

Eyesight Saved

After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this: "My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla which soon cured him. I know it saved his sight, if not his very life." ARTHUR BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

THE LIQUOR LAW PLEBISCITE.

J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., Says It Must Now Be "Onto Parliament"—The Chief Whisky Maker Accepts the Situation.

TORONTO, Jan. 3.—Mr. J. J. MacLaren, Q. C., received his friends in his office yesterday with a warmer smile of welcome, and although not forgetting that the fight is not over there was in his manner the confidence of victory. He, like other prohibition workers, is anxious to move on to Parliament to have the verdict of the plebiscite crystallized in a law. He believes it is improbable that the decision of the courts upon the question of the jurisdiction of the Ontario Legislature can be obtained in time for action to be taken during the approaching session. But the time, he says need not be lost, because Monday's mandate from the people of this Province is as much directed to Ottawa as to Toronto, and if the report of the royal commission presented at the coming sitting of the House of Commons the question will be pressed in that quarter. Parliament, he points out, has on more than one occasion declared that the only remedy for the evils of intemperance is prohibition, and declared that prohibitory legislation should be enacted as soon as public opinion should become ripe for it. Accordingly it will be in order next session to go back with the figures of the Ontario, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island plebiscites and show that the country is ripe now.

The opinions of temperance workers generally appear to be along the same line. They are all living in a state of perfect satisfaction, confident now that they will get prohibition from whatever quarter has the right to give it. The question must first be settled whether the Provincial Legislature has jurisdiction. As one of them put it: "Nothing is to be gained by running our laws blindly against stone walls, or by our Legislature assuming powers which after a few months may be transferred by the courts to another authority." There is no other opinion among them than that the Ontario Legislature will have to accede to the plebiscite demand if the courts invest it with the right to deal with the subject. But anything less than prohibition of the manufacture and importation as well as the sale of liquor will not satisfy them. They are determined that to be put off with a partial measure that would not cut off the supply at the breweries and distilleries, but would only by its failure bring discredit upon their cause.

MR. GOODERHAM'S VIEWS.
Mr. George Gooderham, president of the Gooderham & Worts Company, the largest distilling concern in the Dominion, does not appear to be disappointed or surprised, and evidently took a philosophical view of the situation.

"I did not vote for or against prohibition," he said.
"Do you think that the overwhelming majority in favor of prohibition will strengthen the argument of those who hold that a prohibitory law can be enforced?"

"I think that question remains in the same position as it did before the vote was taken."
"Is prohibition any nearer as a result of the vote?"

"Well, all I can say as to that is that as soon as the people quit drinking whisky we will quit manufacturing it."
"You are willing to accept the verdict of the people on this question?"

"We have to do it whether we are willing or not."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Mr. Frank Cooper, photographer, has recovered from his recent illness, and will be found at his studio, where he will be pleased to receive his many friends and patrons, and to fill their Xmas orders in his usual expeditious manner. Call and inspect his beautiful productions. ywt

Goods! New Goods
Wonderful Enamel Paint.—Blundell & Co. of London, Eng., are the makers of a very superior enamel color of which will stand the water and guaranteed not to produce exfoliating when used in connection with the Leaf Substitute paint for purposes very fine and lasting produced. For sale in all stores. HUNT, 190 Dundas street. ywt

BY LENOX
Add and Carling.

Choice.
See Them

Fair Play For All.

(Continued from page 4.)

You may begin with the school section and go on to the village, the township and the county council, the administration of justice, the agricultural associations; they all bring men in contact with each other. They form estimates of each other's capacity, character and fitness for public places, and these divisions can never be broken in upon without serious detriment to the State. The fact that we have here a Federal Government, and that the divisions of which I have spoken are provincial divisions can make no difference. In the nature of things, as well as by the organic law of the State, these divisions are an inseparable portion of our system. It is the provinces that are the units represented in the House of Commons.

It is between the provinces that representation according to population is based. The constitution does not contemplate and it would have been a misfortune if it had done so—that the electoral districts should be equal. County boundaries ought to be respected and equality in numbers can only be approximated. As the provinces are built up by an aggregation of municipalities, so the Dominion of Canada is a state resulting from the union of the provinces, and a proper regard for

THE PRINCIPLE OF REPRESENTATION requires that these municipal divisions should not be disregarded in the representation of the people in the House of Commons than in the representation of the people in the Provincial Legislature. Even in ancient communities that attained a high degree of civilization, the union of kindred families made the house of kindred houses the tribe, and of kindred tribes the State. The State is but the larger family, formed from the smaller communities below, and it can never have that true representation which springs from and is the outcome of its organic life, if the communities are crushed and broken in constituting it. In fact, this is the meaning of the paramount distinction between progressive and non-progressive nations, between Rome, Greece and Israel on the one side and Egypt, Assyria and Persia on the other. Thin apart from the temptation of political expediency, the representation of the people is a total disregard of municipal organizations presents to an unscrupulous man to abuse his trust, you have the important

PRINCIPLE OF HISTORIC CONTINUITY which ought never to be lost sight of. The past has an important influence upon the present. Is not every Liberal, who knows that has been endeavored by the leaders of his party, achieved by their instrumentality, to make greater sacrifices in the public interest than if he knew nothing of the things? Has he no pride in the able men who represented his constituency in the past, and has this no influence in stimulating him to secure the election of a worthy successor? In every calling in life, political or non-political, a man is largely influenced to greater exertions and to nobler aims, in consequence of what he remembers of the past. He is attached to the place of his birth, to the possessions of his ancestors; the memory of their sacrifices, their trials, their achievements inspire him to follow in their footsteps, and make him a better man, a better citizen, than he would be without these historic recollections. In the State he is influenced by like considerations; he is drawn up by the memory of great abilities devoted to the public service, by great sacrifices made for it, and great triumphs won in its favor, and any system of representation, and redistribution of seats which ignores this characteristic of the human mind and makes the series of detached periods, each of ten years' duration, would be one so

DISASTROUS IN ITS CONSEQUENCES, so much at variance with those attributes of human nature to which I have referred that its introduction cannot be regarded as anything else than a great political misfortune. Do you think that all the historic in the family or in the State, without establishing a condition of retrogression instead of progression? Does the life of a nation mean nothing? Let it not for a moment be supposed that this is a mere matter of fancy; it is a profound truth, life of a community from the family up to the State. But it may be said, if this be a well-founded theory of practical consequence, then a country ought never to be divided into ridings. This is no so; it is one thing to aggregate people for a specific purpose, who never meet for any other purpose, and to aggregate those who are of one community, though they may not be of the same riding. When you divide a country into ridings, those whom you bring together are as much in the habit of acting together as if the whole country constituted one riding, and the association of those in a riding are exactly the same as those in a country, and a division necessary. The inequality of the number of electoral divisions is a matter of no practical importance. Parliament is constituted to maintain order, to uphold justice, to promote the public welfare. In the search for truth, in seeking to discover the better way in which to travel, it can make no difference whether an electoral division is a little short, or a little in excess of the number of people which constituency. It is a matter of importance that EACH PROVINCE SHOULD BE FULLY REPRESENTED.

because the province is a political unit, the members of which do not always lose sight of the provincial interest in the parliamentary representation from Scotland, Ireland or Wales never on any occasion think specially of his own country in the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Not even to the nothingness of an historic reminiscence; nor is the union less strong because these differences of nationality still continue to be matters of patriotic regard. I have said to you now all I purport to say on this occasion with reference to the importance of keeping intact the boundaries of counties and to prevent the constitution of electoral districts made up of municipalities speak to you for a short time on another Parliament to readjust the representation. Act fixes the representation in the House of Commons at the outset of the session. Section 51 provides that after the census is taken every ten years the representation of the provinces shall be readjusted. "By such authority in such manner and for such time as the Parliament provides," subject and according to five rules which are there set out, the fifth of which is, "that such readjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing Parliament."

New Parliament has all along after every census, made the readjustment, and decided upon the manner and upon the time. Is this in conformity with the constitution? I don't think so. The articles of confederation show that the Quebec convention contemplated that the arrangement of the constituencies for the House of Commons should be made

IN THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURES. This was changed by the London conference or by the draftsmen; but to prevent the Province being specially at the mercy of the Dominion, it was provided that the readjustment should be by such authority as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides. The Parliament of Canada is authorized to settle the rules by which the readjustment should be governed, but the act clearly contemplated that the actual work of readjustment should be carried out by somebody other than Parliament itself. This was the case in 1832, and again in giving effect to the Redistribution Act of 1855. Whether the words "shall be readjusted by such authority" as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provides, were introduced by the English draftsmen, having in view the English practice, and with a view to restrain the Parliament from abusing its power in reference to any one province is of no practical importance, what is important is to determine how these words are to be understood, and I think it is too clear to admit of any doubt that they are introduced for the purpose of requiring Parliament to confer the work of readjustment upon some independent body called into existence for the purpose, guided by some general rule laid down by Parliament, and subject to the five rules set out in the section. Unless it be assumed that such is the power conferred upon it, the words, "by such authority," have no meaning. They mean mere surplusage. One supporter of the amendment argued that readjustment meant not the fixing of the number of representatives, but the simple arithmetical determination of the number of members to which each province was entitled; but this is clearly not the meaning. There would be neither manner nor time in such a readjustment. A schedule to the London North America Act creates the electoral divisions. Section 37 gives to each province a certain number of representatives. Now, if after the census of a province, or take from another, a readjustment of the constituencies becomes necessary in order to absorb the constituency where a member is dropped, or to create new constituencies where members are to be added. A readjustment, therefore, embraces the rearrangement of the constituencies in such a way as to enable election to be held under it. For rule 5 provides that such readjustment shall not take effect until the termination of the then existing Parliament. This does not mean that no act need be passed to readjust the constituencies, for that would make nonsense of this rule, it does mean that there shall be a new schedule of electoral districts

AFTER EVERY CENSUS, and that while Parliament may name the authority by which this work is to be done, and also the manner and time of doing it, it is not to exercise that authority itself. It is to be exercised by the legislature upon this subject has not been submitted to the arbitration of the courts, and I am convinced that the constitution did not intend to place this important matter under the absolute control of a partisan majority, the consequences of whose acts might render a revolution necessary in the interests of justice. It need not be looked for or expected that the majority will consent to an appropriate law by which its own acts, passed into law in its own interest, may be declared void. For such vindications we must look to the friends of fair play throughout the country. The judicial determination of the question will necessarily entail not a little expense, and that expense must be assumed by the voters of the Liberal party at large. The theories of a people are only maintained by the use of force, by activity, by sacrifice; and the unscrupulous will multiply abuses in proportion as they find the public reluctant to incur the expense necessary to destroy those which have been created, and to successfully re-assert the notion of others. Any system of satisfactory work is an instrument to an end. It must be taken that its parts are properly preserved, and that when a general election, it is put into the people's hands, it produces the precise results that honest and intelligent men have a right to expect. A majority constitutional is wrong, but under our which we are bound to sustain, and the minority know that the majority must suffer with them all the evils which must spring from a mistaken judgment. They may hope to undertake to argue and discuss points of difference until they can convince some of the majority of their error. But when the instrument of government is so controlled as to give to a majority but a minority of representatives, what is needed is not more intellectual light, but more honesty, more conscience, a higher regard for the right and greater determination to make the right triumph. In this matter all history teaches that when men become indifferent to the right, the wrong will not exhibit itself simply with regard to one matter, but will render impure every function of public thought; its baneful effects will be felt in every avenue of public intercourse, and the attendant evils may become so great as to compel men to labor to cure what the sense of fair play could not arouse them to undertake, much

ALL MEN

Young, old or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from overwork, who are suffering from the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature aging, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensations about the secretum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids, and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the scalp and spine, weakness, tenderness of the scalp and spine, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, indigestion, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address and 10c in stamps for a book on diseases peculiar to man, sent sealed. Address M. V. LUBON, 24 Macdonnell avenue, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Please mention this paper.

S. & L.

OUR TICKET

It does not concern the men much—although they have to pay the bills, be they large or small—what is on our slate. The ladies, however, eagerly scan our daily announcements and keep posted as to our inducements. To-day, when all is quiet in aldermanic circles, we expect to make quite a stir. Some of the ladies of London have the privilege of voting on municipal matters, while others—the married ladies, whose husbands are alive—have not. But there is not a lady in Ontario, in the Western portion of it, or in London, who has not the privilege of taking advantage of our splendid offers. There is no money in going to the polls, but it is a matter of saving money by coming to S. & L. No one needs to be told who S. & L. are. We have been in the drygoods business at 147 Dundas street so long that we are known not only in the city, but for many miles around it. Our good values have caused us to be talked about a great deal. Talk about our goods and you talk of us. Now, don't imagine because we offer a beautiful French Diagonal at 39c a yard, that we only have a few remnants. Not so; we have a quantity of them at this extremely low price, and you good housewives and daughters should see them. As though this was not a sufficient inducement for one day, we have placed upon our sale counters a very choice line of Tweed Dress Goods at 35c per yard, and when we say that these formerly sold at 65c and 75c, you can see the value. When we say these formerly sold at the foregoing prices the people believe it. We don't mislead. On another counter is a splendid lot of Hopsackings. Every lady knows that a fairly good Hopsacking cannot be sold at much less than 65c, but we have lowered ours to 50c, just to induce customers to purchase during the dull season, which usually follows the holidays. Don't let us be dull. Keep us busy. By doing so you will save money.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM, 141 & 149 Dundas St.

less stimulate them to accomplish. There is but one other topic upon which I wish to speak to you very briefly. The Liberal party have for a hundred years labored to remove disabilities, to promote justice, and to put

ALL PARTIES UPON A FOOTING OF EQUALITY before the law. This has been its history; history has shown that the policy of justice has also been the policy of wisdom. There is an element of selfishness, of intolerance in the human mind which is sure to mislead, if men commit the folly of subjecting themselves to its guidance. When you look at India you see what are its matured consequences. Society is divided into castes which have no intercourse with each other. It has divided men into privileged and non-privileged bodies, into masters and slaves, into citizens and helots, but it has never built up a united and prosperous nation. Europe for centuries persecuted the Jews, declared that they were not to be trusted, weighted them with disabilities, and then complained that their energies found expression in the only avenues left open to them. Today all their disabilities have disappeared and the Jew has become a more useful citizen than when he was forbidden to hold real estate and his teeth were drawn in order to compel him to lend money to those who were under no legal obligation to repay him. When the bloody code of Elizabeth was in force against Roman Catholics and the bloody code of Louis XIV. was in force against the Calvinists each looked abroad for sympathy because they desired to escape from that thralldom which the government of their own country imposed upon them. To-day no French Protestant would go over to the invader of France, no English Roman Catholic would do so in England. Both have changed, and that change is due to

This country is, under the most favorable

circumstances, sufficiently difficult to govern. Geographically we are stretched out for 4,000 miles—a ragged edge upon the border of the great republic. It is of the first consequence to ourselves and to the continent that we should give here to the English parliamentary system a full and fair trial. That system, in my opinion, the best system that has yet been employed by men for the maintenance of law and order and the promotion of human freedom. It is of consequence not only to us, but to the whole of North America that it should here be securely established. To that end, it is of the first importance that in every sphere of life, public and private, Canadians of every faith and of every origin should have an equal opportunity for the honors and responsibilities for which men may worthily strive. I earnestly hope, then, that no mistake may be made, no false step taken to array peoples against each other when it is of the highest importance to the country that they should cordially co-operate to correct obvious abuses, and to work earnestly together for the public good. If a mistake has been made let those who have made it escape from the thorny waste upon which they have entered and which can only lead to misfortune, and get once more into the plain path, marked out long ago by the great men of the Liberal party who rest from their labors, and whose principles point the way in which the nation should travel in order to continue free and to become a prosperous and united people.

The honorable gentlemen, who were frequently applauded, resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

LONDON, CANADA.
London and suburbs have a population of 40,000 persons.

London is situated in the garden of Canada, midway between the Niagara and the Detroit Rivers.

London is the center of nine different lines of railway, giving easy access to the whole continent, and to the lakes and seaboard.

London has direct connection with the three great Canadian lines of railway—the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific, and the Michigan Central.

London controls a line of railway from the city to Port Stanley, on Lake Erie. Each day more trains arrive at and depart from London than arrive at and depart from any other Canadian city in the same time.

London has two public parks. London has six charitable institutions, two hospitals and seven public buildings. London has a good street railway, which will be much extended during the year.

London's rate of taxation is 18 mills, which includes all school rates, etc.

London's public water supply is obtained from never-failing pure springs four miles from the city. Their yield is practically unlimited. London has the best drinking water on the continent.

London is an excellent health resort, as it has a lower death rate than any city of its size on the continent, and it has magnificent white sulphur baths within its limits.

London has 1 opera house and 4 public halls.

London has 13 public schools (and a number are under contract), not including kindergartens; 3 Roman Catholic separate schools, 2 ladies' colleges, and 1 collegiate institute.

London has a Conservatory of Music and a School of Education.

London has two daily newspapers (morning and evening editions).

London has two public libraries.

London has six banks and eight loan and investment associations.

London is an excellent center for manufacturing and commercial enterprises. Houses for groceries, hardware, drygoods, small wares, boots and shoes, drugs, crockeryware, etc. There are one or more manufacturing of furniture, engines, boilers, stoves, turnaries, iron and brass foundries, carriages, burial caskets, agricultural implements, stamped tinware, railway cars, clothing, leather, barrels, machine tools, oil refining, cigars, office and school furniture, biscuits and confectionery, mirrors and plated glass, corsets, furs, beer, washing compounds acids, woodwork of every description, etc.

London's civic assets are \$2,547,798.30 and the balance of assets over all liabilities is \$425,861.19. The total assessment is \$15,338,097.

London has 44 churches, every religious denomination of any importance being represented.

London has an excellent Entomological Society and exhibition, and some of the ablest entomologists to be found in Canada.

London has markets three times weekly, the best in the west. The Great Western Fair is held for ten days in September.

Further particulars about the city may be obtained by applying to the mayor, the city clerk, the secretary of the Board of Trade, or the ADVERTISER.

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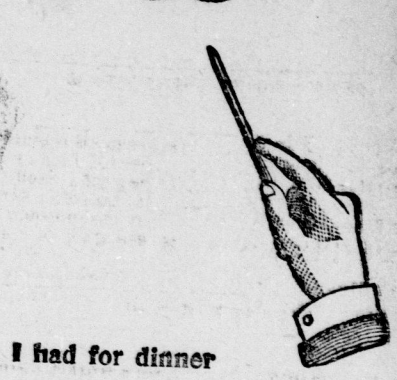
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