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God is in his heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]
If you trust in God and yourself
you can surmount every obstacle. Do
not yield to restless anxiety. One
must not always be asking what may
happen to one in life, but one must
advance fearlessly and bravely.
—[PRINCE BISMARCK.]

London, Thursday, Jan. 4.
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 Toronto.
—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns.

Fair Play For All.
Hon. David Mills on Constitutional and Parliamentary Reform.
Gerrymandering an Inexcusable Sin Against the People.
The County Boundaries Should Be Maintained.
No Disability on Account of a Man's Religion.
Lessons on Both Points From Great Britain.
Liberalism Ever on the Side of Freedom and Equal Rights.

WALLACEBURG, Jan. 3.—Hon. D. Mills held a meeting here last night in the town hall, which was well filled, there being fully 700 ladies and gentlemen present. Mr. A. McDougall occupied the chair and upon the platform were A. Gordon, Dr. Knight, C. B. Jackson, E. E. Parrott, F. W. Robinson, Capt. Scott, Rev. Mr. Middleton, Rev. Mr. Franklin and others. Brief addresses were given by the chairman and Mr. Parrott, after which Mr. Mills was introduced.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.—You are aware how widely the two parties are separated from each other upon all questions of trade and taxation. The Liberal party has never supported the doctrine of "protection"; it has always insisted on taxation for revenue only, and it has consistently adhered to the principle that no money should be taken from the people beyond what is required for the actual necessities of government. The Liberal party has also favored the extension of the trade and commerce of the country in whatever direction may be found most profitable to the people, and to this end it has sought to secure to the Canadian people extended information with regard to the requirements of other countries, so that the producers of Canada may have suggested to them new and advantageous fields for the disposal of their goods. It has also continued to impress upon the public mind the very great mutual advantages which would spring from a freer and more unrestrained trade between the people of Canada and those of the adjoining republic. You have had these questions of difference so frequently brought before you that I feel quite sure, before you that the whole Liberal party, but also an immense number of the Conservative party have become convinced that our views upon taxation and trade are sound, and that the experiment of "Protection," which has proved

A GREAT FAILURE, AND A GREAT MISFORTUNE, that none of those advantages which the people were assured would follow from its adoption have been enjoyed; that it has injured the farmer, depreciated the value of his property, restricted his markets, provoked retaliation by the Congress of the United States, and led to the expatriation of an immense percentage of our population. That I am not mistaken in this opinion is shown by the large amount of sympathy that has been extended by the Conservatives to Mr. McCarthy. Prior to 1876, the Conservative party and the Liberal party, on questions of taxation and trade, were agreed. They both looked to the economists of England as their guides on these questions. It was not until then that the leaders of the Conservative party resolved to make the protectionists' school of the United States their instructors and guides. They, no doubt, saw that the commercial depression which then existed in every part of Christendom afforded them an opportunity of making it

degree beneficial to those against whom it was aimed. It is far easier to deviate from the path which reason and experience has marked out for us than to return to it again; and so, up to this hour, the Ministry has kept in a course which everyone who has brought nothing to the country but ill-fortune. I say I rejoice to see so large a number of the Conservative party disposed to return to those sound principles of trade and finance which for half a century have been accepted by both parties in the United Kingdom. Mr. McCarthy, the most eminent Conservative of this Province, has refused longer to give his countenance and support to the policy of "protection" and to the practice of gerrymandering the constituencies. Upon the first question he stands where his party stood in 1876, and upon the other where it stood in 1872. I rejoice that it is so, for though upon many public questions he has given expression to opinions from which I strongly dissent, yet I am pleased to find that upon two matters of such great importance he is leading his party into ways which they can take with far greater advantage to the country than those in which for years they have been persuaded to abide. I know that the hard school of experience has led a great many Conservatives to the same conclusion. But there are many in doubt who will listen to leaders of their own party who may not give heed to what we say; and it is a matter of gratification to us that they have reached sound conclusions, no matter whether under the guidance of Paul or of Cephas. But I am not going to trouble you further to-night upon that subject, for it is not one upon which the public are likely to be left uninformed. It is my purpose to bring before you some constitutional matters which are of great practical importance, both on political and moral grounds, and which have intensified party bitterness and

DESTROYED THE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN RIGHT AND WRONG
in dealing with public questions. I think I may affirm, without dissent, that no healthy relation can be retained between the two great parties of the State, either in or out of Parliament, if either party feels that the other, on account of its numerical superiority in Parliament, has taken advantage of its numbers to so alter the basis of representation that no matter what may be the state of popular feeling, it can nevertheless maintain its parliamentary executive and retain control of the government. It does not require an elaborate argument to show that when either party has abused its authority in this way it has, by doing so, debased the political sentiment of the country, and placed both the House of Commons and the electorate on a lower moral level than they before occupied. When a Minister of the Crown proposes a measure in Parliament, not to make Parliament more sensitive to the public touch, not to secure a fair representation, but to give to public opinion its due influence, he will if he obtains the support of his party representatives induce them to take a line which every conviction of conscience, and every sentiment of honor, tells them is wrong. Their moral relation to every public question is altered. They have weakened their capacity for self-government; they have blunted their sense of the right; and they have entered upon the road, every step of which when taken, will give them less concern in considering the moral side of public questions than they had before. But the evil with them does not stop with their assent to the support of that which they feel to be unfair. They know they are not doing it to others as they would that others should do unto them, and having made up their minds to this, having screwed their courage up, they cannot stop at this point. They have awakened feelings of indignation and resentment in the minds of those who are not in the same position as they are, and who are not conscious of an unfair advantage taken, and it is surprising that they are attacked with all the vehemence, with all the bitterness, that a sense of such a wrong can inspire. The moral side of such a discussion, is an uncomfortable one for

THE AUTHORS OF THE OUTRAGE
and on this account plain speaking excites resentment. The more the wrong is seen to wound the more do they ridicule and sneer those who oppose it; that the injustice may be the more keenly felt. Constituencies are broken down, boundaries are changed, municipal boundaries are disregarded, and adversaries are hired. Is it surprising that the victims of such a measure threaten retaliation, threaten that the day of victory shall be a day of vengeance, when their adversaries shall be made to bite the dust? And so the feeling is engendered, that when the opportunity comes it shall be employed not to re-establish justice, but to take vengeance on an adversary who disregards every rule of right and does violence to the constitution to promote his temporary advantage. But the mischief does not stop here; it extends still further. If the friends of the Administration are not prepared to go into opposition on account of this they are driven into defending it, and accordingly the misconduct of one man becomes a moral contagion that poisons the mind of every supporter. A narrow-minded man may be so hedged in by his prejudices as to be incapable of seeing clearly what is fair or just; he may be incapable of seeing that his political adversary has any rights that he is bound to respect; and that if he invades them he has become the political highwayman of his party; nor does it for a moment occur to him that he does any wrong in robbing his opponents of the standing and influence the heaven's truth never reaches his understanding, for the passages for his admission are narrow and devious, and so he is equally incapable of receiving the truth or of exercising a fair judgment. His prejudices are so strong that they obscure his moral vision; every appeal to him to judge fairly but increases their strength, and he becomes the more blind. One so unfortunately constituted is injured morally, like the man who sees clearly the right and wrong, but who will not insist that the right course shall be taken and the wrong shunned; he will not insist that his leaders shall retrace their steps, and uphold justice in the interest of the State, rather than injustice in the interest of a party. He may hesitate for the moment, but once he acquiesces in the wrong, which his leader proposes to do, he will be driven to take the next step and to defend it, and to give his influence to reconciling the great mass of his party to the outrage which he has not had the moral courage to resist. And in this way the moral element is eliminated from the consideration of constitutional questions—the most important that can come before Parliament, because they affect the moral and political complexion of that body with which the sovereignty of the State reposes.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXAMPLE.
Nothing is more remarkable than the history of the United Kingdom in this particular. No matter how strongly party violence has grown, no prominent public man since the revolution has undertaken to abuse his authority by using it in such a way as to exclude from power thereafter

his political opponents. It is true that during the reigns of Mary, Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I., when the crown claimed the right to create a constituency, and to summons it to return a member to the House of Commons each did this to strengthen himself or himself in that House; each sought additional representation from that section of the kingdom most friendly to the sovereign. But this state of things was put an end to when it was denied that the crown had any longer the prerogative to create a constituency. No Minister in the United Kingdom has ventured to strengthen himself by analogous methods; and I am of opinion that no Minister there has possessed such a degree of influence as to enable him to give effect to such a policy if he had been so disposed to misuse his trust. There can be no doubt that such a step is a mark of moral deterioration which

THREATENS THE SAFETY OF FREE INSTITUTIONS.
Let me say here that this one feature makes a marked distinction between the English Parliament and the representative bodies in the Spanish-American Republics. These republics claim to possess free institutions. I have watched with not a little interest the proceedings under the representative constitutions of those republics. You see a candidate popular in the republic elected to the first instance, by popular favor and popular support. He is, in every sense, at the moment he is installed in office he undertakes to use all the powers of which he is possessed to secure himself in that position for a future term, no matter whether he retains the public confidence or not; his popularity as he ceases to retain his popularity to displace him. A respect for law ceases when law becomes a mere instrument of intrigue to further the ends of personal or party ambition. When men do whatever their numbers will enable them to perform in their own interests, regardless of justice, they have gone a long way to put an end to those habits of forbearance and that respect for the spirit of the constitution which are essential to preserve the reality of representative government.

THE UNITED STATES
for the first half century of its existence in the distribution of representation paid a regard to municipal boundaries, but the regard came when these were disregarded and each State was carved into electoral districts after every census in the interest of the party which was for the moment dominant. Everyone recognizes the selfishness which has been done in this way to representative institutions. It was begun by one party, it has long been practiced by both. Each found it easier to make the measure of its opportunities than to act fairly towards its opponents. Neither was willing to give its opponent the advantage of fair dealing in one State while it labored under the disadvantage of unfair dealing by its adversary in another State, and the whole community has acquiesced in a practice so unjust that, in a healthier state of public opinion, it might have been

PROVOKED CIVIL WAR.
An American consul at one of my meetings in which I had pointed out the outrageous character of the Gerrymander Act of 1882, expressed to me his surprise, after the meeting was over, at the importance which I attached to fair representation. "Why," said he, "I think nothing of a measure of that sort; I think it a legitimate party advantage—as much as patronage. And my party endure it while we are beaten and wait our opportunity to take revenge. We think it legitimate to prevent our adversaries returning a candidate where by manipulating the electoral districts we can do so." I believe our discussion of the subject in Canada has not been without its influence upon our neighbors, and the courts in some of the States have by their decisions put an end to that system, which has blunted the moral sense of the people and degraded the State legislatures. It is shown very clearly by what has happened in the neighboring republic that it is easier to imitate than to reform; and that when one party enters upon the road of being followed by the other the chances of its being followed by the other is much greater than the probability of its own return to a more just and a more enlightened course. Under some of the State constitutions it is provided that the various counties shall be divided into electoral districts, as near as may be of equal population, and the State courts have held that under such a constitutional provision

COUNTY BOUNDARIES CANNOT BE DISREGARDED,
and where this has been done the law is ultra vires, and that the representation must be given to the State without violating its municipal divisions. In 1871, when the first Redistricting Act was introduced, Sir John Macdonald, who was then Prime Minister, declared in favor of the English system of respecting county boundaries. On that occasion he in effect said that it was most desirable that people should not be brought together for the election of representatives who were not in the habit of co-operating for any other public purpose. That is sometimes happened that a man served as a councillor, or member of the Local Legislature, or in some other public capacity, and enjoyed the public confidence, but if the township or village in which he resided was taken away from the county to which he belonged, and was put into an electoral division with municipalities from another county, to whose inhabitants he was a stranger, and with whom he had no previous associations, his chances for becoming a representative would be greatly diminished. A wrong would be done both to him and to the public. This view is undoubtedly sound. It is

A CAUTION TO THE COUNTRY
that it was not adhered to. The political divisions of a nation must be respected. They are inseparable from its organic life. (Continued on page 5.)
Do You Cough?
It is a sure sign of weakness. You need more than a tonic. You need
Scott's Emulsion
the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, not only to cure the Cough but to give your system real strength. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.
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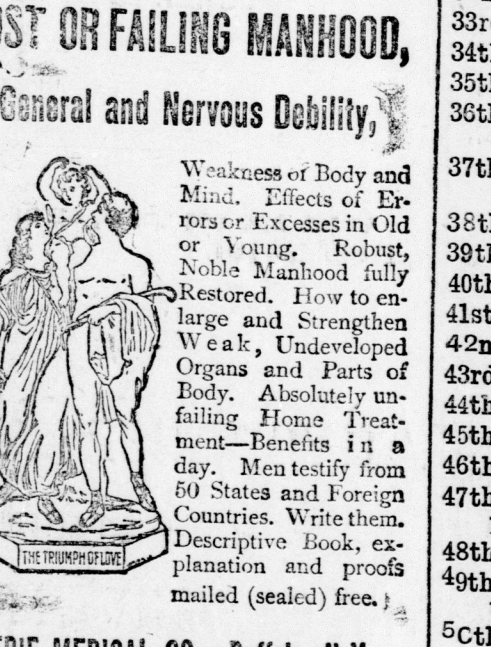
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in Back, Chest or Limbs.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort. ALL INTERNAL FEVERS, PAINS IN BOWELS OR STOMACH, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, VOMITING, HEARTBURN, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, COLIC, FLATULENCE, FAINTING SPELLS are relieved instantly and quickly cured by taking internally a half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in half a tumbler of water.

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There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarial, Bilious, and other Fevers, aided by Radway's Pills, so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.
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For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, TENSENESS, CONSTIPATION, COLESTIVENESS, DIGESTION, DYSPESIA, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, PILES, and all derangements of the Internal viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or DELETERIOUS DRUGS.
Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.
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To the Public.—Be sure and ask for Radway's and that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

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Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 419 St. James street, Montreal.
To the Public.—Be sure and ask for Radway's and that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

- 1st—Boys' Wool Underwear,** for small boys, Shirts and Drawers, 15c each or 30c a suit.
2nd—Men's Black Persian Lamb Caps, sizes, 6 1/2 and 6 3/4, worth \$5 and \$6 each to-day your choice only \$3.50.
3rd—Men's Cardigan Jackets, all at 1/4 less than regular price; \$2 for \$1.50, \$1 for 75c, and so on.
4th—Men's Heavy Home-Made Socks, worth 50c a pair, to-day 3 pair for \$1.
5th—Men's Sealette Caps, best quality, to-day 50c each.
6th—Black and Gray Goat Robes, your choice to-day \$5.50; large size, worth \$7 and \$8.
7th—Farmers' Knit Home-Made Socks only 15c a pair.
8th—Top Shirts, for boys, gray and navy blue, worth 40c, for 25c.
9th—Our stock of Gents' 25c Neckwear, to-day your choice 2 for 35c.
10th—Our stock of Gents' 50c Neckwear, your choice to-day 35c or 3 for \$1.
11th—For Men and Boys, Astrachan and Plush Caps only 20c.
12th—Gents' Unlaundered Shirts, 3 for \$1.25.
13th—Gents' White, Laundered Dress Shirts, worth \$1.50 anywhere, our regular price \$1.25. Bargain Day 88c.
14th—An assortment of Children's Bonnets, to-day Half Price.
15th—Birds and Wings, worth 50c, 65c and 75c, to-day 35c.
16th—A table of assorted Felt Hats, worth 75c and \$1, for 25c.
17th—Ladies' Felt Hats, worth 75c, to-day 40c.
18th—Any Trimmed Hat or Bonnet in the stock to-day at Half Price. All marked in plain figures.
19th—Ladies' and Children's Beaver Hats, regular price \$1.50 and \$1.75, to-day your choice for \$1.
20th—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, fleecy lined, regular price 25c, to-day only 19c.
21st—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, 10c, for 15c.
22nd—Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 50c, to-day 38c.
23rd—Plain Wool Hose, worth 25c, to-day 21c.
24th—Ladies' Kid Gloves, tan and black, 62c to-day.
25th—Wool Shoulder Shawls, \$1 quality for 68c, \$1.25 for 78c.
26th—A few left, Children's Gray Lamb Caps, worth \$3, to-day only \$1.50.
27th—Black Fur Muffs, worth \$2, for \$1.25.
28th—Children's White Wool Boas, worth 25c, for 15c.
29th—Ladies' Gray Opossum Capes, worth \$10, to-day only \$6.50.
30th—Ladies' Black Fur Capes, worth \$5, to-day only \$3.25.
31st—Your choice of our stock of Boys' Tweed and Worsted Overcoats, with and without Capes, to-day for \$3.50.
32nd—Your choice of our stock of Yout's Overcoats to-day for \$4.75.
33rd—Your choice of 100 Men's Overcoats, to-day only \$5.50.
34th—5 pieces Jersey Flannel, for children's jackets, worth 50c to-day 29c.
35th—2 dozen Imported Sanitary Blankets, only 50c each to-day.
36th—1 piece Bleached Twilled Sheetting, worth 35c, to-day 28c; 72 inch e wide.
37th—Unbleached Twilled Sheetting, 72 inches wide, worth 25c, for 20c Bargain Day.
38th—All Wool Fancy Flannel, 25c, for 20c.
39th—All Wool Moleton Flannel, fine goods, worth 38c for 25c.
40th—10 pieces Tweed Suits, with borders, the entire skirt only 45c.
41st—10 pieces Fancy Skirting, with borders, the entire skirt only 45c.
42nd—3 dozen Large Size White Quilts, worth \$1.35, to-day \$1.08.
43rd—10 pieces Flannellette, worth 13c, to-day 10c yard.
44th—6 pieces Ceylon Flannel, 36 inches wide, worth 25c, for 14c.
45th—3 pieces Oxford Stripe Wash Goods, worth 18c, for 10c.
46th—5 pieces Shot Velveteen, worth 75c, to-day 25c.
47th—3 pieces Heavy Wool Diagonal Dress Goods, worth 75c, for one half price, 38c.
48th—9 pieces 54 inch Heavy All Wool Diagonal Serge, worth \$1, for 69c.
49th—19 pieces Serge, Bengaline and Whipcord Dress Goods, worth 50c to-day 25c.
50th—11 pieces Persian Cord Dress Goods, worth 15c, to-day 6c.
51st—23 pieces Heavy All Wool Bengaline, wave serges and fancy crepe worth 75c, for 47c.
52nd—19 pieces German Flannel, suitable for tea gowns and wrappers, regular 50c and 60c goods, your choice to-day for 25c.
53rd—11 pieces Silkenne Silk, evening shades, regular price 75c, now 47c.
54th—A great sale of Lace Curtains to-day; see the values offered at 99c, \$1.21, \$1.44 and \$2, all great bargains.
55th—Ladies' Mantles. We clear two lots to-day, one table at \$5 and one at \$7.50. Mantles worth double the money are among these lots. See them on the GROUND FLOOR.

TERMS CASH.

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126 and 128 Dundas street, London.