

# Startling Discovery!

**A Long-Buried City Discovered in France.**

It Had Theaters, Monuments, and 30,000 Inhabitants.

Twenty-Five Skaters Break Through the Thin Ice.

Nervous Condition of the London Stock Market.

**Mr. Gladstone Grateful.**

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Mr. Gladstone this morning publishes his thanks for the many congratulations sent to him on his birthday.

**Fate of Wilson's Force.**

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 3.—Advices from Petersburg say that Mr. Selous, the hunter and explorer, related that he had received numerous reports from natives that Capt. Wilson and all but seven of his men had been killed.

**Only One Man Saved.**

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The three-masted Russian schooner Sirius, from Grangemouth for Lisbon, has been wrecked at Svanike, Denmark, in the Baltic Sea. The captain was the only one saved.

**A Nervous Stock Market.**

LONDON, Jan. 3.—6:30 p.m.—Throughout the day the market was nervous in most directions. There was little disposition manifested to speculate for a rise. English railway securities were lower on unfavorable traffic reports. Foreign securities were generally irregular. American railroad securities were irregular and most of them were flat.

**Five Skaters Drowned.**

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—While a number of children were skating on the Spree at Cottbus to-day the ice gave way and 25 of them fell in the river.

**A Fat Berth Given Up.**

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Canon Rowell, who has been for some time in failing health, will shortly resign the stall in Westminster Abbey, to which he was appointed by Mr. Gladstone twelve years ago. The stall is worth £1,000 a year, with an excellent house in the dean's yard. It is said Mr. Gladstone will probably offer this preferment to Canon MacColl, who now holds a stall at Ely.

**Startling Discovery.**

PARIS, Jan. 3.—Excavations in Oiseau Le Petit, department of the Sarthe, have revealed a Gallo-Roman city, which appears to have been destroyed by an earthquake. The city probably contained some 30,000 inhabitants, but its name is not known in French history. The ruins include a great temple, part of which is still standing, also a theater and monuments. A number of medals have been found, which included one of the time of Emperor Constantine.

**Murdered While Asleep.**

BERLIN, Jan. 3.—A law official named Arzowitsch, his wife, son and a female cook, says a dispatch from Luganskai Terino, Slavonia, have been murdered while asleep. The persons mentioned were hacked to death with a hatchet and the house was afterward plundered. Two servants of the Arzowitsch household, who are missing, are supposed to be the murderers. They have disappeared from the scene of the murder and the police are hunting for them.

**Another Destroyer.**

VIENNA, Jan. 4.—An Austrian has invented powerful shears for cutting torpedo nets on warships. The shears are attached to the head of the torpedo and they gash the net without reducing the speed of the torpedo or exploding it.

**The Farm Pupil Fraud.**

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The farm pupil agency question is again being discussed in the English press, owing to fresh complaints from victims who have been induced to go to under the premium system. Official warning against the payment of premiums is freely given.

**Robbed the Virgin.**

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.—A great scandal has been caused at Zely by some sacrilegious thief, who yesterday despoiled the statue of the Virgin, in a grotto there, of the jewels which adorned it. The robber also took the votive offerings deposited near the statue. Altogether his booty is valued at 12,500 francs.

**The Canada-Australia Cable.**

LONDON, Jan. 4.—(Globe special.)—I learn that a very strong pressure is being brought to bear upon the Imperial Government on behalf of Canada to support the all-British Pacific cable project. It is strongly urged, in view of the action of the French and of the willingness of Canada and Australia to co-operate in the enterprise, that the British Government ought on imperial grounds to assist the project by some guarantee. The prospect of a favorable response to the solicitations is very doubtful. The budget outlook alone is probably sufficient to deter the British Government from such an enterprise.

**A TORONTO SMUGGLER.**

Caught in Detroit—One Hundred Pounds of Opium in His Trunk.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—Donald Kennedy, of Toronto, was arrested yesterday morning at Milwaukee Junction, on a charge of opium smuggling, by Government Detective George Carter, of Baltimore, Md., who had followed him from the Queen City to Detroit. Detective Carter had been shadowing Kennedy in Toronto for the past two months, but he had always succeeded in eluding him until Tuesday evening, when he saw a trunk leave a place near by Kennedy's home, 30 McCaul street, in a

wagon, which he followed to the Union Station. Kennedy appeared later and left the 11:30 Grand Trunk train for Port Huron. Detective Carter got on the same train and kept his eye on Kennedy until he placed him under arrest at Milwaukee Junction, when he left the train intending to take the Lake Shore road. When Kennedy's trunk was opened it was found to contain 100 half-pound cakes of smoking opium, worth about \$1,000. Kennedy made no resistance when arrested, or made any explanation when the opium was found at the bottom of his trunk, below some clothes. The opium was not concealed below any false bottom, and it has not been explained how the goods managed to cross the border without being detected.

## CONCISE CULLINGS.

**A Jerseyman Throws Himself Between Huge Cogwheels.**

The United States Public Debt increased nearly \$7,000,000 during December.

The new Duke of Saxe-Cobourg is tattooed.

Geo. W. Savage, the American consul at Dundee, Scotland, died there after a lingering illness.

Selim Pasha, the well-known physician of the late Khedive Tewfik, died in Cairo on the 29th ult.

Mrs. Samuel Callahan, a colored woman residing in West Troy, N. Y., died on Tuesday at the age of 105 years.

Adolph L. Sanger, president of the New York Board of Education and a well-known lawyer, died suddenly on Wednesday.

Owing to the continued illness of the Princess of Wales all winter festivities at Sandringham have been indefinitely postponed.

The United States public debt statement shows the net increase of the debt, less cash in the treasury, during the month of December to have been \$6,861,682.

A Kansas City, Mo., dispatch says: There is now but little doubt that six men were killed and cremated in the wreck at Linwood on the Union Pacific yesterday.

Another attempt is said to have been made to poison the czar. Fish served at the banquet had been poisoned, and his Majesty and others who partook of it were taken sick.

Rev. Father Fitzpatrick, graduate of the American College at Rome, a member of the propaganda and a doctor of divinity, died at the hospital in Rochester, N. Y., the other day.

At Trenton, N. J., Daniel Moore, a lumber boss, committed suicide Thursday by throwing himself between two huge cogwheels. He was ground to pieces. He had had the grip.

Hard times have forced Harvard to retrench. Notice has been given to two professors and four instructors that their services will not be required after the close of the current year.

At Millvale, Ala., the family of Daniel Webster was poisoned by headache. Webster is dead, his wife is dying, and his three sons are in a critical condition.

Gov. Waite, of Colorado, says that he will not interfere with prize-fighting in that State. This was in response to a question relative to the Cripple Creek offer of \$40,000 for the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

The \$100,000 canvas masterpiece, wrecked at the Laclede building, St. Louis, Mo., Saturday afternoon, was "Le Roi's Amuse," from the brush of Jules Aisene Garmier, a Frenchman. The picture was being moved Saturday, and it was torn to ribbons in the elevator.

At Philadelphia, Pa., suit was brought on Wednesday by Rev. Duncan Macgregor against his wife for divorce on the ground of desertion. Some time ago Macgregor was tried upon charges of becoming a minister and expelled from the Baptist ministry, whereupon his wife went home to her parents in New York.

**Peck's Good Sense.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 4.—Gov. Peck placed himself on record as denouncing the American Protective Association yesterday.

**A Good Act.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Pierpont Morgan has donated \$50,000 to Nathan Strauss' new charity, the grocery store where articles of food may be purchased cheaply by the poor.

**Mrs. Langtry's Beau to Marry.**

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 3.—The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Louise Morris, one of the society belles of Boston, to Fred Gebhardt, of New York.

**Sudden Death of John Hope.**

BRANTFORD, Jan. 3.—John Hope, manager of the Bow Park Hotel, for twenty years, died at 4:50 this evening. He was in town this morning, not feeling very well, and drove home at 11 o'clock. Shortly after reaching Bow Park he was taken with a fit of apoplexy in which he passed away at 4:50.

**Bank Burglars Get \$20,000 to \$25,000.**

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 3.—The private bank of Conrad Durkee, at Franklin Grove, five miles east of here, was invaded by burglars last night. When the bankers entered the bank this morning they found the safe open and the place a wreck. Between \$20,000 and \$25,000 was stolen.

**World's Fair Thieves.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—A robbers' roost, rich with plunder, has been found beneath the floor of the great agriculture building at the World's Fair grounds. The thieves escaped, but much valuable stolen property was recovered. The den was sumptuously furnished with Turkey rugs, fabrics from foreign looms, fine draperies and comfortable divans, fine brandies, high priced wines and imported cigars were scattered about the place in great profusion.

**Atlanta Wants the Fight.**

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 2.—An athletic club was organized here yesterday with a paid-up capital of \$40,000, and a bid for the Corbett-Mitchell contest was made in Florida. It has been found that the laws of Georgia do not even prohibit a prize fight, and the parties interested in the movement are among the leading and most influential men in the city. They will be able to manage the affair without opposition.

## Late Canadian News

**A St. Catharines Man Charged With Attempted Fraud at the Polls.**

Death of a Hamilton Lady After Undergoing an Operation for Throat Trouble.

There are 953 saloons in Montreal.

Alma College reopens to-day (Thursday).

The Montreal Waterproof Company has made an assignment.

Galt had no majority contest and there were no contests for councilors.

Wm. D. Lovitt, of Yarmouth, probably the wealthiest man in Nova Scotia, is dead, aged 50.

This year's Wentworth County Council will contain twelve Liberals and eight Conservatives.

The Presbyterians of Corrie have extended a unanimous call to Rev. Mr. Dobson, of Orillia.

Thos. Carlyle, a railway night watchman at Toronto, dropped dead at his post on Tuesday. Heart disease was the trouble.

The Montreal Monde states that Mr. Taillon will shortly resign the Quebec Premiership, and that he will be succeeded by Mr. Nantel.

The official returns of Toronto mayoralty election give Kennedy 13,830 and Fleming 9,306 votes, so that the former is elected by 4,524 majority.

The trial of J. R. Hooper, who is accused of poisoning his wife on Sept. 18 last, was resumed at Joliette, Que., on Wednesday, before Judge Delorme.

Richard J. Carter, the St. Catharines man charged with attempted personation at the polls on election day in Hamilton, was on Wednesday committed for trial.

Bradstreet's reports the following assignments: Charles C. Clapp, tailors, Ottawa; J. W. Taft, merchant tailor, Twest; Henry F. Kerr, tinsmith, Wellington.

A young man, Wm. Kearny, of Chelsea, blew out the gas Tuesday night in his room at the Windsor House, Ottawa, and Wednesday morning was found in a dying condition.

At Woodstock on Wednesday John Burneson, for assaulting Miss Nellie Utting and striking her with a lead pipe on Christmas day, was sent to the penitentiary for two years.

A writ has been served on F. A. C. Feilde, of Waterdown, on behalf of Miss Annie L. Hughes, of Ancaster township, for \$3,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage.

A which came from the M. C. R. and G. T. R., and were destined for the Pacific coast, was destroyed by fire at Napierville, Ill., on Tuesday.

Susie, daughter of the late Mr. John Farr and wife of Mr. J. H. Barnfather, died at Hamilton on Tuesday night after having undergone an operation for a throat trouble of very recent development.

Through a mistake in the return, Mr. Martin Malone was declared elected in ward 6, Hamilton. The correct returns show that Mr. E. Clarington is third man, so Mr. Malone dropped out.

Skating seems to have been a precarious business on Hamilton Bay this week. On New Year's Day five men were in the water at one time, and a number of others found openings through the thin ice.

The Winton News went under a few days ago, and was in the sheriff's hands, but it has reappeared again under the new name of the Winton Canadian, with Mr. Almy McGraw, formerly proprietor of the Paisley Advocate, as editor.

Lord Ava, son of Lord Dufferin, is to spend several weeks at Montreal at the Windsor, as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of New York, whose daughter was recently married to Lord Ava's younger brother, Lord Terence Blackwood.

Riley, the smallpox patient, who was removed to the Hamilton Smallpox Hospital Tuesday evening, is worse. He seems to have the disease in more severe form than the other three patients, all of whom are getting along as well as can be expected.

The stranger who died at the Hamilton station a few days ago, as he got off the train from Buffalo, has not been identified. The body has been sent to the Toronto School of Anatomy. He was probably a Canadian laborer, who fell sick in the States.

During the municipal election at Hamilton on Monday a personator was arrested. He presented himself at the polls and demanded a ballot for Thos. Chubb. Chubb had already voted and was acting as constable. The attempted personator now gives his name as R. J. Carter, of Toronto.

Ottawa City Council, composed of 13 Conservatives and 11 Liberals.

The Patrons of Industry of Prescott have nominated P. J. Cloran for the House of Commons, and J. Cross for the Ontario Legislature.

In the bye-elections in St. Johns and Pictou, N.S., yesterday, Fox and McGrath, new departmental officers of the Whitway Government, were re-elected without opposition.

The Ontario Gazette contains a notice that certain municipal electors of the city of Toronto will apply to the Legislature for an act defining the meaning of the word "citizen" in the act under which the Sunday car vote is taken; providing proper safeguards for taking a vote on Sunday cars, and to determine an interval which must elapse between such votes.

**Died from Vaccination.**

VAN WERT, O., Jan. 4.—Blanche Elsey, aged 10, is dead from the effects of vaccination. She was vaccinated on the elbow nearly two months ago by a physician in Paulding. She suffered intense agony for several weeks. A great hole was eaten in the flesh about the elbow and nearly all the muscles dropped out of her upper arm.

**Won't Have a Charity Ball.**

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4.—A charity ball had been arranged for to-morrow night. Some ministers denounced it, whereupon the ball committee proposed to one of the ministers to abandon the ball and pay \$1,000 to charity if the minister would raise a similar amount. The ministers combined yesterday morning and raised the money before 10 o'clock.

Harry up, and get your photos taken at WESTLAKE'S, 201 Dundas street. Latest styles for holidays. ywt

## WORK AND WAGES.

**Iron and Steel Workers Locked Out at Wheeling, W. Va.**

**Coal Mines Closed—Cost of One Year's Strikes in Pennsylvania.**

The Riverside Iron and Steel Company, at Benwood, Pa., employing 3,500 men, shut down its last department on Wednesday. The lockout is the result of the refusal of the employees in the steel mill to accept a new scale, which, it is alleged, makes a reduction of 35 per cent. in wages.

A Bellaire (Ohio) telegram says: About one-half of the coal mines in this part of the Ohio Valley closed down on account of the miners refusing to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages. Twelve hundred employees are out of work.

The Camden iron works, Camden, N. J., started up on Wednesday after an idleness of several weeks. The establishment employs 1,600 hands.

Pennsylvania is one of the chief industrial States of the Union, and an official report of strikes for 1892 shows that there were 26 strikes in that State, of which three were successful, for succeeded in accomplishing their object. The number of persons directly engaged was 4,585, while the number involved was 7,744.

## A LION'S LEG.

**Nero Drugged and His Fractured Limb Reduced.**

**He Fights Violently, But Soon Succumbs—A Remarkable Operation.**

(From the New York World.)

Readers of the World know that Nero is the lion who is suffering from a broken rear right leg, in consequence of bestowing unwelcome attentions upon a honess some years his senior. It is supposed that his extreme youth may have aroused her anger. At any rate, she bit him in the leg.

Nero was taken from Huber's Museum, where he had been on exhibition, to the New York Veterinary College, at No. 322 East Twenty-seventh street. The leg was bandaged, but not securely set. When the lion went back to the cage he pushed the bandage down over the injured leg in such a way as to interfere with the circulation.

Nero became very savage, and it was impossible for the doctors to remove the bandages. It was decided to set the leg securely and thus make amputation unnecessary. But the doctors were prepared to cut off the leg. They thought gangrene had set in.

The lion was in a small cage or shifting den, about three feet in width, four feet high and seven feet long. A piece of meat about as big as a man's fist, upon which were sprinkled three grains of morphine, mixed with some atropia, was placed in front of him. Nero regarded it with contempt. Then it was pushed away from him. He placed his heavy paw upon it and ate it greedily. He really didn't want it. The 23 pounds of beef he ate earlier in the day had destroyed his appetite. A lion later Nero was in a half unconscious state. He also appeared happy. He winked one eye in a rakish and dissipated manner, and occasionally waved one paw in the air in an uncertain manner.

The cage was placed upon the operating table, which is a new and remarkable thing in itself. With remarkable presence of mind, two men grabbed Nero by his long, thick tail. Those holding the rope pulled Nero down, and he lay flat on his back, mixed with some atropia, was placed in front of him. Nero regarded it with contempt. Then it was pushed away from him. He placed his heavy paw upon it and ate it greedily. He really didn't want it. The 23 pounds of beef he ate earlier in the day had destroyed his appetite. A lion later Nero was in a half unconscious state. He also appeared happy. He winked one eye in a rakish and dissipated manner, and occasionally waved one paw in the air in an uncertain manner.

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## THE TEMPERANCE TIDAL WAVE.

**Brant County Gives 2,439 Majority for Prohibition.**

**The Vote in Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa and Elsewhere.**

BRANTFORD, Jan. 3.—Brant county gives a majority for prohibition of 2,439, as follows: Brantford city 1,011, Brantford township 474, Burford township 428, Paris 203, South Dumfries 135, Oakland 115, Onondaga 73.

ELSEWHERE.

In Hamilton 487 women voted for the plebiscite and 150 against. The corrected total for the plebiscite was 1,495.

The vote on the prohibition question in Ottawa is as follows: For prohibition, 2,867; against, 2,081; majority for 786.

The complete returns of the plebiscite vote in Kingston are: For prohibition, 1,396; against, 948; majority for, 448. The total vote cast was 2,344, within 214 of the total for the mayoralty, which was 2,558.

The temperance people expected only a vote of about 1,000, and that the majority would be against prohibition.

Enniskillen township—593 for, 200 against.

Port Arthur—238 for, 164 against.

Brantford—1,001 majority for prohibition.

Later reports from various sections of the Province make no important changes in the proposition of the votes which have been recorded for and against prohibition. Corrected figures from 462 places show totals of 129,610 for and 71,230 against, a majority of 58,380.

PRINCE EDWARD'S CLEAN SWEEP.

Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, has just received a copy of the Charlottetown Guardian, containing the results of the plebiscite in Prince Edward Island. The figures are as follows:

|                | For.   | Against. |
|----------------|--------|----------|
| Queen's county | 4,226  | 1,513    |
| Prince county  | 3,579  | 1,109    |
| King's county  | 2,811  | 768      |
| Totals         | 10,616 | 3,390    |

Township of Brook—For prohibition, 414; against, 139; majority for, 274.

Warwick township, Lambton—For prohibition, 553; against, 168.

Euphemia township, Lambton—For prohibition, 265; against, 156.

Bayfield—For prohibition, 36; against, 52.

## IN WRETCHEDNESS!

**Sad End of an Ex-Celebrity in Kansas.**

**The Author of "There's a Light in the Window for Thee" Closes His Career in a Prison Cell.**

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 3.—A few days ago an old man, dressed in rags, appeared at the city prison in Coffeyville, Kan., and asked the jailer to allow him to sleep in one of the empty cells over night. He declined to tell his name, but said he had arrived on a freight train from Texas. His request was granted. Next morning he was found to be ill, and though properly taken care of died four days later.

A few hours before death he called the jailer to his side and told him his name was Edward Dunbar, and that he was the author of that beautiful hymn, "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother." He was buried in the Coffeyville cemetery.

This man had a history as interesting as it is romantic. His name became a byword in the places where he was known, and from a prison cell he went forth a tramp and a vagabond upon the face of the earth.

In 1867 Dunbar was arrested in Leavenworth, while engaged in holding a series of revival meetings, and taken to Minneapolis, where he was tried for bigamy, convicted, and sent to the penitentiary for three years and eight months.

When Dunbar was a small boy he lived in New Bedford, Mass., and worked in a factory. His mother lived at the foot of the street on which the factory was located, and as the lad's work kept him away till after dark, she always placed a light in the window to guide his footsteps homeward. One day he took a notion to go to sea, and off he went on a three years' cruise.

During his absence his mother fell ill and was at death's door. She talked incessantly about her boy, and every night she asked those around her to place a light in the window in anticipation of his return. When she realized that her end had come she said: "Tell Edward that I will set a light in the window of heaven for him." These were her last words.

The lad had grown to manhood ere he returned home, and his mother's dying message so affected him that he reformed and became a preacher. In the course of his reformation he wrote the song, "There's a Light in the Window for Thee, Brother." The song became widely known.

Rev. Edward Dunbar married a young woman in New Bedford during his young days. In a great revival in 1853, and several children were the result of this union. The young divine soon made a reputation as a brilliant pulpit orator, and the public was therefore greatly surprised when one bright Sunday morning he skipped the country, leaving his wife and children behind. He came to Kansas, and, after snatching brands from the burning in different parts of the States, he went to Minneapolis and began to show the people the error of their ways. A great revival followed and hundreds were converted.

Miss Eunice Bell Lewis, a handsome young heiress, of Indianapolis, was one of the converts. She fell in love with the evangelist and married him against the wishes of her friends. Shortly after the wedding Dunbar returned to Kansas to fill an engagement at Leavenworth. While he was away the friends of the bride, who had mistrusted the evangelist all



MUSEMENTS, ETC.

Not less than 15 words. 12c. Per word.

**TONIGHT—MR. FREDERICK ABBOTT.** Miss Lillian Fetherston, Miss Lily White, Miss Fowler, Dr. Ziegler and Dr. W. Gibson at their concert, Colborne Street Methodist Church. Admission 20 cents.

**POSTPONED—DUE TO THE CONDITION** of the ice at Princess Rink the carnival arranged for Thursday evening has been postponed. L. W. BURKE, president Young Liberal Club. 67a

**MISS LILLIAN FETHERSTON.** Solo violinist, concert, engagements at A. Maitland number of people taken. 383 Colborne Street. 31f

**PALACE DANCING ACADEMY—NEW** Year's term commences week of Jan. 8. Beginning classes—Gentlemen, Mondays at 8; Ladies, Tuesdays at 8; Ladies and children, Saturdays at 3 p.m.; advanced class for ladies and gentlemen, Wednesdays at 8 p.m. Private tuition any hour not occupied with classes. DAYTON & McCORMICK, members of N. A. M. of D. Canada, 475 Richmond Street. Residence, 21 Oxford Street.

MEETINGS.

Not less than 15 words. 12c. Per word.

**MR. PETER RIJNHART—MISSIONARY** from Tibet, will lecture to-night in St. James Church Sunday school, London. South. Bishop Baldwin will preside. Free. b

**REAL ESTATE OWNERS' PROTECTIVE** Association meets in Knights of Pythias Hall, Albion Block, to-morrow (Thursday), 4th inst., at 7:30. All real estate owners who want to keep down taxation and work for the advancement of the city are requested to be present. W. D. BUCKLE, secretary. 67a

DOMESTICS WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

**WANTED AT 425 WILIAM STREET—** A good general servant; no other need apply. Light work. 67c

**WANTED—GENERAL SERVANT** where household is kept; three in family. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS COWAN, 517 Dufferin Avenue. 61f

**WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—COMPE-** tent general servant. Apply to Mrs. WILSON, 200 Queen's Avenue. 67c

**GOOD GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—** References required. Apply Mrs. G. H. BELTON, corner King and Wellington. 66c

**YOUNG PERSON WANTED FOR** general service. Apply to Mrs. M. J. DUNN, 20 Ridout Street South. 61f

**WANTED—HOUSEMAID—REFER-** ences required. 296 Queen's Avenue. 66f

WANTED—DINING-ROOM AND

kitchen girl. Apply Ontario Hotel, 131 King Street. 64n

WANTED—GOOD GENERAL SERVANT

—Good wages. Apply 418 Queen's Avenue. 62f

WANTED—A GENERAL SERVANT

Apply to Mrs. MARSHALL, 230 Central Avenue. 68c

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FIFTEEN

cooks for private families and hotels in and out of city; wages \$12 to \$20 per month; also 25 good general servants, ten girls for hotel work and several young girls to assist at housework; wages \$8 to \$10 per month. (These are facts) Apply to W. W. Gabor's Intelligence Office, 59 Dundas Street. 66c

MALE HELP WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

AGENTS WANTED—A WEEK-G

MARSHALL & Co., 238 Dundas Street, London. 68c

LOST AND FOUND.

Not less than 15 words. 12c. Per word.

LOST—CHILD'S BLUE MUFF TRIMMED

with white fur, probably on Princess Avenue. Reward will be given for its return to 356 Princess Avenue. 68c

FOUND—PAIR GOLD-RIMMED SPEC-

TACLES with chain attached. Apply Fraser House and prove property. 68c

LOST—SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A

French poodle, white, with one black ear blue ribbon around its neck; answers name "Jumbo." Reward by returning to 516 Midland Street. 68a

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING—A

black and white dog, on King Street. Leave pin, small gold cross set with diamonds. Finder rewarded. Return to this office. b

FOUND—SATURDAY ON QUEEN'S

avenue, small parcel (drygoods). Owner please call at this office. 67a

BLACK GREYHOUND LOST—NAMED

"Jack." White stripe down breast. Reward will be paid. G. H. WESTLAKE, 512 Hill Street, City. 67f

LOST—ON DEC. 23—SMALL ACCOUNT

book; red cover; reward at this office. 68c

LOST, ON THE OCCASION OF THE

Grand Opera House, two weeks ago, a book of brooch set with brilliant. Of value only to owner. Finder will please return to ADVERTISER office. 68c

FEMALE HELP WANTED

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

WANTED—LADIES WHO WISH TO

make money at their homes. Address Box 25, Belleville, Ont. Inclose stamped envelope. 67c

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSER,

machine hand and hand sewers on wholesale coats. Apply 202 King Street. 67c

BUSINESS CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

D. C. HUNTER, THE LIVELYMAN,

buys and sells driving and saddle horses; good ones always in demand.

GEO. PARISH HAS A GOOD ASSORT-

MENT parlor and box stoves, cooking stoves just what you want these chilly nights. Also bedroom sets, parlors and carpet rockers, selling cheap for the cash. Call and price them. 357 Talbot Street, South King. 67c

INVENTIONS WORKED OUT—W.M.

FUSHER, developer of mechanical ideas; patterns, models and specialties generally. 76 York Street, London. 67c

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINISHED

granite and marble monuments of import blue, emerald, pearl, dark-red Swede, dark Swede, Galway and black granites, Peterhead, Hill of Fife and Aberdeen. Statuary in Italian marble, terra cotta, zinc, bronze, copper, etc.; call and see stock; inquire price. JOHN R. PEEL, Richmond Street, opposite Catholic Cathedral. 67c

PRINTING TYPE, INKS, PRESSES,

kinders, etc. Specialties. Toronto TYPE FOUNDRY, 41 Bay Street, Toronto, and 285 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 67c

DYKES & SONS—STEAM DYE WORKS

21 Dundas Street, London. Specialties: artificial feathers, garments, dyeing and cleaning. 67c

STOCKWELL'S STEAM DYE WORKS,

21 Dundas Street, London. Specialties: artificial feathers, garments, dyeing and cleaning. 67c

GEO. ROUGHLEY—FELT AND GRAVEL

roofer; repairing a specialty; estimates on application. 150 South Street, London. 20c

A. C. CAMP—PAINTING, GLAZING,

paper-hanging and house decorating. 21 Oxford Street. Telephone 758. 67c

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

J. H. TENNENT—VETERINARY SUR-

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

Not less than 15 words. 12c. Per word.

FANS—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF AD-

VERTISING fans, nice designs, with hat handles. ADVERTISER Job Department. London. 81f

SHIPPING TAGS—AT CLOSE PRICES—

ADVERTISER Job Department. 81f

FOR SALE—\$25 WILL PURCHASE ONE

Gladiolus buggy, nearly new; one top; one cutter, 1 horse, 8 years old, sound and good driver; two goat robes, whips, blankets and complete outfit for stable. Inquire at once. C. W., ADVERTISER office. 68c

THE ANNUAL SALE OF PAPERS AND

magazines will be held at the Mechanics' Institute on Friday, Jan. 5, at 8 p.m. 68a

ENVELOPES—PLAIN OR PRINTED—AT

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HEADS, on short notice, at ADVERTISER Job Department. 81f

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1/4 stock, at ADVERTISER Job Department. 81f

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SCRIPTION, clean and quick, at ADVERTISER Job Department. 81f

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ADVERTISER Job Department. 81f

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW FOR

Lithograph Calendars for 1914. The ADVERTISER Job Department can show you an immense variety. Call and see them. 81f

YOU MAKE THE SALE EVERY TIME,

and the cost is only 1 cent a word under this heading. 81f

POSTERS—ALL STYLES, HANGERS

and galleys. ADVERTISER Job Department. 81f

AGENTS WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

83 A DAY SURE—SEND ME YOUR

name and I will show you how to make \$24 a day; absolutely sure. I furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send me your address and I will explain the business fully. Remember, I guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure. Don't fail to write today. Address A. W. KNOWLES, Windsor, Ont. 81f

WANTED—GOOD, LIVE, ACTIVE REP-

RESENTATIVE in this city and vicinity to take agency for Kooline Fuel Sales and Fumigation; a reliable article; good product; factories, hotels and families readily use this compound. Address, with stamp, the Kooline Fuel Company, Windsor, Ont. 81f

WANTED.

One time, 15c.; three times, 50c., for fifteen words.

MONEY WANTED—LOANS OBTAINED

on real estate mortgages; security at 5 and 6 per cent. G. N. WEEKS, 300 Market Lane, London, Ont. 67c

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These ads. pay. 12c. Per word.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—LARGE TWO-

STORY frame house, 235 Oxford Street; five large bedrooms. Apply H. B. BARTLEY, 235 Dundas Street. 68f

TO RENT—PROPERTY TWO MILES

from city, frame house, good outbuildings, large orchard, hard and soft water, only \$4 per month. Apply 81 Clarence Street. 67f

OFFICE TO LET—MODERN CONVEN-

TENCES; heated; central locality, Dufferin Block. Apply on premises. 42b

TO LET—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE—

on Colborne Street, 9 rooms and bath, rent low. Apply to R. Boyd & Son, 516 Dundas Street. 68f

TO LET—OFFICE—DOUBLE ROOM—

With vault on first floor, Albion Building. Apply to T. H. CARLING. 68f

TO LET—"ROOMS TO LET"—"HOUSE

to Let" and "For Sale" cards always on hand at ADVERTISER office. 68f

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

REMOVED—J. A. GAULD, ARCHITECT.

He has removed his office to 189 Dundas Street, east of Richmond. 67c

MOORE & HENRY—ARCHITECTS AND

Civil Engineers, Albion Building, London. JOHN M. MOORE, FRED HENRY. 67c

MURPHY, JONES & FARMCOMB.

Architects and Surveyors, 215 Dundas Street, Dufferin Block. H. C. MURPHY, G. A. JONES, F. W. FARMCOMB. 67c

LEGAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

J. A. THOMAS & U. A. BUCHNER, BAR

RISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc., 33 Dundas Street, London. Money to loan. ywt

W. J. HARVEY, BARRISTER, SOLI-

CITOR, Notary Public, etc., 72 Dundas Street, Money to loan. ywt

STUART & STUART, BARRISTERS,

solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices, southwest corner Dundas and Richmond, London; Main Street, Gloucester. ALEX. STUART, DUNCAN STUART. 67c

D. H. TENNENT, BARRISTER SOLI-

CITOR, Notary Public, 73 Dundas Street, London. Private funds to lend at lowest rates. 67c

J. D. O'NEILL—SOLICITOR, ETC.

Removed to 110 Dundas Street. 67c

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, LL.B., D.C.L.,

and J. Edgar Jeffery, Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries, Offices, Ontario Loan Buildings, Market Lane, London. 67c

M. C. VOY & WILSON—BARRISTERS

and Solicitors, 402 Richmond Street, opposite corner of Dundas. Telephone 973. Money to loan. W. A. WILSON, E. A. L.L.B., J. M. McEVOY, E. A. L.L.B. 67c

MAGEE, MCKILLIP & MURPHY—

Barristers, solicitors, notaries, etc., Offices, corner Richmond and Dundas, London. THOMAS J. MURPHY. 67c

PARKE & PURDOM—BARRISTERS.

Offices, opposite City Hall, Richmond Street. E. J. PARKE, Q.C., T. H. PURDOM, T. E. PARKE, ALEXANDER PURDOM. 67c

D. McPHILLIPS—BARRISTER—MONEY

MEDICAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

D. R. WELD HAS REMOVED TO 456

Park Avenue, near Dundas Street. 74c

D. R. JOHN D. WILSON, AND JAS. D.

Wilson—Office and residence, 260 Queen's Avenue, second floor from Wellington Street. 74c

D. R. BRENNER, 39 BLOOR STREET

East, Toronto. Specialty—Deformities, joint and spinal diseases. 74c

D. R. PINCEL—OFFICE, QUEEN'S

clergy, lung disease, 47c

D. R. ECLES—CORNER QUEEN'S

avenue and Wellington. Specialty, diseases of women. At home from 10 to 2. Other hours by appointment. 74c

D. R. C. P. JENITO—518 RICHMOND

Street. Office hours: 9 to 11, 2 to 4 and after 7 o'clock. 74c

D. R. WAUGH HAS REMOVED HIS

office to Talbot Street, corner of Kent. 74c

D. R. A. MACLAREN, CORONER, NORTH-

EAST corner Park and Queen's Avenues. Office hours 11 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m. Telephone 892. 74c

D. R. WOODRUFF, EYE, EAR, NOSE

and throat. Hours, 12 to 4, 7 to 10. 74c

D. R. GRAHAM—OFFICE AND RESI-

DENCE, 616 Richmond Street. Special attention to the latest and diseases of children. 74c

D. R. BURKHOLDER—OFFICE AND

residence, 491 Richmond Street. Telephone 533b. 74c

D. R. JARVIS—HOMOEOPATHIST—334

Dundas Street. Hours, 9:30, 24, 6-8. 74c

D. R. WEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LON-

DON. Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. till 1:30 p.m. 74c

D. R. GEORGE H. WILSON, YORK

Street, near Talbot. Specialty, nose, throat and ears. 74c

D. R. CAMPBELL, M.D., M.C.P.S.—

Office and residence, 337 Dundas Street. Office hours, 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 2 p.m. and 6 to 7:30 p.m. Skin diseases a specialty. 74c

D. R. ENGLISH—OFFICE AND RESI-

DENCE, 638 Dundas Street. Telephone 892. 74c

GOLD CURE SANITARIUM.

ALCOHOL AND MORPHINE HABITS cured privately at Lake Huron Sanitarium, gold cure, Oakville. Treatment invariably successful; luxurious accommodations, picturesque surroundings. For particulars, apply to superintendent, Oakville, or office No. 1 Dufferin Block, London, for full particulars. 74c

DENTAL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

L. McDONALD—DENTIST—

Office—1854 Dundas Street, London. Telephone 702. 74c

W. R. WILKINSON, D.D.S., PHILA-

DELPHIA, D.D.S., Toronto. Specialty—Preservation of natural teeth by methods used in modern dentistry. 215 Dundas Street, corner Clarence; upstairs. Telephone 897. 74c

T. R. WILKINSON, D.D.S., PHILA-

DELPHIA, D.D.S., Toronto. Specialty—Preservation of natural teeth by methods used in modern dentistry. 215 Dundas Street, corner Clarence; upstairs. Telephone 897. 74c

D. R. GEO. C. DAVIS—DENTIST—

Graduate of R. C. of D. S., Toronto, 1879; graduate of Philadelphia Dental College, 1883; 1884, at 2 o'clock p.m., substitute Nos. 7 and 8, on the west side of Richmond Street, according to plan, No. 217. Terms of sale, cash. For further particulars see small bills or apply to R. K. COWAN, vendor's solicitor, London, Dec. 26, 1913. 66c ywt

S. WOOLVERTON—SURGEON DENTIST.

215 Dundas Street; entrance, second floor of Clarence Street. H. B. BARTLEY, photo artist, London, Ont. Telephone 822. 74c

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

M. R. J. W. FETHERSTON, ORGANIST

and Organist, Queen's Avenue Church. Teacher of piano, organ, theory, singing and voice culture a specialty. 383 Colborne Street. 74c

HOTEL CARDS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

THE ALBION RESTAURANT, NO. 157

Dundas Street. Dining-room on the European plan. Finest oysters in the market. Choice imported and local wines, etc. Telephone No. 703. D. DEWAR, proprietor. 74c

THE ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, MON-

TREAL—Centrally situated and first-class in every respect. D. HOGAN, proprietor. 74c

ONTARIO HOUSE—KING STREET—

Opposite Market House; remodelled and refurnished; good stable. JERRY McLOUGHLIN, proprietor. 74c

OFFICE RESTAURANT—RICHMOND

Street. Fresh lunch. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. The best brand of oysters. D. SARR, proprietor. 74c

VICTORIA—THE POPULAR \$1 A

day house—Clarence Street, corner Dundas Street. J. TOMLINSON, proprietor. 74c

ARTISTS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

MISS BELING, ARTIST, WILL START

new class of painting, from 8th of January. Photos enlarged in oil and water color at lowest prices. 74c

EDUCATIONAL.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—

The best place to learn shorthand and typewriting is in Coo's Academy, 76 Dundas Street. During past week we placed Mr. Stiles of Wingham, as shorthand writer for Love & Dignan, solicitors, this city. ywt

SHORTHAND QUICKLY TAUGHT—

New system of teaching Pitman's shorthand. Evening class. Private lessons. W. S. RAY, 468 Dufferin Avenue. 74c







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Daily, by mail, for three months \$1.00  
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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, 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 untrammelled 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 ranks of their party, 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 ascendancy 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 when 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.

A CALL 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.  
Don't be deceived by Substitutes. Get the Genuine. All Druggists.

**R.R.R. FRIDAY**  
**RADWAY'S**  
**READY RELIEF.**

The most certain and safe Pain Remedy in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy.

CURES AND PREVENTS  
Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat Inflammation, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Asthma, Difficult Breathing, Influenza,

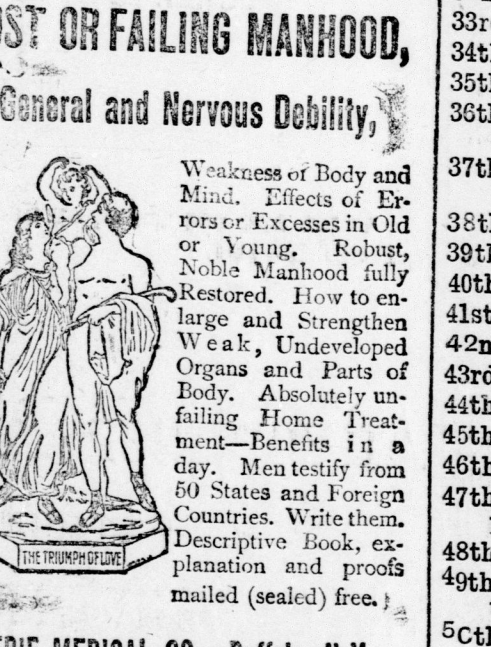
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Swelling of the Joints, Pains in Back, Chest or Limbs.  
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort. ALL INTERNAL FEARS, PAINS IN BOWELS OR STOMACH, CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, NAUSEA, 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.

**MALARIA.**  
Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.  
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.  
Price 25c per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

**RADWAY'S**  
**PILLS,**

For the cure of all disorders of the STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, KIDNEYS, BLADDER, NERVOUS DISEASES, TENSENESS, CONSTIPATION, COLESTIVENESS, DIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, 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.  
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.

**LOST OR FAILING MANHOOD,**  
General and Nervous Debility,  
Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to enlarge and strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Organs and Parts of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment—Benefits in a day. Mentions from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.



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**TRY**  
**BALA**  
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FOR THE VOICE.

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
Lathes, Planers, Drills, etc  
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**FANCY BREAD.**  
Vienna B. B. Home-made Bread, and Fancy Bread of all descriptions.  
**JOHNSTON BROS.,**  
Casser Bakery, Wellington Street  
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**BUTCHER,**  
239 Dundas Street.  
A CALL SOLICITED.

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**RADWAY'S**  
**READY RELIEF.**

The most certain and safe Pain Remedy in the world that instantly stops the most excruciating pains. It is truly the great CONQUEROR OF PAIN, and has done more good than any known remedy.

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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.

- CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM**  
The Popular Drygoods House. Bargains in Every Department for Spot Cash. Buyers Read the List and Shop Early.  
**JAN. 5.**  
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.  
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 Sheet, worth 35c, to-day 28c; 72 inch wide.  
37th—Unbleached Twilled Sheet, 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, 14 yards for \$1.  
41st—10 pieces Fancy Skirt, 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.**  
**CHAPMAN'S**  
126 and 128 Dundas street, London.



## 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.**

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

**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

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 in the used in connection with the Leaf Substitute paint for purposes very fine and lasting produced. For sale in all HUNT, 190 Dundas street. ywt

**Goods! New Goods**

**BY LENOX**

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 the 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 average population of a 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 present arrangement argued that readjustment meant the fixing of the number of representatives, and the rearrangement of the constituencies, 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 legislative body 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 suffer, 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 what 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. &amp; 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 &amp; INGRAM, 141 &amp; 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 of the true faith, 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.

## 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.

London is already established wholesale 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.

Office—Corner Dundas street and Market Lane, London.

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THE TAILOR.

Has Removed to Edgo Block (up stairs)

**That Pie**

I had for dinner

was the best I ever ate.

Thanks to COTTOLINE, the

new and successful shortening.

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Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.







## SELF-WILLED.

"No!" he said, drifting nearer to the committal of the sin that had loomed before him. "I wish you would let me tell you all that is in my heart, Carrie."—he paused to draw breath, and laid his arm gently upon hers. "Carrie, I love you."

For a moment she gazed at him as if he had taken leave of his senses, or as if she had lost hers, then her face went deathly white and she drew back her head.

"I love you!" he said, in a low voice, tremulous with passion, and fear, and awe. In he had slipped, ever the brink, and was falling into the gulf. "Do not be frightened, my darling! I am a brute to startle you! I meant to—hide it from you, but I cannot! Heaven knows I cannot! The love I bear you overmasters my reason,—" "conscience," he had nearly said. "I have struggled against it, but in vain. I have told myself over and over again that you were not strong enough to bear such an avowal, but my love makes me as weak as a reed when I am near you! Don't speak to me yet," he said, hurriedly, for she had pined her lips. "Don't tell me that I dare not hope! Give me a moment or two to tell you how dearly, how passionately I love you! Carrie, my whole heart and soul are wrapped up in you, I am wretched when I am not by your side, there is a moment of the day that I do not think of you; you have become part and parcel of my life, and I cannot live without you!"

"—do not say any more," she panted, putting up her hand, as if to stop him. "Why not?" he asked, pleaded, humbly, eagerly. "Is it because you do not care for me—that you feel you never can care for me? Ah, think a moment—wait and think! Your answer means so much to me. It seems to mean life or death; it does mean the utmost joy earth can give, or the direst misery! I'll—I do not ask you to love me! Great Heavens, I cannot expect that you should in this short time! But, Carrie, will you not try? Will you not let me love you—go on loving you until I have taught you to give me a little of your heart in return? I am not exacting; I will not ask too much. Only that—that you will let me see you, and stay by your side and try and win you!"

"No, no! You do not know!" she breathed, trembling.

"What's that?" he asked, "If it's something that would pain you in the telling, I do not know, or care to know! There may be much in both our lives,"—he wiped the perspiration from his brow—"that we should not care to tell each other. I will be content, if you be! What is the past to us? To me it shall be as nothing; the future—the future is the great thing! My love! all my life to come hangs upon the word!" He paused and his hand closed on her arm with a passionate, desperate grasp.

"You speak of never being happy again, while I know that I can make you happy. See, now, we two will seek happiness away from this miserable land. We will sail to some fair spot, away from all memory of the past, and be all in all to each other. There, wrapped in my love, guarded by my watchful care, you will grow strong again, dearest; strong and happy. I will watch over you, as never a man watched over a woman yet, I will be by your side night and day, your every wish shall be forestalled, every desire gratified; say but the word, say 'Gerald, I will let you love me and I will love you in return,' and leave all the rest to me!"

Panting, trembling, she listened, unable to take her eyes from his that seemed to pierce her soul with their ardent, beseeching power. His voice was a spell about her, his hand was like a hand drawing her toward him. His very beauty intensified his power, and added point to the words, and what words they were! What words to a woman whose heart was such a pleading ardor, such unselfish tenderness?

"I wait, my darling," he murmured.

"Oh, Heaven, what can I say?" she moaned. "If you know all, you would not say what you have said. I cannot give you what you ask! I have no heart to return you for the kind, generous one you have offered me. You would not wish to marry a woman who had no love to give her husband! No! No!"

He winced, and turned paler.

"I will not take that!" he said, between his teeth. "I care nothing for what may have happened in the past. I will agree that it shall not go. That it shall be as if it had not been! To me it matters nothing that you may have cared for some one else; all I care for is that you are free now!"—in the wild throes of his passion, he forgets his own words. "If Heaven spare my life, I will teach you to forget him! And who is he that he should come between us? He must have been a rogue or a fool to have left you!" bitterly.

"No! Do not say that!"

"It is true! But no matter. I did not think of him, neither shall you! Oh, my darling, you will not let the shadow, the mere shadow of a past sorrow come between us! I, too—his voice faltered, and his hand closed convulsively on the arm of the chair—"have had sorrow and trouble; but my love for you has wiped it clean from my memory! I will not let it rise between us! I put it away from me as a thing that has not been! Dearest, take strength from my example! Tell me that you will not wreck my life for the sake of any past love! Think only of the future, and trust yourself to my care! Dear, dear love! answer me—tell me it shall be so!"

She put her hands before her face, but she could not shut out the sad, sorrowful eyes of Gerald Neville.

"I cannot," she moaned.

"See," he pleaded, "I will not press you now; you are tired! Do not send me away without one vestige of hope! Take time to think of what I have said, and remember it all, dearest! I was wrong and selfish to speak to you so soon! I have waited, to have waited till you were stronger, and to have waited longer! I have watched you day after day, every moment I have been with you and you have grown stronger and less and less sorrowful, even as I watched you with thinking that the watchful love you have had something to do with it. I love you still! I will wait—I will wait—until tomorrow! Ah! I see, I see, I am! I can't even see the hours of the day that will torture me!"

Philippa and Mrs. Harrington came up, and Carrie, with an effort, came from her face.

"I to-morrow!" he whispered, a faint gesture she signified assent. He just touched the edge of his lips, sprang to his feet, his face suffused with the joy went off to the skipper and the yacht back for port. No more were hearing land did he return the three ladies sat and then Philippa and Mrs. Harrington wandered to her face guarded eyes not frightened her by leaving her alone that she would up from his hand when they arrived at the place.

the tide was up, and there was no that he should carry her, as he had starting, and after he had escorted her, she paused and said, "Declining Mr. Harrington's invitation to accompany them home."

"A captain must not leave his ship," she said, and she was so sure that she was safely anchored, "he said, "Carrie's hand in his as he spoke, his fingers closed over it tightly, and even as she drew it away. He waited, he had disappeared, then strode off, walking like a man in a dream. He deflected himself to the voice of science, he thrust aside with an impatient hand all the remorse that he knew would come to him, he thought only of his passion, which indeed seemed to absorb his very existence. As to Carrie, why he would not, as he had said, to some foreign country, some beautiful spot on the Continent—the South America, perhaps—and there they would spend the remainder of their lives making their love sufficient for them.

"Dinner!" He laughed the idea to scorn, and told the waiter to send him a cup of coffee to his room. (There he sat and built an airy castle of delight, in which Carrie Harrington reigned as queen, until the night fell; then he went down stairs and into the smoking-room to get a cigar.

He got it, and was smoking it at the hall door, and looking at the moon rising over the sea when he heard a laugh, a woman's laugh, that smote upon his ear like a death-knell. The cigar dropped from his fingers, and he stepped back into the dimness of the hall as the tall, graceful figure of Zenobia came swan-like into the opening.

A man in evening dress followed her, and as the light fell upon his face, Gerald Moore saw that it was Lord Cecil Neville. One or two other ladies and gentlemen, evidently of the same party, entered after him, laughing and chatting they went up the stairs.

(To Be Continued.)

## IT'S NEVER TOO LATE.

A Mount Forest Man Thought His Case Hopeless—Urged by a Friend, He Made One More Trial For Health—The Happy Result.

Mr. George Friday is a well-known resident of Mount Forest, and among those acquainted with him it is known that he has been a great sufferer from chronic bronchitis, accompanied by a bad cough that does not leave him so weak that he would lie down for hours at a time. Mr. Friday's friends have noticed lately that he has regained his old time vigor, and in conversation with a reporter of the *Confederator* a few days ago, he was asked what agency he owed his renewed health. "To the same agency," said Mr. Friday, "that has accomplished so many wonderful cures throughout the country—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For the past three years I have been so ill I have been able to do but little work. I doctored and tried many remedies with but little or no benefit, and at last I went to the hospital at Brantford where I remained for some time, and while there I felt somewhat better. The improvement was only temporary, for scarcely had I returned home when I was again as ill as before. I had spent a great deal of money in doctoring without benefit and I felt discouraged and began to look upon my condition as hopeless. A friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as you can see I have reason to be thankful that I did. After I had taken a number of boxes the cough which had troubled me so much disappeared, and I could eat a working-man's hearty meal, and before long I was able to go to work. I am now in excellent health, and I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved my life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of disease because they build up the blood, driving out all impurities. If given a fair trial they never fail. If your dealer does not keep them they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Med. Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. There are imitations of these celebrated pills against which the public is cautioned.

## Do Not Believe It.

Do not believe that Nerviline will cure neuralgia almost instantly. If your teeth ache console yourself with the reflection that you will never feel that pain again. Nerviline will stop the pain. Rheumatism is often difficult to cure. Keep on rubbing the old-fashioned liniments as a matter of respect to your grandfather's aunt. Nerviline is a new discovery that in itself ought to condemn it. Therefore cling to the old; suffer pain; avoid the use of Nerviline, the most powerful, penetrating and certain pain remedy in the world.

The north of England miners live, on an average, three years longer than Englishmen taken as a whole.

## Not Crude Material.

Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system; hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

The black kings of the African coast press your middle finger three times as a sign of salutation. The Japanese takes off his slipper, while the Laplander pushes his nose vigorously against you.

The great lung healer is found in the excellent medicine sold as Pickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, soreness in the chest, bronchitis, and has cured many when supposed to be advanced in consumption.

fewer than 3,000 suicides have taken place in the German army during the last years.

Nothing impure or injurious contains the popular antidote to pain, throat, lung remedy and general corrective, Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

The biggest fresh water fish, the "Arapaima" of the Amazon, in South America, grows to six feet in length.

Why will you allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave, when by the timely use of Pickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc.

## IN ONTARIO.

ESSEX.

Daniel Scotten bought the farm from Major Guillott. It is property and situate below the chief of police of Seattle, that there is no truth in the story, a prisoner confined at the hotel, walking like a man in a dream.

McGee, aged 104 years, at Detroit on Saturday. He was born in Scotland in 1780, died in Amherstburg, and for the lived about Essex county. He happened to a young man on a farm, Wyoming, and the young boy crawled under a straw cutter was working and was throwing the cut in his hand came in contact with a wire cut in pieces up to

At Woodstock on Tuesday Mrs. Benjamin Rae, aged 72, fell on Dundas street and broke her left arm.

Mrs. Robert Gracey, Woodstock, has had her right arm amputated at the shoulder as the result of an attack of erysipelas.

W. H. Millman, the well-known horseman, is removing to Toronto from Woodstock.

At Woodstock, the cost of keeping the prisoners is 32 cents per day.

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## FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH

And During the Month of January,

## Spittal, Burn and Gentleman

ARE OFFERING SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN

## Carpets &amp; House Furnishings

THAT CAREFUL BUYERS OF THESE GOODS CANNOT AFFORD TO OVERLOOK.

Brussels Carpets we offer an extra quality carpet with border to match, made and laid for \$1 per yard. A superior quality, border to match, for \$1 10.

Best quality fine frame (100 patterns), borders to match, on the floor for \$125. American, Moquettes, English Wiltons, Extra Super and Three-Ply Wools, Union and Tapestry Carpets in great variety.

In Linoleums and Oilcloths, Mats and Rugs, Lace and Chenille Curtains, we have everything that goes to make up a first-class house furnishing department at prices that cannot fail to attract attention.

Our Carpet Department (than which there is no finer in Canada) occupies the entire third floor of our spacious premises, and is easily reached by taking the elevator on the ground floor.

176 and 178 DUNDAS STREET.

## BASE COINAGE

A standard coin is one of which the value in exchange depends solely upon the value of the material contained in it. The stamp serves as a mere indication and guarantee of the quality of fine metal; and as no one but an assayer or analytical chemist can decide upon the fineness of a coin the importance of this stamp or impress is obvious.

VASELINE, which is the Pure Gold (for medicinal and other special purposes) of the hydrocarbons of Petroleum, is put up by the Manufacturers in convenient packages of different sizes, each one bearing the words

"VASELINE Prepared by the CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., CONS'D."

This inscription stands to the general Public in the same relation as the device upon the standard gold coin.

It is a guarantee of the fineness and purity of the material contained in the package, and as such is a protection to the public against imposition by dishonest dealers who attempt to sell spurious articles under the name of VASELINE.

Most of these imitations being not only worthless, but in some cases positively dangerous, it is to the interest of the public to accept none but the original packages put up by us.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO'Y, Consolidated,

NEW YORK, LONDON, MONTREAL.

## MIRRORS. - MIRRORS.

RESILVERED AND BEVELED AT

## Hobbs Manufacturing, Co.,

LONDON.

WORKS: RIDOUT STREET AND G. T. R.

Large Hotel and Barber Shop Mirrors a Specialty.

## The MARVEL Hot Air FURNACE

IS THE BEST.

J. BROCKEST, - South London

PHONE 92.

## ADVERTISE IN THE ADVERTISER

## RAILWAY

## TIME TABLE

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division

CORRECTED DEC. 18, 1898.

| MAIN LINE—Going East.       |           |           |  |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                             | ARRIVE    | DEPART    |  |
| Lehigh Express.....         | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Wabash Express (A).....     | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Atlantic Express (A).....   | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Bay Express.....            | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Wabash Express (A) (D)..... | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Mixed (C).....              | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Erle Limited (A).....       | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |

| MAIN LINE—Going West.     |           |           |  |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                           | ARRIVE    | DEPART    |  |
| Chicago Express (A).....  | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| West End Mixed.....       | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Wabash Express (A).....   | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Erle Limited (A).....     | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Atlantic Express (A)..... | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Pacific Express (A).....  | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Mail.....                 | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Accommodation.....        | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |

| Sarnia Branch.            |           |           |  |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                           | ARRIVE    | DEPART    |  |
| Lehigh Express (B).....   | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Atlantic Express (B)..... | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Accommodation.....        | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Erle Limited (B).....     | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Accommodation.....        | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Erle Limited (B).....     | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |

| Sarnia Branch.            |           |           |  |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                           | ARRIVE    | DEPART    |  |
| Chicago Express (B).....  | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Atlantic Express (B)..... | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Lehigh Express (B).....   | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Erle Limited (B).....     | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Accommodation.....        | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Pacific Express (B).....  | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |

| London, Huron and Bruce. |           |           |  |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                          | ARRIVE    | DEPART    |  |
| Express.....             | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |
| Mail.....                | 8:35 a.m. | 8:50 a.m. |  |

| St. Marys and Stratford Branch. |            |           |  |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|
|                                 | ARRIVE     | DEPART    |  |
| Mixed-Mail.....                 | 11:15 a.m. | 7:30 a.m. |  |
| Express.....                    | 11:15 a.m. | 7:30 a.m. |  |
| Express.....                    | 11:15 a.m. | 7:30 a.m. |  |
| Express-Mixed.....              | 11:15 a.m. | 7:30 a.m. |  |

| Toronto Branch.      |           |           |  |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|--|
|                      | ARRIVE    | DEPART    |  |
| Hamilton-Depart..... | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Hamilton-Arrive..... | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Hamilton-Depart..... | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |
| Hamilton-Arrive..... | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |  |

\* These trains for Montreal.  
(a) Runs daily, Sundays included, but makes no intermediate stops on Sundays.  
(b) Carries passengers between London and Paris only.  
(c) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, the "Clock" corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

## ERIE AND HURON RAILWAY.

| Trains South.           |           |           |           |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Stations.               | Exp       | Exp       | Mix       |
| Sarnia (G. T. R.).....  | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| Courtright.....         | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| M. C. R. Junction.....  | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| Chatham (C. P. R.)..... | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| Fargo.....              | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |
| Blenheim.....           | 8:15 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. | 8:30 a.m. |

| Trains North. |  |
|---------------|--|
|---------------|--|



## CHRISTMAS OLIDAYGOODS

LARGE VARIETY.  
Fine Candy, Iced Cakes, Crystallized Fruits, etc.,

## AT FISH'S

220 DUNDAS STREET

### MARRIAGE LICENSES.

MARRIAGE LICENSES AT SHUFF'S drug store, 630 Dundas street east, residence, Dundas street, corner William. Take Dundas street car. No witnesses required.

LICENSES—NO BOND OR WITNESS REQUIRED. W. H. WASTON, 64 Stanley street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED AT CHAS. F. COLWELL'S Popular Music House, 139 Dundas street, and 439 Princess avenue.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOS. GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

### Births, Marriages and Deaths

#### BORN.

WESTMAN—In this city, on Dec. 31, 1933, the wife of A. D. Westman, of a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

VINCENT—BARRY—At the Memorial Church, London, Ont., Jan. 3, by the Rev. Canon Richardson, M.A. (rector), Henry Manville Vincent, to Emily Ida Barry, second daughter of the late Richard Barry, both of this city.

#### DIED.

CANNON—On Wednesday, Jan. 3, at the family residence, 21 Wortley road, South London, Georgina May, beloved little daughter of Matthias and Annie Cannon. She fell asleep in Jesus, aged 6 years and 5 months. Will be buried on Friday afternoon.

FUNERAL PRIVATE.

COVENEY—In this city, on Jan. 4, 1894, Nora, daughter of Jas. and Mary Coveney, aged 1 year 9 months.

FUNERAL TO-MORROW (Friday), Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock, from family residence, 324 Grey street.

Hamilton papers please copy.

YOUNG—On Jan. 4, 1894, Mary Ann, beloved wife of John T. Young, of Union, Ont., and eldest daughter of Henry Jones, 497 Grey street, city, aged 31 years 10 months.

FUNERAL AT UNION, Friday, Jan. 5, at 1 o'clock p.m.

Chicago and Detroit papers please copy.

HUNTON—On Dec. 31, 1933, Augustus S. Hunton, third eldest son of the late Stanton Hunton, of Chatham, and brother of Mrs. W. L. Berry, of this city.

FUNERAL 10 o'clock Friday morning, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Clark street, South London, to C. P. R. station, for Chatham.

## Vaccine Points,

(FRESH.)

Just Received at

Shuff's Drug Store,  
660 Dundas Street East.  
Mail and Telephone Orders  
Promptly Filled.

### JUST RECEIVED

## SHERRIES

THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED TO CANADA.

Noroso Vintage, 1890. Vin de Pasto, Miza, Cabinet, Pando, Morgan's, for cooking.

J. W. SCANDRETT, 177 Dundas St.



This Brand of Flour  
Always makes the  
BEST BREAD  
OR PASTRY.  
USE NO OTHER.  
J. D. SAUNBY  
257 York Street,  
Telephone 118.

Plumbing  
Hot Water Heating  
Mantles and Grates.  
Electric Supplies  
Electric and  
Combination Fixtures

W. H. HEARD & CO.,  
357 Richmond Street.

## GENTLEMEN!

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF  
FULL  
DRESS  
SUITS.

SLATER BROS.  
399 Richmond street.  
TELEPHONE 541 ywt

FOR CHOICE CUT FLOWERS  
PLACE YOUR ORDER WITH  
DILLOWAY,  
146 Dundas Street. Telephone 557 ywt

# Great Sale Remnants

In Every Department

## Priddis Bros.

### SKATES. SKATES. SKATES.

The Columbus Hockey Club, Acme, Nos. 3, 7 and 10, Steel Spring Skates at 65c. Skate Straps and parts of all kinds. Skates sharpened and repaired by

Wm. Gurd & Co.

183 DUNDAS STREET. Telephone 890.

## Southcott's FINE TAILORS

361 Richmond St  
J.A. NELLES

AGENT FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Co.

Sun Insurance Office.

Fire Insurance Association.

Dominion Plate Glass Insurance Co.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

Canada Accident Insurance Co.

Reliance Marine Insurance Co.

Office, 422 Richmond Street

TELEPHONE 343.

RAIN, COLDER, SNOW.

TORONTO, Jan. 3—11 p.m.—A general decrease of pressure has taken place since last night and the pressure is now lowest over the lake region and in the far North-west. The weather to-day in Canada has been for the most part fair.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:

Calgary, 6° below—22°; Qu'Appelle, 16° below—2° below; Winnipeg, 20° below—4° below; Port Arthur, 2°—0°; Toronto, 34°—44°; Montreal, 14°—20°; Quebec, 10°—16°; Halifax, 34°—40°.

TO-DAY'S PROBABILITIES.

TORONTO, Jan. 4—1 a.m.—Probabilities for the next 24 hours for the lower lakes region (covering the peninsula and as far east as Belleville) are: Unsettled; rain at first, then lower temperature and light snow in many places.

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## London Advertiser.

Telephone Numbers.

107.....BUSINESS OFFICE  
134.....EDITORIAL ROOMS  
176.....JOB DEPARTMENT

## LONDON AND ENVIRONS.

—These tight and economic times

This paradoxical lesson teach:

The closer money seems to get

The more we find it out of reach.

—Mr. Peter Rijnhart, the Tibet missionary, lectures in St. James' Church to-night.

—This is the season of the January thaw, but contrary to usual conditions there is nothing to show.

—City Engineer Graydon and Mr. Myers, of the St. James' Electric Company, went over the city streets eligible for an electric road yesterday.

—Conductor J. O'Neill, of the C. P. R. passenger train between St. Thomas and Woodstock, is laid up with la grippe and is relieved by Conductor P. McDonald, of this city.

—Mr. Philip LeSueur has returned to his home in Hillsburg, after spending the Christmas and New Year holidays with his cousin, Mrs. J. W. Wootton, of 618 Maitland street, city.

—Rev. Mr. McQuillan, of Tilbury, preached his farewell sermon recently, having received an appointment in London.

Rev. R. Wilson, of Birr, officiated at Tilbury on Sunday last. [From an exchange.]

—A Battle Creek (Mich.) dispatch says Dr. Wesley A. McGuffin, of this city, very suddenly last night in London, O., where he had gone on a visit. He was well known among the profession in the State.

—J. M. Symonds, D.D.G.M., and the district committee of the I. O. O. F., will make official visits to neighboring lodges as follows: Ilderton, this evening; Monmouth, Brydges, on Friday; Chorzani, Monday; Eureka, Tuesday; Strathroy, Wednesday; Kerwood, Friday next.

—At a meeting of the London Cricket Club, held yesterday afternoon, it was decided to meet at the house and attend the funeral of the late Mr. E. U. Sayers in a body.

It is understood that many of the cricketers from the other clubs intend to join in paying this last token of respect to Mr. Sayers' memory.

Vincent—Barry.

Henry M. Vincent, a popular young tailor of this city, was united in marriage at 5:30 yesterday afternoon to Miss Emily Ida Barry, of Adelaide street. The scene of the wedding was at the Memorial Church, and the pastor, Rev. Canon Richardson, officiated. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Benjamin L. Barry, groomed up with the groom, and Miss Nellie Barry, sister of the bride, was maid. Both bride and maid were prettily dressed in becoming costumes. Mr. and Mrs. Vincent went east on the G. T. R. Wabash express at 4:25.

It Was Too Much.

The division of the wards for polling purposes was, according to a returning officer Monday's elections, very unfair. An Advanced reporter ran across one of the returning officers of No. 5 ward and asked him if he was kept busy during the hours of polling.

"Yes," he said, "the division of the wards was anything but equal. In No. 5, the largest in the city and having the greatest number of voters in any ward, there were only four polling places, despite the fact that there were three by-laws to vote on. Compare that with Nos. 1 and 3, in which there were seven polling places. It was a hard day's work in spite of the fact that the vote cast was not as large as usual, and the returning officers in No. 5 earned their wages."

Companions of the Forest.

The regular meeting of Forest Home Circle, No. 67, A. O. F., was held in Court Brighton Hall, South London, Tuesday evening, when P. G. C. Miss Lily White, assisted by Comp. Miss Tillie Earle, installed the following officers for the coming term: C. C., Miss D. Bray; S. C. C., Miss Elwood; T. Miss L. Johns; R. S., Miss M. Gunn; F. S., Miss G. Bonser; R. G., Mr. L. Hessel; L. G., Miss Rose; L. G., Mr. E. Winge; O. G., Mr. W. Cooper; physician, Dr. L. Hessel; trustees, Messrs. E. Winge and L. Hessel; Miss Lily White; auditors, Messrs. W. Cooper, E. Winge and Miss Maud Gunn. The membership of the circle is steadily increasing, while the finances, despite a large amount of sickness at present, are in a satisfactory condition. The election was a spirited one.

A Baptist Conference.

There will be a conference of pastors of the Middlesex, Lambton and Elgin Baptist Associations at St. Thomas, on Monday, Jan. 22, when papers will be read at the morning and afternoon sessions (10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.) by Revs. D. M. Mihell, Geo. Mason, P. K. Dayfoot, L. D. Spencer, on important subjects bearing upon the spiritual life and work. In the evening the Sabbath school teachers are invited from all Baptist churches in the above named associations. Lunch will be provided from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m., as well as sleeping accommodation for teachers from a distance. At the evening session papers or addresses will be given by Revs. J. Smith (London), John Gray (New Sarum), Mr. D. E. Broadrick (St. Thomas), and probably Mrs. Doolittle (Sparta), followed by discussion in each case. The 8 p.m. session is open to the public.

Installation—Presentation—Oysters.

The installation of officers for Dominion Lodge, No. 48, I. O. O. F., took place last evening at the regular meeting in Odd-fellows' Hall, Bro. J. M. Symonds, the D. D. G. M., was assisted in the ceremony by P. G. Bros. W. F. Howell, H. E. Bissell, W. G. Willis, F. Smith, and W. H. Jacks, P. G., representative of Indiana. The following officers will conduct the business of the lodge for 1894: Bros. J. A. Stevenson, J. F. G.; W. Angus, N. G.; H. J. Boyd, jun., V. G.; A. Davis, R. S.; C. J. Wall, P. S.; J. Ward, treasurer; T. Lashbrook, warden; W. W. Osborn, Con.; J. Mitchell, O. G.; J. Geary, I. G.; T. Hastings, R. S. N. G.; R. H. Johnson, L. S. N. G.; F. W. Magee, R. S. V. G.; T. Hamlyn, L. S. V. G.; G. Marsh, R. S. S. G.; Pearce, L. S. S. G.; T. Burridge, chaplain. At the conclusion of installation proceedings P. G. Bro. Wm. Joanes, who has been a member of the lodge since its inception 27 years ago, was presented by the D. D. G. M. with a veteran's jewel, on behalf of the lodge. Mr. Joanes was ill at the time of the recent veterans' decoration meeting, but is now fully recovered. He gave an interesting review of the lodge's inception and the members adjourned to partake of an excellent oyster supper, when a couple of hours glided swiftly by in songs, speeches and general merriment.

Success to Prohibition.

The temperance women of the city conducted two prayer meetings in Somerset Hall yesterday—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon—which were mainly called forth by the recent prohibition.

site. The former was devoted to the branches of the Women's Christian Union—world, province, and the afternoon gathering was a large number of ladies, sprinkling of gentlemen. Mr. Prayer was off and the Dominion. Short and made by several of the ladies men who had taken an active campaign just concluded. election incidents related in two instances at least officer, who should have been shown to have made an attempt liquor interests. He would have had not the ladies unflinchingly their rights. All who spoke strenuous and increasing aggression, which was believed attainment of the near future achieved.

Very Sudden Death.

A very sudden death occurred yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock at the woodyard of Mr. John G. Orchard, York street. The unfortunate man in this case was Mr. Thomas Taylor, who resided with his wife and family at 31 York street. Mr. Taylor was apparently in his usual good health up to the time of his death. Early yesterday morning he arose and was engaged working around his home during the forenoon. About 11 o'clock he went to Mr. Orchard seeking employment, and was told to start at 1 o'clock. Mr. Taylor returned home, ate a hearty dinner and started to work at the hour named. He helped for a time in unloading a car of coal, and then started to work at the sawing machine. He had been engaged in this latter occupation for some time throwing the blocks away, when, about 5 o'clock, his mate noticed him suddenly reel and fall. At first it was thought that Mr. Taylor had been attacked with a fainting spell, and he was carried into the office. Drs. Vaughn and Wilson were called in at the time and were called in. They pronounced him dead, the result of heart disease. The body was then removed to his home, where it now lies awaiting interment. When the body was removed home Mrs. Taylor was waiting on a sick friend, and when the sad news was broken to her she was distracted with grief. Deceased was born in Nottingham, Eng., about 63 years ago. He came to this country 40 years ago and settled in Brussels, Ont., seeing that now thriving town grew up from a backwoods settlement of two or three houses. Afterwards he resided in Tuckersmith and Clinton, finally removing to this city about eleven years ago. Here he has resided ever since, and was looked upon by all who knew him as an industrious, respectable citizen. There are left to mourn his loss seven children—four boys and three girls—mostly grown up. Of these three daughters and one son, Fred, reside at home.

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