LEADING DAILY IN WESTERN ONTARIO. Advertising and subscription rates furnished on application. THE LONLON ADVERTISER COMPANY

LONDON, ONTARIO

London, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Electors, Secure Farnell for Mayor.

Election day is Monday next. The position of Mayor of a city like London is a very important one, not only to the individual occupying it, but to the city, and on occasions to the whole country. Our advice to the electors is to secure Ald. Parnell as mayor

Secure Parnell for Mayor, because he have. knows the ropes. It is not a case where ignorance is bliss, but a case where ignorance may be very expensive. Secure Parnell in preference to his opponent, because he is a better-informed man.

Secure Parnell for Mayor, because he is capable of representing the city on Council, the rules will be familiar to him, in fact, at his fingers' ends. Half the time his opponent would be at sea. Secure Parnell for Mayor, because he has declared himself in favor of the passage of the McClary bylaw.

Secure Parnell for Mayor, because he helped to make the bargain securing the extension of the Port Stanley lease. His opponent on this point is non-com-

Secure Parnell for Mayor, and thereby be sure that the taxes will not be increased, and no large expenditures on capital account made. His opponent is uninformed on this subject.

Secure Parnell for Mayor, because the Mayor's duty will be to see that the best pavement will be obtained. Tar macadam is under trial. He has said the city should make haste slowly by not putting down too much of it before they were sure of getting the right pavement.

Secure Parnell for Mayor and an extension in the southern parts of the street railway.

Secure Parnell for Mayor, because he business and a successful man in the business of the public, too. His opponent, Mr. Beck, has not been successful with the duties of the office which he desires to fill.

Secure Parnell for Mayor, because his opponent is so ill-informed as to be dangerous. Could he properly preside at Council meetings? Could he intelligently act with reference to questions upon which he was misinformed?

Secure Parnell for Mayor, because, comparing the two as men, in private business, in public business, in knowledge, in experience, in education, in capacity to represent the city, in any way in which the two can be compared, your decision should be in favor of Parnell for Mayor.

The Reciprocity Idea Waking Up.

The New York Chamber of Commerce, a very influential body, passed strong resolutions in favor of friendlier reciprocal trade relations between the United States and the commercial countries of the world. The New York mercantile body also punctured the pretentions of the recent so-called national reciprocity convention in Washington. The Washington Reciprocity (?) Convention was in reality packed by protectionist opponents of reciprocity, which accounts for the idiotic resolution, that in any reciprocity nego- him and let the trial rip. A trial, in tiations no tariff modifications should his mind, is a trifle that should be disbe made that would be objectionable to any of the highly protected United | ticularly a weak man like Mr. Thomas States manufacturers. The attitude of is, in health, is food on which to feed the protected interests of the United | the reputation of his greatness. What States is very simple, namely, to to him is innocence or guilt? What to clamor for free admission of United him the suffering, mentally and States goods or lowered tariffs in other | bodily, that might be inflicted Why commercial countries, while keeping should a poor man be considered? He up their own tariff figures to their can't strike back, and what a reputathe fraudulent "reciprocoty" conven- Beck may flourish. tion, recently held at Washington, is a sign that the light is breaking.

The Disinterestsd Voter.

Monday will be the occasion of municipal elections throughout the Province. Once a year the citizens of the various municipalities of the Province are given an opportunity of expressing themselves-of passing their judgment regarding the stewardship of past civic officials, or of saying in whose hands the public trust shall be imposed for the coming year. In municipal elections, barring political party sentiment, which is too often called into remay be divided into two classes, namely, those who take a deep interest, and those who do not care at all. As in the case of parliamentary contests, the halance of power, so to speak, rests in the hands of the thoughtless, disinterested voter. His influence, though so far as his individual vote is concerned, the same as that of the man who takes an interest, is a doubtful quantity. He cannot be relied upon, and is incapable of casting an intelligent vote, which means registering a thoughtful opinion on public questions, or the merits of a man the aspirant to

The stability of a state or municipal-

ity depends upon the enlightenment of the masses, the augmentation of general intelligence. The importance and responsibility of the franchise is not duly appreciated by many people. This will be evidenced Monday by the numbers in this city who either absolutely refuse to go out to vote, or who manifest so little interest as to require to be transported to the polls by the friends of interested candidates.

Such a condition of affairs should not be in Canada, and especially in this city. The price paid for the privilege of voting by those of past generations was too high to merit the neglect so frequently meted cut. If a man finds himself indifferent in the matter, it is high time that he should theroughly inform himself on any questions that may be at issue, or regarding the men who are seeking positions of public trust. A proper understanding will lend interest to municipal politics as well as to any other matter under the sun.

Become thoroughly informed, then vote according to the best light you

Extravagance.

The Free Press constantly reminds the electors that Mr. Beck has a wellfilled purse. Is there not great danger here to the electors? May he not, by all occasions to better advantage than reason of such possession, be less carehis opponent. In presiding at the City ful of the people's money? He has always tried to act at the hospital as if no matter what was wanted, the money could be demanded, forgetting the fact that all moneys paid by the city are paid for charity's sake.

Mr. Parnell knows the facts and rights of each public body with which the city has to deal. Choose the safe; avoid the unsafe.

America and Science.

Mr. Carl Snyder, in an article in the North American Review, contends that excepting astronomy, this continent has not taken even an insignificant part in the development of any single branch of science. This writer emphasizes the work of Pasteur in France. Pasteur, 40 years ago, discovered that the fermentation of beer was due to the presence of minute organisms. The ideas of this scientist grew and broadened; they were applied to the disease of the vine, then to dying silk worms, and to sheep has been a successful man in his own cholera. Lord Lister, a British surgeon, applied Pasteur's idea to surgical operations. His ideas have been also advanced by the German Koch in public business, and is unacquainted and Behring, and the Japanese, Kitasato. Among this noted list of scientists no name on this continent ap-

> States, particularly the latter country, has tended in a different direction, namely, that of applied science, and it cannot be gainsaid that, in this rethat, comparatively speaking, has not been excelled by European countries. The great strides made in transportation facilities, in mechanical contrivance and invention, in enterprise of a decided upon by the Ontario Governpractical nature of almost every sort, entitie the people of the North American continent to a superior place in of such legislation be required? If entitle the people of the North Amerregard to the industrial activity of the

Jeddart Justice.

"Jeddart Justice" is a byword. It has the credit of hanging a man and then trying him; but even justice (sometimes said to be tempered with mercy), it seems, in the twentieth cenproposed at the hospital, not to hang a man and then try him, but to hang pensed with. Everything, and parpresent prohibitory altitude. That so tion can be gained by standing up important a body as the New York boldly against the very appearance of Chamber of Commerce should puncture | evil? Let Thomas be sacrificed that

Mr. Foster On Prohibition.

[Toronto Globe.] In the session of 1891, Mr. Foster, then Minister of Finance, made a speech explaining his views on the question of prohibition. He declared that he believed in the principle of prohibition more strongly than ever, and also believed it to be practicable, but he recognized there were certain difficulties in the way. He agreed with those who held that the desire for stimulants was not a natural appetite in man, but was bred by circumstances and custom, or transmitted by inheritance. "That power of custom draped in all the allurements of hospitality and genial fellowship, is one of quisition in municipal politics, voters | the adjuncts of the liquor traffic, and one of the incitements to the drinking usages of the country, and these will have to be largely reformed and overcome before the principle of prohibition is practically realized." Another difficulty was the moneyed interest created by the traffic, the manufacturer and his employes, the wholesale and retail dealers, the municipalities and the governments, which, through taxation, share in the profit. A third difficulty was that of enforcement. Before a prohibitory law ought to be enacted there would be a strong and prependerating public sentiment in its favor, as a guarantee of maintenance and enforce-

ment. He declared: "That man is no true friend of the temperance cause or the prohibition movement who will enact a law today

heart that the law finds its reflex in the overpowering conviction of a preponderating and active majority in the country in favor of not only its enactment, but its maintenance as well, and that he would do the worst possible service to the cause of prohibition of our preparation. We have perhaps lost ground in the matter of temperance sentiment during the last two or country in favor of not only its en-actment, but its maintenance as well, and that he would do the worst pos-sible service to the cause of prohibition to snatch a verdict for the enactment of the law, and find out afterwards, if it were not a reflex of such a preponderating sentiment in the country, that it would become a dead letter on the statute book, a byword in the community and a represent to the years temporary. ity and a reproach to the very temperance men who favored the enactment.

Now, let us be honest with ourselves tonight. Do we in our hearts believe that this country, from British that Columbia to Cape Breton, has that strongly preponderating and actively co-operating sentiment in favor of the enforcement of a prohibitory law? If we do, let us vote for it and enact it. If we do not, let us be honest with ourselves, honest with the cause, and

onest with the country as well." Mr. Foster went on to consider the proposal to submit the question to the people in the form of a plebiscite or referendum. He declared that he preferred the old constitutional methods, and sympathized somewhat with those who believed that the habit of referring questions to the people would tend to destroy the representative character of our institutions. Circumstances, however, might arise which would render it necessary that there should be a direct reference to the people. It was in this speech that Mr. Foster made the celebrated confession that he had voted for a resolution favoring immediate prohibition "in a moment of weakness." He was subjected to some very severe criticism as to the change that had come over him since he entered the cabinet. With that question, however, we are not dealing at present. We are presenting what he gave as his mature judgment on the question.

THE VOTE FOR

of a Referendum.

What Proportion of the Vote Is Necessary to Insure Enforcement

Of a Prohibition Measure?—Views of Principal Caven, Chancellor Wallace, Dr. Potts and Others.

Toronto, Jan. 4.-The Westminster, in its current issue, contains a noteworthy symposium upon the question of the referendum with reference to prohibition. The Westminster says: It is quite probable that the Ontario

Legislature, at its next session, will pass prohibitory legislation similar to the liquor prohibition act of Manitoba, and that such legislation will be submitted to the electors to become law This is all doubtless true. Scientific only after a vote in its favor. This movement in Canada and the United course was suggested by The Westprivy council was announced. question of importance just now touches the conditions of such referendum. One of these conditions is the proportion of the vote favorable to prospect, this continent has been eminent- hibitory legislation necessary for its ly successful. Industrial development enforcement. In order to ascertain the has attained a degree of advancement views of representative men who have given serious and independent thought to such subjects, the following questions were submitted to the heads of universities and colleges in Coronto,

> In the event of the referendum being ment, should a bare majority of the votes cast aetermine the issue, more than a majority is deemed necessary, what, in your judgment, should the proportion be?

Replies have not yet been received from all to whom these questions were sent, but the following will be read with interest: PRINCIPAL CAVEN, KNOX COL-

LEGE You ask me whether, in the event of prohibitory measure being passed by the legislature, and sabmitted to a re ferendum, it should become effective by bare majority of the votes cast, or whether in order to its becoming law it should have more than a mere major-

ty in its favor. No one, it seems to me, who adequately weighs all that is involved, would wish to have such legislation adopted on a bare majority vote. I am quite aware that in making any definite proportion of votes necessary to validate legislation there will always appear to be something arbitrary, but it is essential that legislation of the character in question should be sustained by such strength of public opinion as to render its enforcement both possible and morally salutary. I should greatly doubt the wisdom of making than three-fifths of the votes polled necessary to the adoption of the neasure. Should four-fifths of the possible votes be polled in the referendum, this, measured by the vote in ordinary provincial elections, would be counted Three-fifths of such a vote would be a little less than half the possible vote. Were less than four-fifths of the whole votes recorded, all the more necessary that a bare majority should not give effect to the measure. WLI, CAVEN.

CHANCELLOR O. C. S. WALLACE. I am of the opinion that if only a bare majority of the people of Ontario should vote for prohibition it would be perilous to enact a prohibitory law -perilous to the morals of the province at large and perilous to the cause of prohibition. The second question is more difficult. If, for example, twothirds of the people voted for prohibition and one-third against it, it might then be wise to enact such a law, providing the one-third included for the most part only lawless men. But it would be otherwise if with the one third there were many godly ministers, upright judges, unselfish philanthro-pists and other highly respected leaders of thought and action, and if rep-utable newspapers also in different parts of the province sympathized with Until the people have the minority. expressed themselves, and we know who are on the side of prohibition and who against it, and not how many only, no one is in a position to say how large a majority would be necessary to make provincial legislation a wise method of grappling with that monstrous iniquity, the drink traffic in its greedy and conscienceless service of the drink habit, O. C. S. WALLACE.

CHANCELLOR BURWASH. I am quite sure that any law will fail which has not behind it the moral if he does not firmly believe in his convictions of the majority of the peo-

ance sentiment during the last two or three years. A woman like Mrs. Na-tion, to say nothing of milder forms of Dundas St. eccentricity, does immense harm to the cause of temperance. The referendum to be satisfactory should first of all call out a substantial vote, say two-thirds of all the voters, and then give us

a clear majority of all the votes cast.
N. BURWASH. PRINCIPAL SHERATON. (1) Great care should be taken to the issue carefully and complace the issue carefully and com-pletely before the people, and to impress upon them the great responsi-bility which the plebiscite places upon each individual voter. No man should vote for prohibition unless he is pre-pared to do his uttermost personally

want of public spirit or moral cow-

ardice take no steps to see that the law is enforced. (2) The government should clearly state in advance what their policy will be. No room must be left for evasion or intrigue. The Legislative Assembly must determine in advance whether a bare majority of votes in favor of prohibition will afford the necessary basis for legislation, and if not, how large a vote would be necessary. It seems to me that the vote necessary should not be less than three-fourths. In the Dominion plebiscite, while there was a bare ma-jority in favor of prohibition, that maority was in reality a minority, on account of the large number of voters who, through indifference, did not go

to the poils.

(3) Would it not be well, along with the question as to absolute prohibition THE VOTE FOR

PROHIBITION

the question as to absolute prohibition pure and simple, to submit a second is sue, namely, whether there should not be a modified prohibitory law, under which the manufacture and the use of cider, native wine and similar beverages should be permitted, while the use of strong alcoholic drinks is stringently forbidden. There are many who would support such a modified prohibition who are not in favor of absolute prohibition.

lute prohibition.
(4) The question of prohibition is a very perplexing one to many persons who are strong and consistent temperance reformers. While they most earnestly desire every restriction to be placed upon the traffic, and every protection given to the weak and the young who may be exposed to tempta-tion, and while they admit the valid-ity of prohibitory legislation; yet, they doubt whether it is possible to enforce sufficiently a prohibitory law, and a law not enforced is worse than useless. If the country is not ripe for prohibition hasty legislation will only provoke reaction. I have more faith in education and in the power of the Gospel of Christ than in prohibitory legislation. Mere prohibition will not itself effect radical reformation. Its place must always be secondary. Whatever value it may have must always be dependent upon the existence of a strong public opinion, and this oan only be created and maintained by educational and evangelistic agencies. The great danger is lest these be forgotten or depreciated in the agitation of legislation. Are the schools and churches now doing all they ought to do, and all they can do in this matter? I do not think so, and this to my mind is a matter much more vital than the mere passage of a prohibitory J. P. SHERATON. law.

REV. JOHN POTTS D.D. Prohibitory legislation is not like any other kind of legislation, and it is of the first importance that it be supported by a very decided public opinion. I would regard prohibitory legislation on a bare majority vote as demoralizing to the temperance cause of In the event of a referendum the highest interests of temperance would, in my judgment, served by requiring from 60 to 70 per cent of all votes polled, as a condition of such legislation being made law.

JOHN POTTS.

REV. DR. WARDEN. I understand that by prohibition is meant the prohibition of the sale, by retail, of intoxicating liquors in the

208, 210, 2101/2 and 212

ANNUAL DISCOUNT SALE.

TODAY, January. 3rd, we begin our Annual Discount Sale preparatory to stock-taking This sale is always eagerly anticipated, because the bargains are not confined to any particular sec tion or special line, but every department in our big store contributes its share towards this interesting event. Now is the chance to secure Extraordinary Bargains in seasonable, wantable goods.

Dress Goods Department.

All of our Black Brocaded Silks, Fancy Colored Silks, Figured and Plain Black Silk Poplins, Sealettes for Coats, Plain Colored Corded Silks, Plain Colored Surah and Taffeta Silks during sale at a Discount of 20 Per Cent.

All of our Plain Black Silks, Bengalines, Peau De Soie, Taffetas, Men's Surahs, Satins, Plain Black and Colored Dress Goods, Colored and Black Suitings, Plain Mantle Cloths and Erench Flannels during sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent.

Crockery Department.

All of our Crockery, Glassware and Lamps during sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent.

Housefurnishings Department.

All of our Lace, Tapestry and Chenille co tains during sale at a Discount of 10 Per

All of our Batting and Eider Comforters during sale at a Discount of 15 Per All of our Carpets and Rugs during sale at

a Discount of 20 Per Cent.

Clothing and Furnishings Dept. All of our Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing

during sale at a Discount of 20 Per Cent. All of our Gentlemen's Furnishings during

sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent. Boot and Shoe Department.

All of our Boots, Shoes and Rubbers during sale at **Discount of 10 Per Cent.**

Children's Headwear.

All of our Children's Hoods and Tams in wool and velvet, during sale at Discount of 20 Per Cent.

> [Special to The Advertiser.] Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 3.-Murray Me-Neill, M.A., formerly of the teaching staff of Dalhousie University, has been

> > NO PILFERING.

Toronto, Jan. 4 .- J. B. Laing, provincial auditor, says that his department has been asked to make 160 examinations of the books of municipalities during the year. The losses, which

All of our Fine Stock of Fur Goods at a Discount of 20 Per Cent.

All of our Ladies' Misses' and Children's

Mantle and Fur Department.

Mantles at a Discount of 20 Per Cent.

Staple Department. All of our Table Linens during sale at a

Discount of 10 Per Cent. All of our Sheeting and Pillow Cottons during sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent. All of our Flannelettes and Wrapperettes during sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent.

All of our Gray, Navy and Red Flannels during sale at a Discount of 20 Per Cent.

Hosiery and Glove Department.

All our Gloves and Cashmere Hosiery during sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent. All of our Woolen Hosiery during sale at a Discount of 20 Per Cent.

All of our Knitted Underwear during sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent.

Blouse and Corset Department.

All of our Shirt Waists during sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent.

All of our Flannelette Underwear and Corsets during sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent.

Ladies' Neckwear.

All of our Ladies' Neckwear during sale at a Discount of 10 Per Cent.

Holiday Novelties all going during sale at a Discount of from 40 to 50 Millinery all going during sale at a Discount of 50 Per Cent. Per Cent.

Province of Ontario. The manufacture is not to be affected, nor exportation nor importation for private use. Un-der these circumstances, should the government decide on the referendum there ought, in my judgment, to be in favor of prohibition, at least twothirds of the vote polled, and this twothirds would constitute considerably more than 50 per cent of the voters of the province. To be effective, a law must accord with the conscience of the people; otherwise its violation will almost certainly be winked at, and law

ROBERT H. WARDEN,

itself brought into disrepute.

APPOINTED CLERK.

appointed a clerk in the department of finance.

the township governments have been called upon to make good through defalcations, pilferings, etc., have been practically nil.

GENEROUS.

Mr. Newlywed (solicitously)-And how do you get along with the butcher

Mrs. Newlywed-Oh, splendidly. He is such a generous man, Mortimore. When I order a five-pound roast he always sends me one weighing six or seven.

57-62 the Critical Age.

Height of vigor past—nature's power slowing down, vitality less, recuperative power less, indurance less. Stop the progress of decay, tone up the weakened nerve centers, impart vigor to the tiring brain, prepare for the crisis. A means of remarkable protency is the renewal of decreasing vigor is found in Ferrozone. It brightens up the whole being, imparts a sense of power and strength. By the use of Ferrozone, old age is pushed back twenty years. Ferrozone gives strength, vigor, indurance, vim. Get a box today from W. T. Strong & Co.

The number of Government officials in France is 416,000. Fifty years ago it was 188,000.

it was 188,000.

THEY WAKE THE TORPID ENERGIES.—Machinery not properly supervised and left to run itself, very soon shows fault in its working. It is the same with the digestive organs. Unregulated from time to time, they are likely to become torpid and throw the whole system out of gear. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills were made to meet such cases. They restore to the full the flagging faculties, and bring into order all parts of the mechanism.

Ready Reference Guide of London-Banks, Wholesale Deal ers and Manufacturers.

Auction Mart, Storage and Moving PORTER & CO., 'phone 1,162.

Banks.

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVEST-MENT SOCIETY. CANADIAN SAVINGS AND LOAN.

Brushes. THOMAS BRYAN, 61 Dundas street.

Drygoods. ROBINSON, LITTLE & CO., 843 Rich.

Hardware.

HOBBS HARDWARE CO., 339 Rich. Iron. Brass and Wire Works. DENNIS WIRE & IRON CO., King.

Insurance. NORTHERN LIFE, Masonic Temple.

Lumber Boxes. LONDON BOX MFG. & LUMBER

Tea Importers. MARSHALL BROS. & CO., 67 Dundas.

Wholesale Grocers.

M. SMITH & CO., 176 York street. ELLIOTT, MARR & CO. 221 Rich.

BRONCHIAL ASTHMA THE BEST REMEDY

Asthma is a peculiar disease, and what will relieve one case will sometimes fail in another. Angier's Petroleum Emulsion will nearly always afford relief, especially in cases complicated with Bronchitis. The Emulsion soothes the cough and makes the breathing easier, dispels the bronchial irritation and greatly improves all the catarrhal symptoms. In Chronic Asthma it is very effective in allaying all the more distressing symptoms, while after an acute attack it is of great benefit in restoring strength and vigor to the exhausted system.

Andiers Petroleum Fmusion

is soothing, healing, strengthening, and contains no opiate or other harmful drug. It is pleasant to take, agrees with the weakest stomach, promotes a healthy appetite, helps digest and assimilate healthy food, and builds up the health and strength generally. Persons who cannot take cod liver oil in any form become fond of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion, and this makes it especially valuable as a children's medicine. Remember this is not a patent medicine. Doctors have been prescribing it continuously since 1880, and it is largely used in the leading hospitals everywhere.

MISS FLORENCE DEWSON, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, SAYS: - I take pleasure in writing you what I think about Angier's Petroleum Emulsion. This winter I had the La Grippe, and was very much run down. My physician ordered me cod liver oil, but my stomach was too weak to take it, and at this time a sample of Angier's Emulsion was handed to me. It agreed with me so well that I commenced on it and am still taking it. I told my physician about it, and as he had just recovered from La Grippe he took it, and was so much pleased with it that he has been prescribing it for all his patients who are in need of same. Persons who have weak stomachs and can't take strong emulsion should take no other than Angier's Petroleum Emulsion.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS: — I received a bottle of Angier's Petroleum Emulsion in good order, and was highly satisfied with it. I find a great deal of relief from it, as I have been suffering with Asthma and Bronchitis for the last ten years. I have been treated by many doctors, but have found more relief from a bottle of Angier's Emulsion than anything I have taken. I have recommended it to all sufferers from the same complaint. Please send me a 25. 9d. bottle, for which I enclose P. O. and oblige. Mrs. E. HOOPER, 59 Worcester St., Brynmawr, Beeconshire, England.

SOOTHING AND STRENGTHENING EFFECT : - I found Angier's Petroleum Emulsion se helpful among my patients that there was a constant demand for it during the winter and early spring, and I cannot speak too highly of its southing and strengthening effects. I have recommended it to personal friends and to other institutions. Our attendant physician, Dr. J. B. Fallen, speaks of it in the highest terms. Miss CAMILLA B. SANDERSON, Matron, The Haven & Prison Gate Mission, Toronto, Ontario. All druggists sell Augier's Petroleum Emulsion. Two sizes, 50 cants and \$1.00 a bottle. Be sure you get ANGIER'S.

YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS on a postal card will bring you a free copy of a valuable booklet entitled, "ABOUT YOUR THROAT AND LUNGS." It tells have to care for the Threat, Lungs and Digestive Organs. It gives good advice as to Diet and Hygiene, also Exercises, which are illustrated.

ANGIER CHEMICAL COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.