

## Large as a Dollar

There are the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, skinning and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start. Physicians did not effect cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla** was entirely free from sores. HARRY K. BRY, Box 256, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, reliable, and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 25c.

## Two Views

of an Engraving, All-Important Question.

"Personal Abstinence and Legislative Prohibition."

Presented by Rev. Dr. Antiff in Dundas Street Central Methodist Church.

In the Dundas Street Central Methodist Church yesterday the pastor, Rev. Dr. Antiff, considered two aspects of the temperance question. As was of course to be expected, the views of the case were stated with equal breadth of intellectual vision. The morning discourse was a masterly and complete presentation of the case as often made by temperate drinkers in regard to their ability to drink intoxicants without going to excess. Dr. Antiff proved conclusively that the teachings of Christianity in this regard covered not alone the effect which indulgence in any appetite had upon an individual's personality, but also the influence which that indulgence had upon those with whom one associated. At the evening service Dr. Antiff took up the legislative phase of the controversy, and answered many fallacies.

**MORNING—PERSONAL ABSTINENCE.** Dr. Antiff chose two texts, one in Romans and the other in Corinthians, containing the teaching: "If meat make my brother offend I will eat no meat while the world abhors it." Both passages set forth the duty of the strong towards the weak. The principles therein contained—although the conditions to which they referred no longer obtained—were of lasting consequence and lasting effect. After having explained the contentment which some Jews in ancient times had had regarding the objectionableness of eating meat previously offered to idols, and having stated the Christian Hebrews' contention that it was not incumbent upon them to observe such rites, the preacher went on to show that Paul, when he asserted that those who had no scruples in the matter should be governed by the great Christian principle of considering the conduct of the individual which it might cast upon neighbors, was absolutely and entirely correct. Dr. Antiff, continuing, said that if anything made one's brother offend—or scandalized him, more properly—should be abstained from. What was his obligation upon a person to abstain from that which injured others? The passage did not say that things which injured the person himself should be discontinued. The thing might be pleasant, commendable, but if it injured a brother it should be relinquished. The obligation arose from the dependence of one upon the other. This condition was universal. One was expected as a patriot to look abroad and say that what interested the body politic interested each individual. The Lord had set down the principle of self-denial in innumerable words and actions. He gave up the honors and glories and riches of heaven to benefit and redeem mankind. "He pleased not himself." One had to surrender his rights when the liquor question was involved. At present a great deal was heard about personal rights. Such a contention might not be intrinsically wrong, but was often antagonistic to the law of Christian self-denial.

Strong drink, said the preacher, injured men. He would not deal extensively with this phase of the question—it was not necessary. They all knew that alcoholic liquor was not beneficial. Even moderate drinking was wrong. There were some men who could imbibe without becoming excited, or, possessing an abnormally will and strong moral stamina, would never probably become drunkards. But was that any reason why these persons should drink? Others were not able to overcome the temptation when it had once been offered. The craving was ineradicable. There was nothing that injured the Church of Christ so much as strong drink. A celebrated divine had once said that more ministers were ruined by the use of liquor than from any other cause. Proceeding, the speaker related an experience which had come under his notice in England. A young minister had been in the habit of drinking port, but, when expostulated with, had uniformly said: "The grace of God will keep me from being a drunkard." The speaker had watched that career. Shortly afterwards the minister in question had been suspended for three months for inebriation; next he was found in an infirmary for confirmed drunk-

ards; and finally he filled the grave of a victim of alcohol. Dr. Antiff said that from his own experience he could give a weight of evidence in regard to the fortifiability of a person being sure, on taking the first glass, that the appetite thus created could be governed that would make the eyes of his auditors weep tears of blood. Accept prohibition and all would be on firm grounds. He hoped they would all confirm Paul's apostolic principle. There was no evil in the Anglo-Saxon world which had ruined so many lives, destroyed so many homes, disrupted so many families or filled hell with so many lost souls as intemperance. Total abstinence, he thought, consequent upon total prohibition, was the only sure means of remedying the evil.

**EVENING—LEGISLATIVE PROHIBITION.** Dr. Antiff based his remarks on a passage of Scripture—11 Kings xviii, 4, which showed the stringent method which King Hezekiah had adopted to counteract an evil existing in Israel. After a lengthy introduction, in which the speaker described the circumstances of the case, Dr. Antiff said that he would admit for the sake of argument that the liquor traffic might be good under many circumstances. Even if such were the case, if it was observed that the traffic was becoming injurious it was well to have the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants entirely prohibited. As Canada was situated this traffic had become a terrible evil, and drastic measures had to be adopted for its abolition. Was it a fact that the liquor traffic was becoming a ruinous thing to the people, a ruinous thing to society, a ruinous thing to the nation? asked the speaker. Those employed in the philanthropic efforts of this city could show readily that in some homes pandemonium reigned—immorality, blasphemy, delinquency.

Society, continued the speaker, had a right to protect itself. Anything that, like the liquor traffic, had in its wake a flood of crimes and wickedness, should be abrogated for the good of society. Prohibition was no new thing. It ran through every law. What were the ten commandments but prohibitory enactments? People were not allowed to erect certain buildings for commercial purposes—a slaughter house, for example—within the city limits, because they were inimical to the general health. A countryman—he had noticed such a case a short time ago—might come to the city, and if he drove his horse at a rate faster than was regulated by one of the innumerable municipal bylaws, he would be immediately fined. If a man wanted to do just as he liked he would have to ostracize himself from society; he would have to go into solitary retirement. When anything was found detrimental to the general good it had to be prohibited; and this was true with regard to the liquor traffic.

The liquor traffic was to a certain extent prohibited at present. In England, for instance, there were more than 400 legislative enactments dealing with the traffic. The present movement was only an extension of existing regulations. Instead of prohibiting the traffic partially the present proposition was one to prohibit it entirely. Dr. Antiff then referred to the prohibition that existed in the London Asylum. In one year after the discarding of liquor as a remedial agency by Dr. Bucke, the cost of running this particular item had been reduced from \$6,000 to \$600. And more than this, the death rate had been materially reduced, and the prevailing health greatly improved.

The concluding portion of Dr. Antiff's discourse was devoted to meeting the fallacy that prohibition did not prohibit. He showed by numerous references to localities in England, where such enactments had been established, the feasibility of managing satisfactorily a prohibitive law was not for a moment to be questioned. If such were the case in England, it was naturally, he thought, to be presumed that Ontario would form no exception. Dr. Antiff's presentation was fervent and telling appeal to every elector in favor of giving an affirmative vote for prohibition.

A pleasant feature of the service was the solo of Miss Agnes Dunlop, of Detroit. The large congregation must have been greatly pleased with her effort. The chorus by the choir was exceptionally good.

## THE SPORTING WORLD

**THE WHEEL.** In Russia no more bicycle clubs can be organized without the consent of the Government.

The committee of the British National Cyclist Union met at Nottingham Saturday. The announcement was made that the case of A. A. Zimmerman, the American wheelman, whose application for a license to ride as an amateur was refused last summer, was still under advisement.

**BILLIARDS.** New York, Dec. 17.—In the billiard match last night between Ives and Schaefer the latter won, running the game out in the sixth inning. Score at the end of game: Schaefer, 600; Ives, 50. Ives' highest run was 33, and his average 10. Schaefer made the world's record of 566 points. The score by innings was: Schaefer, 12, 14, 8, 0, 0, 566. Total, 600. Ives, 0, 23, 3, 10, 4. Total, 50. Best average runs during the tourney, 100, by Schaefer. Highest runs during the tourney—Schaefer, 566; Schaefer, 164; Ives, 141. Best average during the tourney—Schaefer, 100; Ives, 50; Schaefer, 412.3.

## ATHLETICS.

**CHASING CHARLEY.** St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 17.—A special from Springfield, Ohio, says: Detective John T. Norris, who has been after Puggist Charles Mitchell ever since the Richmond, Miss., fight, because of his failure to pay Norris a bill for piloting him safely to New Orleans, has a requisition from the governor of Mississippi for his arrest for prize-fighting in that State. Norris proposes to serve this writ at Jacksonville, Fla., on the evening of the Mitchell-Corbett battle. Mitchell defies Norris, who to-night says he will make it uncomfortable for the pugilist as long as he remains in America.

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular antidote to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrector, Dr. Thomas' Eucalypti Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Cough, inflammation, croup, bruise, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

The hog packers of the States last year killed and packed 29,612,660 hogs.

The world's sugar plantations produce every year 6,000,000 tons of sugar.

Over 600,000 cattle are annually slaughtered to make beef extract for soup.

Mrs. Martha Besant's New Treatment. Absolutely cures nervous debility, impotency and all their attendant evils. It never fails and this new medicine makes itself manifest in the brightened eye, clear complexion, vigorous spirits, increased bodily strength and general feeling of buoyant health and vigor.

Circular free. Weak men and women should write confidentially to Mrs. M. Th. Besant, Toronto.

The average man uses 29 pounds of sugar per annum.

A best weighing 30 pound has been raised by the State of Washington.

## HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE

The Krupp steel 130-ton gun has a range of fifteen miles and can fire two shots a minute. The shot weighs 2,600 pounds, and 700 pounds of powder are required for a charge. The cost of a single round from this gun is \$1,500, and it is said that the gun cannot be fired more than 50 or 60 times. The cost of the piece is \$475,000.

SARAH BERNHART was a dressmaker's apprentice. Adelaide Neilson began life as a child's nurse. Miss Braddon, the novelist, was a utility actress in the provinces. Charlotte Cushman was the daughter of poor parents, and the best contralto this country ever had up to a dozen years ago was a washerwoman's daughter up in Maine.

TWENTY-TWO years ago there were 222 bearers of titles in the French Chamber of Deputies, where now there are but 65. Only three marquises are left out of 20, while the counts have declined from 52 to 15. At this rapid rate of disappearance a few decades more will see almost the entire extinction of titles in the Republic.

MAINE used to boast its hard names of rivers, lakes and towns, but Alaska's simplest names are longer and harder than most of those for which Maine is famous. A few of the longest and hardest Alaskan names of villages are these: Ahgumishah-naghamute, Ahgukhaghamute, Chok-foktoleghamute, Kahluhtughamute, Ken-nachaghamute, Kyktohtowin, Quiechogonute, Tenehohzine and Akvurigiglak.

## Poetic Feet.

"Isn't there something the matter with the feet in this poem?" asked the editor. "Sir," replied the haughty man who stood by his desk, "I am a poet; not a chiropodist."

## Kindergarten Arithmetic.

Teacher—Now, Harry, suppose there were seven baskets of coal to be brought in, you to bring in one and papa two, how many would be left?

Harry—Six, unless you feebly subtract papa and add mamma.



## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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Our staff will be doubled in order that everybody visiting our showrooms will have ample time to make selection.

All parcels are delivered promptly at the hour requested.

Commencing on Saturday, the 16th, our store will be open every night until 10 o'clock during our Great Sale.

We offer on our assortment tables goods at half price.

Our 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$2 Tables the attraction of the Great Sale.

Until the sale is over we offer a discount of 25 per cent. on all our Doulton, Worcester and Crown Derby Ware. A discount of 25 per cent. on all our Rudolstadt, Dresden, Fancy, Bisque, Hungarian and Antique Ivory Ware.

## WE STILL SELL

A China Dinner Set for \$15.49.

A China Celery Tray for 35 cents.

A China Fruit Set for \$1.24.

A Hanging Lamp, brass, for \$1.95.

A Hanging Lamp, brass, with 30 prisms, for \$2.90.

The Biggest Doll in the city for 25c.

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Children's Furniture, Toy Tea Sets, Iron and Tin Toys, Games, Sleighs, Sleighs, Sleighs, and Snow Shovels.

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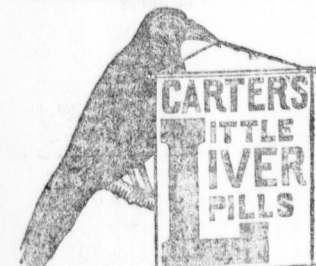
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