## The Advertiser

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.) By mail, per annum ......\$1 00

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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ADVERTISER PRINTING Co., LONDON, . . CANADA.

> God s in his heaven, All's right with the world. -[BROWNING.

If you trust in God and yourself you can surmount every obstacle. Do yield to restless anxiety. One must not always be asking what may Lappen to one in life, but one must advance tearlessly and bravely. -[PRINCE BISMARCK.

London, Friday, Jan 12.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is THE ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of To-

-Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these

### NO BACKDOWN.

Though in the very hot-bed of "protectionists," the Democrats of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, have answered the cry that they are opposed to radical tariff reform, with a declaration of principles that will delight those who favor trade freedom and strengthen the hands of the men in Congress who are fighting the monopolists. They claim that inequitable and oppressive tariff laws, wastefulness and profligacy in public expenditures and cowardly financial make-American industries, the derangement of the currency, and the deficit in the federal revenue. They saddle the blame of presentday depression upon the McKinley Republican high tariff bill, and claim that the result has fully justified the Democrats in opposing it from first to last. And they maintain that every consideration of political honor, fidelity and expediency, demands that the pledges upon which the victory was won shall be faithfully and fully kept, and that the Democratic Congress shall revise the tariff by promptly passing the Wilson Bill reported by the ways and means committee, to the end that the raw materials necessary to American industries shall be admitted free of duty; that tariff taxes shall be lowered on the necessities of life, and that import duties shall be distributed with a view of lightening the burdens of the many instead of protecting the interests of a favored few. There is no backing down in that, is there?

-The New York Railway Commission, touching on the working of electric railways, recommends the adoption of guard or safety fenders of the best type; a maximum speed of four miles an hour at street crossings; the use of improved forms of air brakes, and a qualifying examination of motormen and gripmen. A motorman should know his business, and be well paid for doing it. He has great responsibility.

HOW TO GET A FAST STEAM-SHIP SERVICE.

The cable reports that the Dominion Government has expressed its readiness to subsidize a fast Atlantic service to a Canadian port to the extent of \$750,000. This is a very large sum, but it is announced that the promoters of the latest scheme declare that such a subsidy would be altogether inadequate in view of the present depression in trade and the competition now existing between the Canadian and New York lines. As it has been shown that by means of a fast steamship service to Canada passengers would save a whole day and night on the water, besides enjoying the sight of land for a day longer than in the case of the New York route, one would think that there would be very strong possibilities of a company making ends meet without any subsidy at all beyond the payment for carrying the mails. As for the freight traffic, it is complained that the steamships now plying to Canadian ports are compelled to charge high freights for exports as well as for imports because the heavy tax on British goods prevents trade, and often compels the carriage of ballast. There is an easy cure for this complaint. Let the tariff wall be vastly reduced in height, and the steamships will have the traffic, while the general public will get the benefit in cheaper goods. It is the work of a crazy man to first raise artificial barriess against trade with Great Britain, and then tax the Canadian people to aid the steamboat men course so idiotic

GENERAL ELECTION VOTING. There has been a good deal of comment

in some quarters because there was not a full vote of the electorate in the plebiscite. A reference to the official returns of the Dominion elections in 1891 shows how un-

just these strictures are.

Let us take London and the county of Middlesex for example. In the general election of 1891, including the bogus voters in this city-some 128 in all-the voters and non-voting population was as follows:

Voted. Did not vote. London city..........3,891 Middlesex, East.....4,583 1,652 Middlesex, North.....3,960 Middlesex, West.....3,758 Middlesex, South ..... 3,188

In Oxford county, the number of absentees in the 1891 election was even greater as only 6,862 voted out of a total on the roll of 12,667. In the whole Province, 358,211 voted out of 564,877 enrolled. There were 1,108,106 voters in the whole Dominion, and 720,094 of them voted that

-North Grey Liberals will select a can didate for the Legislature in a convention at Owen Sound on Saturday, the 20th inst.

REDUCTION OF CRIME IN LONDON. The following remarkable effusion appeared in the London Free Press of yester-

"A FALSEHOOD SOMEWHERE. "Our local contemporary combats the appointment of a police court clerk on the plea that such appointment is less necessary now than before the early closing of the hotels. It says:

"The duties of the magistrate have decreased since the reduction of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors. There have been fewer breaches of the law, and the work of the chief and his assistants has not been added to.'

"This is a flat contradiction of the evidence given by the police magistrate before the Government commission sitting here in October last. Turning to our report of the evidence, we find Mr. E. J. Parke thus

"'He had noticed no decrease in the number of cases coming before him since the hours of selling had been shortened.'

"The ADVERTISER'S report was virtually the same, as follows:

"'He (the P.M.) could not say he had noticed any improvement in the number of cases since the hours of selling liquor here were short-

"Which of these witnesses shall the people believe-the ADVERTISER or the police magistrate? Will the prohibition organ allege that the police magistrate spoke falsely to the commission? It must either do that or acknowledge that it speaks

falsely to its readers." Let the reader carefully note the foundation upon which the organ of the liquor traffic builds its charge of falsehood either against the ADVERTISER or the police

The extract from our columns shows our claim to be that a reduction in the number of cases coming before the police magistrate has occurred since a reduction in the number of liquor establishments took place. The Free Press drags in a passing remark of the police magistrate with regard to the number of cases coming before him since the hours of selling had been shortened. The misrepresentation is thus on the side of the Free Press. Perhaps it can tell us whom he had called a friend. why it requires to resort to tactics so transparent to butress up its argument in favor of the liquor traffic? We find that in the same issue it indulges in a sneer at the plebiscite and those who promoted it. It publishes an anonymous letter belittling the women who are members of the W. C. T. U., despite the well known fact that these women do a great deal of unheralded work among the poor, needy and neglected in the community. By the way, is it quite manly in a newspaper to allow a highly honored lady to be attacked through its columns by an anonymous letter

We desire to place on record unassailable evidence that the position we have taken with regard to the effect of a reduction in the number of drinking places on crime in the community is a correct one. Our figures are obtained from the police books, and cannot be gainsaid. In the meantime, if our contemporary believes, as it argues, it should advocate boldly, instead of by implication, that the saloons should be increased to 50 or 100, and see how many voters in the city of London could be induced to take that retrograde step. The number of drunk and disorderlies brought before the court in 1890 was 1,150. Then followed the reduction, in the next eighteen months, of the licensed liquor places to the extent of 29. The effect was most marked. In 1891 the drunks and disorderlies numbered 707; in 1892, 787, and

The decrease of women offenders is especially marked. In 1885 100 women were arrested for drunkenness and 19 for disorderly conduct. In the year 1893, the statistics for which have been kindly supplied us by Chief of Police Williams from his report now being compiled, only 46 women were arrested for drunkenness and

a solitary one for disorderliness. These reductions have taken place in spite of the fact that London East, with 5,000 of a population, has been added to the city since midsummer, 1885; South London with nearly 4,000 inhabitants since the middle of 1890; and though during the past two years over 1,200 has been added to the population of the reorganized muni-

With this record before us, who shall deny that our contention-that drunkento get over the difficulty. No modern ness decreases as the number of opportuni-British statesman would ever adopt a ties to drink are lessened-is not proved

WATERWORKS REFORM.

While London water commissioners are discussing ways and means to render the waterwork more efficient it is interesting to note what Mr. Pingree, the progressive mayor of Detroit, proposes for that city, now that he has been re-elected. Mayor Pingree says that he finds \$500,000 was expended by the water board of Detroit last year, while it cost less than \$100,000 to pump all the water and collect the money for it. Most of the expenditure, the mayor finds, has gone into improvements of high-priced real estate-vacant lands, laid out as lots by speculators. A family in the settled portion of the city pays \$5 water taxes, but out of that sum \$1 pays for the water actually used while \$4 goes to lay pipes in front of vacant property, so that it can be sold at fabulous prices. Why, asks Mayor Pingree, should the consumer of water pay for such improvements to vacant property any more than he should pay for a lateral sewer to furnish drainage for the houses which may some time be built thereon? Mayor Pingree proposes that the water rates shall be abolished, except to those exempt from general taxation; and that the expense of maintaining the works shall be borne from the civic treasury. Then he would out off all waterworks special officials, remove and sell off water meters, and compel owners of property in new districts to pay for the pipes laid down as they now do for street paving. This plan, Mr. Pingree asserts, would make Detroit practically a city of free water and afford a great inducement to manufacturers to settle there. Is there anything in these proposals by

which our commissioners can profit? Many people are of the opinion that vacant lots should be no longer exempted from paying full rates for the piping laid down in front of them. The man who employs labor, and puts houses on vacant property should certainly not be discriminated against.

-In Bangor, Me., they have a novel way of adding to the police revenue. Any person arrested who requires the aid of the patrol wagon is assessed 50 cents extra for the ride when the costs are totaled.

-Ontario's Grand Old Man is keeping the Conservative newspapers guessing as to when he will hold the next Ontario elections. They need not get excited. The day of discomfiture of Sir Oliver's opponents will be here soon enough for them.

## THE PITH OF IT.

DON'T LAUGH AT GOOD RESO-LUTIONS.

(Minneapolis Times.) Just how far a man may be held to be his brother's keeper it may be difficult to determine-but there is no doubt that every man should be his brother's keeper to the extent of encouraging him to keep up his good resolutions. Thoughtlessness is responsible for a great deal of the sin and suffering and sorrow of this world. Bitter, indeed, would be the reflection of a man if in after years he should trace back to an idle New Year's joke on good resolutions the moral and physical ruin of one

### LIKES BIG DRINKS. (Toronto Telegram.)

Ontario is so thoroughly in favor of proibition that the Hamilton Spectator is converted. It rises to demand the enactment of a law forbidding the sale of liquor in quantities of less than three pints.

> MORE'S THE PITY. (Hamilton Times.)

Have you noticed how many of the oldestablished institutions of the country which did a thriving trade before the N. P. was thought of have succumbed to the hard



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IMPORTANTI Government

School of Art. WILL REOPEN WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3. Students Can Now Join.

Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 p.m. in Freehand, Model and Mechanical Drawing, Modeling, etc. Fees for 36 lessons, 53. Extra classes for china, oil and water color painting Monday, Friday and Saturday from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. Mechanics' Institute, Dundas Street. Send for circulars and particulars to
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## CHAPMAN'S

# 100-Bargains--100

1st-Japanese Hot Water Tea Kettles-350 of these beautiful little kettles we sold in a few days before Christmas. Many refused to buy, thinking they could get one at any time, we had so many. Not many when you think of 3,000 customers being served in our stores in one day. Now we have seared 200 more, on sale Friday, only 10c.

2nd-Ladies' Black and Colored Beaver Hats, worth \$1 50, to day \$1.

3rd-Ladies' Walking Hats half price.

4th-Children's Plush and Silk Bonnets half price. 5th-Ladies' Felt Hats, assorted shapes, worth 75c and \$1, for 25c, 6th-Two only Black and Brown Brocade Mantles worth \$25, for \$15.

7th-Ladies' Mantles, worth \$5, to-day \$3. 8th-Ladies' Mantles, worth \$7 50 and \$8, to-day \$ 9th—Ladies' Mantles, worth \$10 and \$12, to-day \$ 50.

10th—Silk Sealette, worth \$7 50, to-day \$4. 11th-Heavy Mantle Cloth, worth \$1 50, to-day 75 12th-Five pieces 6-4 All-Wool Serge Dress Goodsheavy, was \$1,

on Friday for 50c. 13th-Three pieces Heavy All-Wool Serge, worth 5c. for 38c. 14th-Fifteen pieces German Flannel, suitable for tea gowns, worth 50c, to-day 25c.

15th-Ten pieces Heavy Tweed Dress Goods, with 50c, 75c and 90c, your choice on Bargain Day only 25c. 16th-Twenty-one pieces 40-inch Dress Goods Serges, Brocades

and Whipcords, worth 50c, your choice to 25c. 17th-Seven pieces 27-inch Cloth Dress Good worth 25c, for 15c, 18th-One table of Dress Goods Remnants at fout half price. 19th-Eleven pieces Russel Cord Dress Good worth 15c, for 6c.

20th-One lot of Fancy Velvets, Plushes and ilks, for 25c yard. 21st—Five pieces Shot Velveteen, worth 75c or 25c. 22nd—All Chenille Curtains one-quarter of a Bargain Day.

23rd—Black Fur Muffs, worth \$2, to-day \$2, 24th—Three only Silver Fox Muffs, worth \$1, to-day \$4. 25th-Three only Silver Fox Storm Collar worth \$10, for \$6 50, 26th—Black Astrachan Fur Capes, worth 26, to-day \$16.

27th-One only Black Persian Lamb Ca, 22 inches long, worth \$60, to-day \$35. 28th—Ladies' Black Kid Gloves, to-day of 25c.
29th—Fifty dozen Ladies' and Children' Ribbed Wool Hose at

wholesale price to-day.

30th—Ladies' Corsets, worth 85c, to-d. for 60c.
31st—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, fleece led, worth 25c, for 19c.
32nd—Children's Wool Gaiters, worth 35c, to-day 15c.

32nd—Children's Wool Gaiters, world5c, to-day 15c.
33rd—Children's Wool Gloves, worth 5c, to-day 15c.
34th—Children's Wool Gloves, worth 5c, to-day 5c.
35th—Wool Shoulder Shawls, worth 9c, for 55c.
36th—Wool Shoulder Shawls, worth 125, for 85c.
37th—Colored and Black Military aid, worth 15c, for 10c.
38th—Colored aud Black Military aid, worth 10c, for 5c.
39th—Children's Wool Hose, worth 5c and 18c, your choice 10c.
40th—Ladies' Colored Jersey Wals, some worth \$1 75, some
\$2 and some \$2 50, your choic o-day 50c.
41st—Canadian Wool Yarn, worth 5c pound, to-day 30c pound.

41st—Canadian Wool Yarn, worth 5c pound, to-day 30c pound.
42nd—Six pieces Opera Flannel, orth 45c, to-day 30c.
43rd—Eight pieces Fancy Skirs, stripe, with border, worth
25c yard, to-day 16c, or the fre skirt for 40c.
44th—Six pieces Molleton Flans, striped and checked, to-day

only 20c yard. 45th-Four pieces Gray Flann Sheeting, worth 35c, for 20c. 46th—Five pieces Scotch Plaidlannel, worth 40c, for 30c. 47th—Ten pieces Wide Mollet Flannel, worth 88c, for 25c.

48th—One table of Fine Prinand Sateens, some worth 12 1-2c, some 15c, some 20c, a some 25c. Your choice to-day 49th—300 yards of Tweed Sting, worth 12 1-2c yard for 7 1-2c. 50th—Twelve pieces Wide Heaflannelette, worth 10c, for 8c.

51st-Six pieces Shaker Flannonly 5 1-2c yard.

51st—Six pieces Shaker Flannonly 5 1-2c yard.
52nd—One Bale Factory Cotton great bargain, only 5c yard.
53ra—Sanitary Blankets, a fleft, only 50c each, or \$1 pair.
54th—Five pieces Best Oxfordirting only 10c.
55th—Men's All-Wool Underur, worth \$1, for 75c suit.
56th—Men's Heavy Socks, hemade. 3 pairs for \$1.
57th—Boys' Underwear only c suit.
58th—Gents' Knot Ties, tifor 25c.
59th—Unlaundered Shirts, or \$1 25.
60th—Men's All-wool Top rts, a bargain at 50c.
61st—Boys' All-wool Mittsly 15c pair.

61st-Boys' All-wool Mitts ly 15c pair.

62nd—Gents' Fine Neckwe worth 50c for 85c. 63rd—A few Gray and Bl Goat Robes left, your choice for \$4 50.

63rd—A Jew Gray and Black Robes lef 64th—Small Boys' Top 5 B only 25c. 65th—Bargains in Odd Gr Ware. 66th—Baby's Own Soapy 8c. 67th—The Celebrated T pap only 8c. 68th—6 pounds best Lery Soap for 25c.

126 an 28 Dunáas street.