The Final Rally

A Great Gathering in the City Hall.

Powerful Pleas for Early Closing and the Free Library

By Mayor Spencer, the Bishop of Huron, Rev. W. J. Clark and Rev. Dr Antliff—The Audience in Sympathy With the Forward Movement—The Mayoralty Candidates Make a Last Appeal.

Last night practically marked the wind-up of the municipal campaign as far as the oratorical part is concerned, and a finer audience than that which crowded the City Hall has seldom gathered under its roof. It was fine in its proportions and in its representative character. Men of all classes and creeds were there, and so were a goodly number of ladies—most of them voters, too. Seats were too limited to supply all in the hall, and scores stood during the entire meeting. A cheer greeted Mayor Spencer when he took the chair shortly before 8 o'clock. The Bishop of Huron, Rev. Dr. Antliff, Rev. W. J. Clark, Rev. R. Aylward, Rev. Ira Smith, Ald. Yates, Ald. John Heaman and Mr. Wm. Scarrow occupied seats on the platform.

Mayor Spencer was received with cheers.

There were many important questions before the electors, he said, and one of the most important was the selection of aldermen for 1893. They should see that good men in the old council were returned and also the best of the new blood. Another momentous matter was the London and Port Stanley lease. They had seen editorials in a local paper slightingly treating this question, one of the greatest magnitude they had had in years. (Hear, hear.) "The solicitor for the company intending to lease the road came from Cleveland to-day, and with some of the parties interested went east to further the negotiations and bring them to a close. (Cheers.) A gentleman who evidently is a reader of the Free Press asked me if this was not a humbug gotten up for municipal effect. I was amazed that an intelligent citizen should ask such a question. We have labored faithfully all the year and have held as many as 50 meetings to further this business in the interests of the city. (Cheers.) I read that one alderman last night said the G. T. R. had not been properly treated. That is nonsense! The Grand Trunk offered $10,000 a year, provided we repaired the bridges at great expense, and the other company will give us $8,000 a year and an interest in the gross receipts that, if the scheme of transporting loaded trains of coal and other commodities across the lake is realized, will possibly net us $50,000 instead of $8,000." (Loud cheers.) The mayor put in a good word for the free library; they certainly wanted one when they were closing the saloons. The statement had been made in the papers belittling the influence of the Methodist ministers because they were here to-day and away to-morrow. "I for one," said the mayor, "intend to stay here awhile and I am going to vote for the bylaw. (Cheers.) And I know many others in the same position, such as the Bishop of Huron, Thomas McCormick, W. R. Hobbs, J. W. Little, George Robinson and a host of others—men who have no small interests at stake in London—who purpose doing likewise." (Cheers.) The mayor criticised humorously and effectively the reasons set forth in the advertisements of the saloon-keepers against the movement. The assertion as to loss of revenue by the curtailment of saloons be met by stating that the saving in the administration of justice alone would be far more than any sum derived through the liquor traffic.

THE BISHOP OF HURON.

I don't wish to speak about men, but about realities, said the Bishop of Huron, who was given a rousing welcome. I will begin by saying that whenever evil is discovered it becomes the duty of the community, if possible, to remove it. (Cheers.) I am a Canadian, born in Toronto, and I feel that I can wish my country no better happiness than that the whole liquor traffic should be swept away from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Cheers.) No one can doubt that the liquor traffic is the prolific awful source of ruin, crime and misery in our country. The question presents itself as we walk through our fair streets and pass the saloon. Of what utility is that in the city? I can answer what it is good for. It is good to separate husband from wife and wife from husband; it is good to separate fathers from children and children from fathers; it is good for the jail; it is good for the gallows; it is good for the evil power of darkness; it is good for Satan, and it is good for hell. (Hear, hear.) I have been by the side of criminals. I have seen the saddest cases that injured justice has tried to punish, but I say here, as a Christian minister, it is not fair that the courts of law should bring to justice with the one hand and punish with the most relentless energy that crime, and with the other hand license the very evils which it so earnestly condemns. (Cheers.) I don't say the courts of justice are not perfectly right. They are. But I say is it right at the same time to feed the power to strengthen the means by which all those people are enveloped in the meshes of the law and crushed under the power of its offended justice? (Cheers.)

Is it a financial success to keep these public houses? When ministers go through the abodes of want and wretchedness they find that the resources which should have been expended on husband and family have been spent upon the public houses; yet people say that if you tie up places like these you impoverish the people! Instead of impoverishing, it would enrich the people. There would be more for breadstuffs; more for every branch of human industry. (Cheers.) Homes would be brighter; there would be money to spend, and the people would have an elasticity in trade that now is utterly wanting. The late Mr. Barnum once made a proposition to the government of New York that if all the money spent in that city in drink were given to him he would pay the whole pauper rate himself, give to every poor man in that vast city a barrel of flour and to every woman a silk gown, provide a reading room for all who wanted it, and then give $1,000,000 for the transaction and have $8,000,000 to his own good! (Hear, hear.) If you wish the sunlight of prosperity to shine upon your fair city you will reduce the hours of sale as much as you can and in inverse proportion to their opening, will be the success and prosperity of the city. (Cheers.) Do you wish your young men, your sons and daughters, to grow up in the fear of God? Then take temptation from them; give them that only which will minister to their good. (Cheers.) Let us increase public sentiment. Let public sentiment grow in favor of total abstinence. As you educate your children, and as the community is instructed on this point, more and more will the great temperance cause grow, and the time will come when the saloons, the institutions of which we have been speaking, will be as rare in our land as those institutions of which we read in ages that have long since passed away. I wish success to the early closing movement. (Loud cheers.)

AN UNACCEPTED INVITATION.

Mayor Spencer announced that if there were any there desirous of speaking against the early closing movement they had a perfect right to do so.

The mayor paused a while to await a reply, but the silence was unbroken and as there came no token the programme proceeded.

REV. W. J. CLARK.

Rev. W. J. Clark made a rattling address. He was glad to be there, though there might be one man in the audience sore at heart because another "dictator" was there to speak. He had too much respect for the liberty and intelligence of the people to presume dictation; he was there to appeal to their common sense in support of two bylaws submitted. Speaking of the free library bylaw, he had so far been unable to see or hear anything against it. (Applause.) It spoke well for the city and for its municipal candidates that not a man had raised his voice against the admirable project. The city of London should take second rank to none in the Province—(cheers)—and without a public library London must take second rank in that respect. It would be free to the preacher and the saloon-keeper. He hoped that on its shelves would be a few text books on scientific temperance, and they would then learn whether lager beer was a good thing for dyspepsia and brandy a cure for all the ills that flesh was heir to. (Laughter and applause.) He knew there was some truth in the saying that if some advocates of temperance had their little all invested in the business they would be a little less zealous. He sympathized with the saloon-keeper, but he told him that the very best friend they had was the man who would put them out of it. (Applause.) And the best government they could have was the government that would decree that he should not deal out this death. (Applause.)

"I pay taxes," declared the speaker; "and by the way that old lie keeps cropping up that ministers don't pay taxes and don't have a right to talk on these questions. I pay taxes, and so does every minister in the city. (Cheers.) I have therefore a perfect right to say what I please. There is a good deal said about infringement of personal liberty. I have a lawn sprinkler on my premises. If I use it after 8 o'clock at night, a policeman, if he knows it, takes my name down and I am fined. Is it an infringement of personal liberty that I cannot use water whenever I like, and when I pay for it, too? (Laughter and cheers.) When so restricted do I rush into the streets or into the newspapers calling on Britons never to be slaves, and all that sort of thing? (Laughter and cheers.) If, then, all are restricted as to the hours of using water for which they pay, why should it be said that it is an infringement of liberty to restrict the hours of the saloon-keepers who pay for selling whisky? (Applause.) The many-named individual who had been filling the newspapers with scurrilous articles—and any man who wrote letters and declined to sign his name was a coward—said in one of his letters that Gladstone and other celebrated men were moderate drinkers. If they were moderate drinkers—and he was not sure of that fact, their moderate drinking did not make them great men anyway—for the few men they could name he could mention thousands who started as moderate drinkers and wound up as immoderate drinkers. This same individual—if he was an individual—stultified himself. In one communication he said it was an insult to the young men of the city to say that they needed protection after 7 o'clock, and in another contradicted this statement by alleging that the young men if the bars were closed would form secret drinking clubs. (Hear, hear.) They were told the closing of bars at 7 worked well on Saturday evenings. Why not as well on other nights? (Applause.) Many a workingman on Saturday night with his earnings in his pocket was thankful that they were not open as they passed.

It was further said that to close the bars early would give London a bad name. (Laughter.) The very best people would be attracted to the city when London was faithful and true to the highest moral precepts. If the bars were closed at 7 a man could go home and drink if he wanted to. The wife and the children could join and they could have a real good time; or else he could get a keg of whiskey and let his wife act as bartender. (Laughter.) He might be better off at the end of the year under this system and perhaps get to bed earlier than usual. (Applause.) He wished that some good man would start a first-class coffee parlor, an establishment where proper refreshments were served in approved style. It would be a paying investment. In concluding the reverend gentlemen made another strong plea for the early closing movement and for the support of the audience on Monday.

REV. DR. ANTLIFF.

Rev. Dr. Antliff said he wished he had the privilege of analyzing the speech of the speaker in opposition to the movement. It reminded him of the story of the Irishman who fell down a well and somebody shouted down and asked if he was dead. "I'm not dead, but I'm speachless," replied Pat. (Laughter.) And so it was with their opponents—they were not dead but "speechless." (Laughter and applause.) He was glad so many of the best papers and the best class of writers on the side of temperance. (Applause.) There were some who wanted to be sure which were the winning side before they wrote leading editorials. It reminded him of the saying of a celebrated statesman, "He spent his time in coming to the rescue of the strongest." (Hear, hear and applause.) Montreal was the city he liked, because it was clean—commending the action of the city in submitting this bylaw. (Laughter.) St. Thomas was looking up, and so was St. Marys. This city was parallel with the case of the city, who, as he gazed on the statue of Liberty, said: "Oh, Liberty, what crimes have been committed in thy name! There were men in this city who worked their money in the day like horses and spent it at night like asses. (Laughter.) No man should have the liberty to do what entailed misery upon others. In civilized countries it was a political principle that no liberty of the individual must be allowed that infringed on the liberty of the community at large. Men were licensed to sell gunpowder. Why? Because it was a dangerous thing. Men did not require a license to sell beef or bread. And so the sale of liquor was licensed because it was a dangerous thing. Bars were closed from Saturday evening until Monday morning, yet there was no talk of infringement of liberty about that. The evil to young men was done after 7 o'clock at night. They were drawn to these places and the generous side of their natures appealed to to spend money over the bar. "We have been trying to pull the man away from the drink; I am thinking the better way would be to pull the drink away from the man. (Cheers.) I am in favor of free libraries. (Applause.) For this fair city's sake I want you to say 'We will stand for principle,' and I don't think you will regret it. If you are a moderate drinker you can do without it after 7 o'clock at night. I hope in a year further you will move to close them altogether." (Cheers.)

ALDERMANIC CANDIDATES.

Ald. Yates said he had always been an advocate of temperance work. One reason was that he desired to help the weak. It had been said that he was the candidate in this ward in whom the liquor people were to center their interests. Well, he was pleased to be the champion of the other class. A large percentage of our asylums were filled as a result of the liquor traffic. Nearly $38,000,000 was spent annually in liquor in Canada. He would do all in his power to aid the 7 o'clock movement. When it was seen that this city had been paying $150,000 unnecessary railroad rates it could easily be understood that it was in the interests of the city to have the London and Port Stanley Railroad independent of the great railroads. The free library should also be established; gymnasiums should be established. A good deal had been said regarding exemptions and a good warfare had been waged against the McClary Manufacturing Company.

At this juncture Ald. Gartshore and Mr. Essery came in and were loudly cheered. Ald. Yates drew his address to a hasty conclusion.

ALD. GARTSHORE.

Ald. W. M. Gartshore was next called upon. He was received with loud cheers. He had just spent two years in the council and therefore his opponent had the advantage of him. He was not, however, ashamed of his record in the council. (Applause.) If he had made many bad mistakes and could not be depended upon by the people, they should elect the other candidate. (Cries of "No! no!" and "We can't.") Having the taxes collected as was now proposed in August and October was in the interests of the poor man. Those who now did not pay their taxes at the proper time were those who could not and those who could but would not. The council of 1892 were not in a position to close the lease of the L. and P. S. R. The council of 1893 had to appoint representatives to the L. and P. S. R. Board, who alone had the right to lease the road. Extremely low freight rates had been included in the agreement with the Cleveland syndicate. Coal could be better distributed throughout Western Ontario by using ferryboats between Cleveland and Port Stanley. The syndicate were negotiating for the purchase of two ferryboats and engines. The city had not been making the progress it should have been making, and this was largely a result of the standstill of the L. and P. S. R. The capitalists who were establishing a pork factory near London had expressed themselves as astonished that Middlesex was not more thickly populated. With an enterprising council, London should soon have an electric street railway with fares at 2½ cents instead of 4 or 5. His opponent, he said, would represent that he (Ald. Gartshore) had withheld from the council an important letter regarding the street railway question. This matter was satisfactorily explained by the speaker. In a few years the city would get a large revenue from the street railway and also have a quick service. Although the rate of taxation had been 2 mills higher than in 1891 the expenses of the council had not been greater. The school board exceeded their estimates by $15,000, and this caused an increase in the taxes of 1 mill. He said he had great faith in the future of this city, and capitalists throughout the country evidently thought that the city's financial condition was good, for debentures were sold at as high a rate as Montreal debentures. (Applause.) If elected he would be only too anxious to see that the interests of the city were well looked after. As regards the free library question, the last free library board had been too extravagant from the start. He would favor having a branch library in each ward. All electric light, street railway and other plants should be controlled by the city and in the interests of the citizens. (Applause.) The speaker said he was in favor of the early closing movement. (Applause.) Ald. Gartshore, in conclusion, said he would thank all the electors for recording their votes for him on Monday.

MR. ESSERY.

Mr. Essery was greeted with considerable applause from the galleries. His opponent, he said, had already adopted a portion of his platform since the commencement of this campaign. It had been said that the Cleveland syndicate was going to run a line of ferryboats between that city and Port Stanley. The excursionists would be piled up on top and under the coal cars. Mr. Essery attacked Ald. Gartshore on the score of being a stove dealer, but met with a storm of hisses. "That's the church," he said, "That's St. Peter." He asked if the council knew that the Ivey syndicate was not endeavoring to make a cool $500,000 out of the franchise they were seeking for by selling it out to another company? Mr. Essery said he would give the audience a "dose" of the minutes of the council. Again numerous hisses and cries of "Sit down" were heard. Ald. Gartshore was attacked for his connection with a letter written by the city solicitor to the council regarding the street railway agreement and also with keeping the tenders for the last debentures sold by the city from being published in the newspapers. The City Council and Board of Education had strangled the free library bylaw, saying, "You've got the people with you, Essery, but we've got the offices and we'll bust it." "I am a prohibitionist from the word go," said Mr. Essery, and during the applause that followed his statement he imagined that some person had made an uncomplimentary remark, and he hurled at him the answer, "What did whisky say?" Continuing, he said in older countries than Canada cities were controlling such works as our gas plant. Then why should not London control its gas plant rather than allow one family to salt down thousands of dollars a year. He was against the reduction of the number of wards to four. Mr. Essery lauded himself on his record as water commissioner and concluded.

The meeting broke up at 10:45.

No one who means to be a live and progressive dairyman can afford to stay away from the Western Dairymen's convention on Jan. 10, 11 and 12 in London.

ULSTERS.

Newest Cloths and Shades.

BUTTONS TO MATCH.

MADE UP STYLISH AND NOBBY AT VERY CLOSE PRICES.

Very Large Stock of Suitings.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

HARRY LENOX

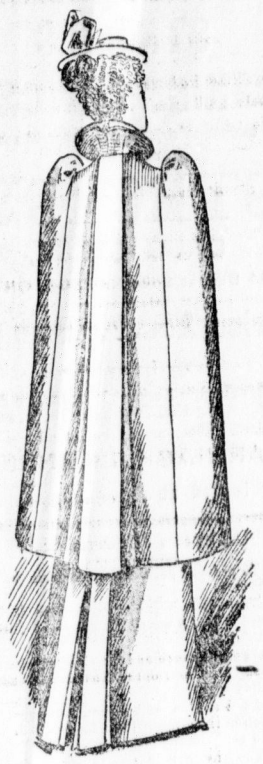
MERCHANT TAILOR

S. & J.

Given Away.

Something for nothing is not what people have been in the habit of receiving, but now every person in London, the ladies especially, can secure one of the Standard Fashion Company's patterns of the latest style by purchasing from us goods to the value of $1 or upwards.

We desire during the next week to clear out our stock of this season's ulsters. They are all styles, well-made and of first quality material. The illustration will give you an idea of the styles we carry:



Do you want one? That is the question. Should you, these prices will doubtless decide the matter. The winter has scarcely commenced, but our Ulsters can now be bought at a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. Look:

Ulsters formerly selling at $8 50 reduced to $5 50.

Ulsters formerly selling at $12 reduced to $8.

Ulsters formerly selling at 15 reduced to $10.

Now, we know that these are bargains, and we feel confident that you will not pass them by.

All our beautiful dress goods patterns are being offered at reduced prices.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM,

147 & 149 Dundas St.,

LONDON.

Costly Cotton.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—At the Cotton Exchange to-day the highest price since the war was reached for a bale of cotton sold for the benefit of the building fund of the Press Club. Vice-President Sidenberg, on behalf of the members of the exchange, bid it in at 77½ cents per pound and then redonated it to the Press Club.

Dr. Briggs' Friends Victorious.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The session of the New York Presbytery, which is trying Prof. Briggs, was resumed this afternoon. On all of the six counts the vote was adverse to sustaining the charges. The case will be appealed to the General Assembly, which will meet in Washington early in the spring. The friends of Dr. Briggs were greatly pleased with the result.

The Working World.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—Owing to the improved outlook for cotton goods on account of the stiffer market and the great distress among the cotton operatives, attendant upon the lockout, negotiations have been resumed between the masters and the operatives, with a view of bringing the struggle to a termination. It is calculated that there are about 40,000 idle work people outside the union, and for the most part they have absolutely exhausted all their available belongings for food.

When Collis P. Huntington's adopted daughter, Clara, became the wife of Prince Hatzfeldt, the marriage settlements including monetary arrangements to be made in case of divorce.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND.

A recent discovery by an old physician. Successfully used monthly by thousands of LADIES. It is the only perfectly safe and reliable medicine discovered. Beware of unprincipled druggists who offer inferior medicine in place of this. Ask for COOKE'S COTTON ROOT COMPOUND, take no substitute, or inclose $1 and 4 three-cent Canada postage stamps in letter and we will send, sealed, by return mail. Full sealed particulars in plain envelope, to ladies only, 2 stamps. Address Pond Lily Company, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich. Sold in London and everywhere by all wholesale and retail druggists.

ELECTION CARDS.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City of London.

Your Vote and Influence is Respectfully Solicited for

W. M. CARTSHORE

—AS—

Mayor for 1893

46k tywt

ELECTORS.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

E. T. Essery

"The People's Candidate,"

FOR MAYOR FOR 1893.

34tf t

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

WILLIAM YATES,

—AS—

Alderman for Ward No. 1.

50u wt

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF

JOHN HEAMAN

—AS—

Alderman for Ward No. 1, 1893.

48c ywt

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

CHAS. TAYLOR.

As Alerman for Ward No. 1, 1893.

50u wt

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE ARE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

THOS. CONNOR

—AS—

Alderman for No. 1 Ward. 1893.

50u wt

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

JOHN MOULE

—AS—

Alderman for Ward No. 2. 1893.

50c

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

C. Stockwell

—AS—

Alderman for Ward No. 2. 1893.

50c

ELECTORS

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

T. F. Kingsmill, Jun.

—FOR—

School Trustee for Ward No. 2. 1893.

50c

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

ALEX. HARVEY

—AS—

Alderman for Ward No. 2, 1893.

b

TO THE ELECTORS OF

WARD NO. 6.

J. G. PRITCHETT

Solicits one-third of your vote and influence as alderman for 1893.

49c xvt

WARD NO. 2

WORKINGMEN, MECHANICS and BUSINESS MEN.

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

WM. C. COO

As Alderman for 1893.

50c

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

Thomas Jones

—AS—

ALDERMAN WARD NO. 3

1893. 48c ywt

ELECTORS OF

NO. 3 WARD

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

Wm. STEVELY

—AS—

ALDERMAN FOR 1893.

48c ywt

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

WM. HEAMAN

—AS—

Alderman for Ward No. 3. 1893.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

J. C. Brady

As School Trustee

For WARD NO. 3, 1893.

48c ywt

School Trustee for Ward 3.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your vote and influence for School Trustee for Ward 3 is respectfully solicited.

JAMES SHAND.

Economy in purchase of furnaces and all other school supplies will be my constant care.

49k

NO. 4 WARD.

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

JOHN BOYD

—AS—

ALDERMAN FOR 1893.

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

James Fitzgerald

—AS—

ALDERMAN for WARD 4. 1893.

48c ywt

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR RE-ELECTION OF

F. E. LEONARD

—AS—

Alderman for Ward No. 4. 1893.

Electors of Fifth Ward!

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your vote and influence for

T. SARGENT,

the ratepayers' candidate and workingman's friend, as Alderman for 1893.

46k tywt

ELECTORS OF NO. 5 Ward,

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

J. SANDERS

As School Trustee for 1893.

50u wt

TO THE ELECTORS OF

NO. 5 WARD

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

Walter Richards X

As School Trustee for 1893.

51u

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

H. DREANEY

As Alderman for Ward 5, 1893.

50c

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

Maurice Baldwin,

—AS—

Alderman for No. 5 Ward, 1893

50c

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR

Jesse Welfo

—AS—

Alderman for Ward No. 1893.

46k tywt

YOUR VOTE AND INFLUENCE RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF

GEO. SHAW

—AS—

Alderman for No. 6 Ward. FOR 1893.

TO THE ELECTORS OF

WARD NO. 6

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for

E. Parnell, Jr.

As Alderman for 1893.

48c ywt