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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

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LONDON, - CANADA.

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, Tuesday Jan. 23.

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.

—An Ottawa correspondent who has been looking into the public accounts says that for every dollar's worth of coal oil imported into Canada last month another dollar was taken in duty.

—It is now stated that the Dominion Government will let alone the law passed by the Northwest Territories Legislature in regard to public schools. Some people have argued that the Government had a right to review the Provincial legislation and to disallow what its members did not like. But a few defeats in the British Privy Council, at the hands of Sir Oliver Mowat, have taught the Administration the needed number of lessons to keep them from interfering with Provincial affairs. The Grand Old Man of Ontario did not stand up for provincial rights in vain.

—But we do object to the statement going forth that crime has decreased by early closing, when in reality it had increased at the rate of 163 cases in a year, since the movement was made. —[London Free Press.]

No one has seriously argued that crime could be decreased to an appreciable extent because, under the solar time ruling, the time for the sale of intoxicating liquors had been curtailed some 25 minutes a day. To make a noticeable change, a greater curtailment would have to be made. Our contemporary asserts that the number of cases tried by the police magistrate in 1893 were 163 more than in the previous year, and it infers that the offenses thus increased belong to the class traceable to drink. Well, the police returns of the drunks and disorderlies show that in 1893 there was a decrease of over 70 persons charged with these offenses when compared with 1892. In 1890, before the saloon licenses were reduced, the number of drunks dealt with was 1,150. We say, therefore, that the duties of the police court officials have not increased in recent years, and may reasonably be expected to decrease. Therefore, the arrangement made by Chief Williams, whereby the salary of police court clerk was saved by incorporating it with that of the court officer, was in the public interest, and the new appointment recently made, so strenuously indorsed by the Free Press, cannot be defended on the grounds of public necessity, though the incumbent is personally unobjectionable.

"WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY."

Grant Allen, the famous Canadian novelist, writes in an interesting manner on "Conservatism" in the last issue of the Westminster Gazette. He says:

"Conservatism, I believe, is mainly due to want of imagination."

"In saying this I do not for a moment mean to deny the other and equally obvious truth that conservatism, in the lump, is a euphemism for selfishness. But the two ideas have much in common. Selfish people are apt to be unimaginative; unimaginative people are apt to be selfish. Clearly to realize the condition of the unfortunate is the beginning of philanthropy. Clearly to realize the rights of others is the beginning of justice. 'Put yourself in his place' strikes the keynote of ethics. Stupid people can only see their own side of a question; they cannot even imagine any other side possible."

"So, as a rule, stupid people are conservative. They cling to what they have; they dread revision, redistribution, justice. Also, if a man has imagination, he is likely to be radical, even though selfish, while if he has no imagination he is likely to be conservative, even though otherwise good and kind-hearted. Some men are conservative from defects of heart, while some are conservative from defects of head. Conversely, most imaginative people are radical, for even a bad man may sometimes uphold the side of right because he has intelligence enough to understand that things might be better managed in the future for all than they are in the present."

"But when I say that conservatism is

mainly due to want of imagination, I mean more than that. Most people are wholly unable to conceive in their own minds any state of things very different from the one they have been born and brought up in. The picturing power is lacking. They can conceive the past, it is true, more or less vaguely—because they have always heard things once were so, and because the past is generally realizable still by the light of the relics it has bequeathed to the present. But they can't at all conceive the future. Imagination fails them. Innumerable difficulties crop up for them in the way of every proposed improvement."

"Before there was any county council for London such people thought municipal government for the metropolis an insoluble problem. Now that home rule quivers trembling in the balance, they think it would pass the wit of man to devise in the future a federal league for the component elements of the United Kingdom, in spite of the fact that the wit of man has already devised one for the States of the Union, for the Provinces of the Dominion, for the component Cantons of the Swiss Republic. To the unimaginative mind difficulties everywhere seem almost insuperable. It shrinks before trifles. 'Impossible!' said Napoleon. 'There is no such word in my dictionary.' He had been trained in the school of the French revolution—which was not carried out by unimaginative pettifoggers."

The fearful men here described never accomplished much for the world. They may at times act as drags on a progressive movement, and do a little good in restraining the over-impetuous, but in the main they are the drones in the social beehive. To them the motto "Onward and Upward" means trouble, or work, or both, and they shrink from venturing. The world must have the idealists, and it must have those who ever strive after the ideal, however much they come short of it. Only by their energies, intelligently exercised, can great movements for the betterment of the race be promoted.

THE WOMEN'S UNION.

The recent formation of a branch of the "National Council of Women in Canada" in this city has awakened a decided interest in the minds of many citizens as to the objects of the organization. Perhaps the explanation asked for on all hands may be best given by a passing reference to the address made by the Countess of Aberdeen at Montreal, when nearly 1,000 women met, listened to her eloquent remarks, and resolved to form a branch of the National Council. The formation of this organization is the outcome of the Woman's Congress at Chicago, where the wife of the Governor-General was a leading spirit, and in which Great Britain was well represented by members of a committee over which her Royal Highness Princess Christian had presided. The preamble of the constitution of the National Council of Women of Canada, in accord with which the London Council will work, is in these terms:

"We, women of Canada, sincerely believing that the best good of our homes and nation will be advanced by our own greater unity of thought, sympathy and purpose, and that an organized movement of women will best conserve the highest good of the family and the State, do hereby band ourselves together to further the application of the Golden Rule to society, custom and law."

Lady Aberdeen in referring to the mission of the National Council, as here epitomized, remarked on the advancement of woman's position and opportunities to do good in the past few years as very remarkable. She continued:

"A century ago there was nothing of the sort. In apostolic times we are told of women being yokefellow with men, but as times went on women were put in the background. The dark ages brought about the formation of those societies of women who, for purposes of safety and seclusion and religion, shut themselves out from the world. Out of these organizations have sprung those noble sisterhoods formed for deeds of charity, and throughout these past centuries it is alone to these sisterhoods that we can look for a direct continuance of organized women's work, and any of us who have seen these convents and sisterhoods must have been stirred by seeing what they have done. I have seen it in Ireland and to some extent here. To them is due the praise of having preserved all through the centuries and early ages of the church this organized woman's work. If we look back a century we shall see Sarah Martin, and Mrs. Fry and others working in isolation and loneliness and opposition—seeing some evil and determining to rectify it by whatever means in their power, but for the most part finding but little sympathy, and they had to struggle on in that terrible loneliness which is such a difficulty to sympathetic and highly strung natures. But from the efforts of these pioneers have come by degrees—little by little—renewed and revived woman's work, and now, ladies, when we look around we cannot say there is any lack of organized woman's work."

The intention is to have in Canada a federation of all the societies conducted by women, so that they may be brought into touch with one another, so that they can know and care for each other, so that they can meet in conference and learn how best to overcome their difficulties and advance the common good. Lady Aberdeen tells us that the National Council of Great Britain has been evolved from these local unions of woman's organizations, and that it arranges for a conference every year, at which all sorts of workers are brought together—Protestants, Catholics, Jews, secular workers and educational workers of all sorts. "It has an enormous influence in widening the whole horizon of life," says her Excellency, "and affords a great degree of help and light in carrying on such work."

Lady Aberdeen meets a common objection in a pointed and appropriate manner when she says: "There is one thing of which I should like to remind you, and that is, that in attempting this work we are most anxious to have it remembered that we do not desire to overlook the fact that woman's first duty and mission is to her own home. A domestic failure very rarely makes a good public worker, and it is the women who have the happiest, brightest and best kept homes

that we want to see in this council, for they will best understand what woman's work is. It best begins at home but need not end there. It is like a stone cast into a pond whose ripples go on in ever widening circles that never end. People sometimes speak as if the fact that home is woman's first mission in itself prevented her from taking part in public work. They forget that a woman if she is to do her duty truly to her sons and daughters must keep in touch with the world; its thoughts, its activities, its temptations. Is she only indeed to be a mother in the nursery, and not to the growing up sons and daughters who need her more? Is she only going to shield the little ones from temptation, or is she going to make her influence felt for good in the world in which those children will have to live and work? She must think of those sons and daughters who have no mothers to shield them, no homes to shelter them, if she would see her own children shielded from temptation. For often these neglected ones whom we cannot care for because we are too occupied in our own happy homes, grow up to be a scourge and a difficulty, a source of temptation to our children. Thus the sins of omission of the fathers and mothers are visited on the children. And this work of women whether religious, or philanthropic, or for the advancement of art—all this work must react upon the home, and it is the women who best understand home-making who will best understand how to conduct these societies and associations which we are striving for today. And I hope most sincerely that the Central and National Council of Women in Canada will take under their especial charge any movement how better to keep our homes—to train our children, to understand our children, how to deal with that servant problem which vexes us all. I trust that will be one of the first objects of our conferences—to bring that prominently before the women of Canada. For ladies, I do think we have not half enough training for that—the holiest ambition of our lives—the making of happy homes, the training of children to be grand all-round men, women and citizens who will be a blessing to their country. I believe that if the National Council will take this into account, it will have a good effect in the country."

If any apology were needed for the federation now in progress of accomplishment, and in which the active workers of the women's organizations in London have so heartily joined, it would be found in these noble words of Lady Aberdeen. Conducted on the lines laid down for its guidance, the National Council of Women of Canada should become a strong power for good in the Dominion.

THE SENATE MUST GO.

(Toronto News.)
The Liberals condemn the Senate as at present constituted. The Patrons demand its abolition. And a change of but one vote is required in the Conservative Association of Winnipeg to secure a like demand from that body. The days of the useless and expensive second chamber are nearly numbered. A plebiscite on the question of abolishing it would even now, indeed, show a majority of two to one in favor.

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the world over, endorse it; babies and children like the taste of it. Weak mothers respond readily to its nourishing powers.

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Then add an egg—and some sherry if liked—season carefully.

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W. J. MOFFAT

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16---SPECIALS---16

1st, Gentlemen's Unlaundered White Shirts, worth 75c, for 49c.

2nd, 20 pairs 8 pound All-wool White Blankets, worth \$4 50, for \$3 25.

3rd, 20 pairs 6 pound Wool Blankets, cotton warp, worth \$3, for \$2 28.

4th, 100 pieces Standard Washing Prints, dark and light colors, worth 12½c, for 10c.

5th, A great bargain in Linen Towels, 20c pair, 25c, 30c, 35c pair, Bargains.

6th, Heavy Gray Cotton, 20 yards for \$1.

7th, Wool Serge Dress Goods, worth 50c, now 25c.

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9th, 20 pieces Fine English Flannelette, blue and red stripes, worth 13c for 10c.

10th, Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves, worth \$1 25, all sizes, for \$1.

11th, Special bargains in Ladies' and Children's Wool Underwear.

12th, Fine Oxford Shirting, light color, worth 15c, for 6½c.

13th, A few pieces left. Molleton Flannel for Skirts and Dresses, 35c and 38c value for 25c.

14th, For Evening Wear. Beautiful shades in Silks, Cashmeres and Crepon Dress Goods. See our west center window.

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