of not less than one hundred dollars currency, or Twenty Pounds Sterling each, and not exceeding in the whole the said sum of \$15,000.

2. The said debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation, and be signed by the Mayor and the City Treasurer.

3. The said debentures may be made payable in Great Britain, Canada, or elsewhere, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest.

4. The said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first days of the months of January and July in each year, at the place where the said debentures are made payable.

5. During the currency of the debentures to be issued under the authority of this bylaw, the sum of \$600 shall be raised annually for the payment of interest on said debentures, and the sum of \$530.42 shall be raised annually for the purpose of forming a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the said loan of \$15,000 in Twenty years, making in all the sum of \$1,130.42 to be raised annually as aforesaid, and a special rate in the dollar upon all the assessed value of all the rateable property in the City of London, and a special rate in the dollar and taxes, and which special rate shall be sufficient to produce in each year the said sum of \$1,130.42, shall be annually levied and collected in each and every year during the currency of the said debentures.

6. The said Mayor and Treasurer may cause the said debentures, or a sufficient amount thereof to be sold or hypothecated, or may authorize the said debentures, or any portion thereof, to be purchased by tender as and for a temporary or permanent investment of the sinking fund of the City of London, and the proceeds of the sale (if any) and the expense of the negotiation and sale thereof, shall be applied for the purposes above specified, and for no other purpose.

7. This bylaw shall take effect on, from and after the passing thereof.

8. And it is further enacted by the said Municipal Council of the City of London that the votes of the electors of the said City of London will be taken on this bylaw by the Deputy Returning Officers, hereinafter named, on Monday, the Second day of January, A. D. 1905, commencing at the hour of Nine o'clock in the morning and continuing until Five o'clock in the afternoon, at the under-mentioned places, being the polling places for the respective polling sub-divisions provided for in Bylaw Number 2471.

## FOR WARD NO. 1.

DIVISION NO. 1.

At the City Hall, Richmond street, by George C. Gwyn.

## DIVISION NO. 2.

At George Chittick's shop, 268 King street, by Francis Wright.

## DIVISION NO. 3.

At S. Turner's Office, 341 Ridout street, by William Row.

## DIVISION NO. 4.

At Joseph Graham's house, 264 Bathurst street, by Joseph Graham.

## DIVISION NO. 5.

At William J. Thorne's shop, 296 Bathurst street, by Dr. J. D. O'Neill.

## DIVISION NO. 6.

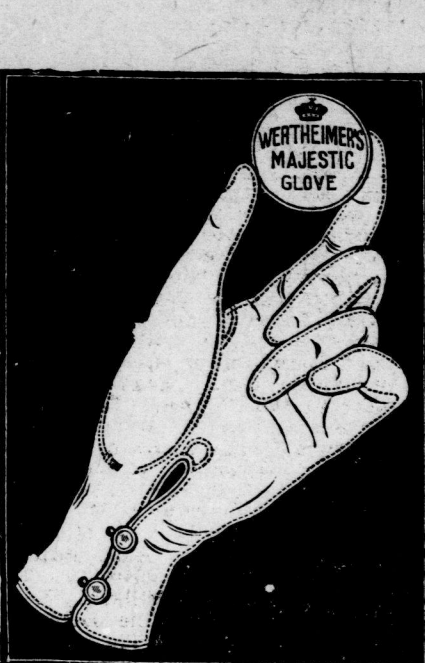
At William Lindsay's house, 236 Grey street, by John C. Williams.

## DIVISION NO. 7.

At W. Cunningham's house, 145 Clarence street, by Alfred Hale.

# WERTHEIMER'S GLOVES

## FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.



**You Run No Risk**

WALDORF GLOVES—One-clasp, pique sewn, gusseted, in navy, green, brown, oxblood, gray, white and Black. Selling at...**\$1.10**

**Reindeer Gloves**

Two-clasp, warm and durable, in brown, gray and black. Selling at **\$2.00**

**Ladies' Fine Evening Gloves**

Full line of Ladies' Fine Suede Evening Gloves, in pale blue, pink, white and black. Selling at...**\$2.00**

Special assortment of Glacé Evening Gloves, in white and black.

"What We Advertise Is So."

LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA

130 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

DIVISION NO. 8.

At Mrs. T. S. Walter's house, High street, by Alexander Acheson.

DIVISION NO. 9.

At Alfred Cave's house, 22 Marley Place, by R. J. Hennessy.

DIVISION NO. 10.

At R. Harris's house, 36 Euclid avenue, by W. A. Reid.

DIVISION NO. 11.

At James Condon's house, 103 Bruce street, by George C. Younk.

DIVISION NO. 12.

At R. Sparrowhawk's house, 91 Stanley street, by R. H. Hessel.

FOR WARD NO. 2.

DIVISION NO. 1.

At George Korder's house, 70 Carling street, by William Galbraith.

DIVISION NO. 2.

At William Percival's house, 335 Queen's avenue, by William Percival.

DIVISION NO. 3.

At William Smith's store, on the corner of Richmond and Albert streets, by Robert Fryer.

DIVISION NO. 4.

At James Webb's house, 192 John street, by H. B. Gahan.

DIVISION NO. 5.

At Sidney S. Rodger's store, 723 Richmond street, by Samuel Friendship.

DIVISION NO. 6.

At W. F. Eberle's house, 37 Grosvenor street, by W. H. Smith.

DIVISION NO. 7.

At St. George's School House, Empress avenue, by Levi Hammond.

DIVISION NO. 8.

At R. Jones' store, 62 Wharncliffe road, by R. J. O'Neill.

FOR WARD NO. 3.

DIVISION NO. 1.

At Mrs. McDonald's house, 346 Colborne street, by Frank Farnsworth.

DIVISION NO. 2.

At Miss Darch's house, 510 King street, by Francis Wright.

DIVISION NO. 3.

At Thomas Atkinson's house, 420 Simcoe street, by John Bradley.

DIVISION NO. 4.

At William Reid's house, 101 Hamilton road, by Samuel J. Bell.

DIVISION NO. 5.

At William G. Bessene's house, 326 Grey street, by James Pirie.

DIVISION NO. 6.

At William H. Fralick's house, 470 Hill street, by William Wilson.

DIVISION NO. 7.

At John Geary's house, 337 Hill street, by Thomas Cole.

DIVISION NO. 8.

At Town Hall, Dundas street, by Robert Bonney.

DIVISION NO. 9.

At Mrs. McDaniel's house, 356 Eglinton street, by John Henderson.

DIVISION NO. 10.

At Richard R. Davies' shop, 239½ Hamilton road, by Richard Westby.

DIVISION NO. 11.

At Mrs. Southcott's house, 516 Hamilton road, by William Devlin.

FOR WARD NO. 4.

DIVISION NO. 1.

At G. O. Benson's shop, 380 Dufferin avenue, by H. Irwin.

DIVISION NO. 2.

At Mrs. Ruda's house, 518 Maitland street, by William Howie, jun.

DIVISION NO. 3.

At George H. Thomas' house, 495 Adelaide street, by George H. Thomas.

ONE OF THE BEST, MOST USEFUL AND VERY much-appreciated Christmas Gifts is a pair of the Wertheimer's Gloves. They are the best made Glove in the world—perfect in fit, style and durability. All the latest and most up-to-date minute ideas are put forth in the manufacture of these Gloves. If they're Wertheimer's they're the best—every pair is guaranteed. Wertheimer's Gloves can only be had at Kingsmill's.

## Ladies' Gloves.

One large pearl clasp, embroidered back, special in white, pearl and black, very special value has been put into this line. Selling at, pair.....**\$1.50**

**Every Pair Guaranteed!**

**Can Only be Bought at Kingsmill's.**

**Ladies' Fine Evening Gloves**

Full line of Ladies' Fine Suede Evening Gloves, in pale blue, pink, white and black. Selling at...**\$2.00**

Special assortment of Glacé Evening Gloves, in white and black.

**KINGSMILL'S**

LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA

130 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT.

DIVISION NO. 4.

At Joseph Atkinson's house, 445 English street, by Walter Richards, sen.

DIVISION NO. 5.

At Walker C. Tisdale's house, 897 Dufferin avenue, by Charles Barrett.

DIVISION NO. 6.