

# The Advertiser

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Gods 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, Saturday, Dec. 23.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER, with its morning and evening editions, covers the ground. With one exception, it is the ONLY EARLY MORNING DAILY IN ONTARIO, outside of Toronto.

—Only those communications to which the writers are willing to have their names appended in print will be published in these columns.

## A VOTE THAT WILL PROMOTE LONDON'S PROSPERITY.

The city municipal nominations revealed some surprises, inasmuch as more citizens were nominated for office than were expected. It is doubtful, however, if the electors will have as wide a range of choice as may appear at first blush, as the nominees have till noon on Tuesday next to either accept or decline the nomination.

Apart from the plethora of candidates, mayoralty and aldermanic, the most marked feature of the day's proceedings was the cordiality with which the speakers endorsed the Grand Trunk bonus bylaw. Every orator either supported the bylaw or else discreetly said nothing against it. Mr. Taylor, one of the mayoralty candidates, put the matter in a business-like light when he said it was not a question of giving away \$100,000 for nothing, but of making a judicious expenditure with the object of securing permanent beneficial effects for the citizens.

The concentration of the Grand Trunk shops elsewhere than in London would mean a loss of from 1,000 to 1,500 inhabitants, many of them well-paid mechanics, who are excellent customers of our local merchants and manufacturers. The failure of London to hold the car shops would mean many empty houses in Nos. 3, 4 and 5 wards, and a resulting decrease of value of every bit of residential property in the city. These are facts which the opponents of passing which there are grave doubts, cannot gainsay, and this doubtless accounts for the unanimity with which the bylaw is being endorsed throughout the city. It is not a question of the prosperity of one section of the municipality—the East End or the center wards—but of every portion of London.

Let the other bylaws be defeated, if need appears, but let the Grand Trunk car shops bylaw be supported by every ratepayer. It is a paying speculation.

—It is a noteworthy fact that the man who has no family of his own is always the most alarmed lest the boys and girls of other people be too highly educated. A good education, properly used, is ever of advantage to either boy or girl, no matter what the vocation he or she may choose.

## THE ANONYMOUS LETTER.

A contemporary defends the writing and printing of anonymous letters in newspapers on the score that the author of Waverley wrote his novels under a nom de plume! If there is a Sir Walter Scott lurking around the premises of our contemporary, the world will excuse him if he choose to pen and publish his novels anonymously. What it will on no account excuse is the habit into which so many correspondents fall of penning letters so vilely personal and untruthful that the authors are ashamed to attach their names, and they try to throw the onus of publication on the newspapers. So degrading has the system become, as revealed in a Toronto court the other day, that men have been known to accept money to write one class of anonymous letters for newspapers, and to subsequently write the replies, which invariably were a tirade of personal abuse and rascally insinuation. The same system of bogus correspondence has been conducted in newspapers nearer home; the same rib-stabbing tactics have been countenanced to such an extent that in no newspaper which we know of is any anonymous letter now viewed with any thing but suspicion and distrust. Indeed, as has been before intimated, the anonymous letter-writer, whether he sends his missive to an individual or to a newspaper, is almost invariably a coward, and the man who shies aim in his nefarious occupation can be regarded as no better. The manly man is not ashamed to justify his sentiments.

## MAYOR FLEMING OF TORONTO.

No man seems to have grown more in public opinion in this Province within a couple of years than Mayor Fleming, of Toronto. He has developed into a strong civic administrator as well as an able speaker. On the occasion of his nomination his speech was a model of what such a speech ought to be. It was as admirable for what it omitted as for what it contained. He did not put himself forward as the only honest man in the city. He did not assume that no one knew anything but himself. He did not declare that he would make those who opposed him hunt their holes under the barn on election night. Nor did he say that no one not agreeable to himself should be permitted, during ten years, to occupy the chair.

—Why are all the good points so persistently broken off some men?

## THE SCOTCH MURDER MYSTERY.

A remarkable feature of Scottish criminal procedure, as developed in the famous Monson case at Edinburgh, which yesterday resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner, is the fact that no history of a murder case can be given on either side to the jury until all the evidence is before them. The jury has to keep track of the "clues," the "motives," the "chains of evidence," until all the evidence is in, and then the prosecutor, the counsel for the defense, and the lord justice clerk are heard. In the case of Monson, though the circumstantial evidence that he killed Lieut. Hambrough to get the insurance on his life was at first strong, much evidence was given in support of the theory that the lieutenant's death was accidental. The jury apparently took this view, as they did not even return the Scotch verdict of "not proven," but entirely acquitted the prisoner. The mystery is, why did Scott, Monson's companion, disappear if there was nothing wrong? Scott is yet hiding—no one knows where.

## THE LATEST BRITISH ELECTION.

The Parliamentary bye-elections in the English borough of Accrington, in the northeastern division of the great manufacturing county of Lancashire, resulted in the re-election of the Liberal by a substantial majority, which would have been largely increased if the one-man-one-vote principle, which prevents a "foreign" vote being brought in, had been in operation. The constituency was Conservative up to 1892, and the fact that the Liberals hold it despite the great personal popularity of Mr. Hodge, the Conservative nominee, goes to show that progressive principles are in favor in this thickly populated manufacturing community. The successful candidate made his fight upon the Lords' attempt to burk the Employers' Liability Bill, upon Lord Salisbury's attitude against the Parish Councils Bill, and upon the contemptuous rejection by the chamber of privilege of the bill conferring local self-government on Ireland. He also advocated electoral, land, law and financial reforms, the disestablishment of the Scottish and Welsh Churches, and the establishment of an eight-hour day for miners. The Accrington electors have endorsed a good programme.

## The City Factories.

### An Important Letter on Tax Exemptions.

### Quebec's Tax System Contrasted With That of Ontario.

### How Manufacturers Are Treated on the Other Side.

To the property-holders of the city of London:

Gentlemen,—I write this communication because I am tired of being misrepresented. In the last municipal election there was a senseless howl over the McCleary Company's senseless exemption from taxation. It was set about by men either lacking knowledge of the subject or from personal interests, making willful mis-statements and continuing to be induced by someone who should know better. What are the facts? The facts are, we have never received a favor from the corporation—we would not accept a favor from the corporation at the expense of any ratepayer. We pay our share of taxes.

It is a fact that by arrangement with the council we have invested money in the manufacturing business that the assessment law of Ontario would not legitimately permit. Under no conditions would we invest or continue to employ more than \$100,000 under the Assessment Act of Ontario (which sum we pay taxes on), for the very good reason that it would be as illegitimate as to pay 2 per cent. tax on money deposited in the bank at 4 per cent. Not a stove foundry in Ontario or Quebec is earning more than 4 per cent. on their capital, or claiming to earn it. Our business tax has averaged within a few cents of \$7 per day—\$2,100 per year. In addition we pay taxes on the same assets in Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Compare this with the business tax in Montreal. If the same premises were occupied in Montreal by our competitor, and he paid a rental of \$5,000 a year, free of taxes. His taxes would be 7 1/2 per cent. on the rental—\$875 a year. Add to this the tax on the premises, and it would be below the tax that we pay in this corporation. Go to a New York manufacturing company with ten times our capital and you will find that they get a charter for manufacturing in any part of the United States, in any State issuing such charters, on the most favorable terms. They pay \$25 a year for this privilege. They pay no tax on their personal property—simply on the lands and buildings occupied. I say in the most positive terms that we pay the highest tax that we would continue to pay under any conditions, limitation or otherwise, in this corporation. No man has heard me take credit for helping to build up the city, unless in reply to some of these senseless howls. I think I may be excused now in estimating the indirect advantage to the city from our

## THE PLEBISCITE BALLOT PAPER.

Here follows a copy of the plebiscite ballot, properly marked. Mark your ballot as you see it marked below and it will be all right. Vote as early as convenient on the forenoon of polling day.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Are you in favor of the immediate prohibition by law of the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage? |   |
| YES  | X |
| NO   |   |

[NOTE.—The ballot for male voters is printed on yellow paper; the ballot for female voters is printed on blue paper. In all other respects the ballots are the same.]

## THE GRAND TRUNK BONUS BYLAW BALLOT.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Is January 1, 1900, to be the date of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's bonus to the City of London? |   |
| FOR THE BYLAW.   | X |
| AGAINST THE BYLAW.   |   |

[NOTE.—This ballot is printed on green paper. Marked as above, it is in favor of granting a bonus to the G. T. R. Company to secure the concentration of their car shops in this city.]

factory. My estimate is that \$800,000 is added to the value of real estate. I estimate the yearly income from this increased value of real estate, together with the advantages of retail merchants through the yearly payment of \$150,000 wages, to be \$30,000 per year, while we give support to a small part of the population, adding a large number of taxpayers, meaning, instead of an increase of taxes, as is represented, a considerable reduction in taxes to every property-holder. Our corporation on all sides of us are making efforts to secure manufacturers, while some of our people are exhausting their energies in howling down those we have. I observe that we have a Property Protection Association formed. This is certainly practicable and desirable. I understand associations of a similar nature are common in American cities. What have been the chief aims in the enterprising town of the west? So far as I know, the chief aim has been to have been paying a bonus of 40 per cent. on the capital to good solvent factories that they can entice to these rural towns. As an illustration, the Favorite Stove Company of Cincinnati received from the town of Piqua, Ohio, a bonus of \$75,000; the stove company put in a capital of \$125,000, making a capital of \$200,000. This \$75,000 is invested in a whole block of land and extensive, substantial buildings, a railroad track passing through the center, devoted to the company in fee simple. They give, in addition, free fuel for ten years, conditionally, that natural gas holds out for that time. For this consideration they receive a bond from the company that they will employ 250 men 250 days in the year for five years, conditionally that strikes or depression in the country will not permit it. They give another bonus to another company manufacturing iron, for which they pay \$60,000. These two factories have nearly or quite doubled the population of that town in five years. Railborn, Sord & Co., of Albany, got from the city of Aurora, 40 miles from Chicago, five acres of land in the city and \$65,000 in cash as a bonus for a branch of their factory. These, and similar bonuses, are collected by various methods from the property-holders and business men, who reap the benefit; in some instances in selling outlying lands valued at \$500 an acre for \$1,000 or less an acre, all clauses of business men and property holders invest in these lands to make up the bonus. As a matter of fact the increased value to property and business through these bonuses generally gives a return in full to these investors, aside from the direct advantage to the city generally. We have something like \$7,000,000 in our loan

societies and banks not exempt from assessment, but not assessed, nor made a subject of untaxable small talk by equally small men (as applied to our company) whose property has been given largely the value it possesses from enterprise of others. What effect would this \$7,000,000 entirely exempt from assessment have investing it in manufacturing in our city, supposing it a suitable locality for its investment? It would add the full amount of the \$7,000,000 to the value of real estate. It would give solid security for the increased value. Property would have ready sale. It would largely reduce every man's taxes. It would add to the value of labor and give security for its steady employment. I have stated that the assessment law of Ontario will not permit legitimately the investment of a large working capital in a manufacturing company. What is the matter, and the remedy? There is not a manufacturing company with a large paid-up capital in Ontario, comparatively, that is not working and must work under reasonable limitation of assessment, or be closed or moved to the Province of Quebec, leaving the skeleton and removing the capital undisturbed in the manufacturing company stand? The same applies largely to wholesale merchants. It will stand aside from land and buildings which are fully assessed, the same as this \$7,000,000 now deposited in our banks at 4 per cent. Four per cent. would, I think, be a full average of earnings of all the factories. A question of this \$7,000,000 would be a question of 1 per cent. undisturbed, I think about one-sixteenth or one-thirtieth of the present tax. This would give something like \$5,000 on this money not now reached. I think every business and every profession should pay a business tax for carrying on their callings to a city which creates a large local business. For sharing this business, which is created largely by manufacturers and wholesale merchants they should pay a small tax, the same or similar to the business tax in the Province of Quebec. This would more than make up the difference of the present unreasonable and impracticable tax levied here. It would stimulate manufacturers and wholesale merchants to a serious disadvantage with their competitors from the Province of Quebec, competing over the same ground, and enriching that Province and impoverishing our cities to the same extent. Yours truly, JOHN McCLEARY.

## FRANTIC WITH BOILS

And itching, Would Scratch Until Blood Ran Down His Limbs. Forced to Take to His Bed. Whole System Affected. Doctor after Doctor Without Cure. Instant Relief, Speedy Cure by Using CUTICURA Remedies.

My sufferings might have been stopped if I had only known of your CUTICURA Remedies eighteen years ago. I contracted the fever and ague, and it effected my kidneys so badly that I had to have an operation, from which resulted blood poisoning, and I suffered untold agonies. To make matters worse, I had a large boil below the knee broke out in large blood boils, and commenced a severe irritation, so that at times I was almost frantic, and would scratch until the blood would trickle down my leg. In the summer these large boils would come out, during which time I would have three or four which would break out at times I was forced to take to my bed. Every winter a dry itching scalp would gather on my leg, which with the boils, seemed to effect my whole system. During all this time, a period of three to nine months, I had doctor after doctor, but they gave me only quackery relief. This last fall I commenced using your CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP, and CUTICURA REMEDIES, and now the scales have all gone, the itching all gone, I have not a skin sore, and have worked all winter. I would not suffer again as I have for the past eighteen years for anything. I had doctors from the west to the east, all to no purpose. I have not felt so well or been so long without a skin ailment since taking your remedies. Thanks to them to you, and the great Maker of mankind for my returning health.

DANIEL P. WOODWARD,  
Warren, Washington County, N.Y.

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Waltz—Theresen.....Faust  
York—Our Pride.....Chadwick  
Quadrille—lanthe.....Beyer  
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Waltz—Glady's Inn.....Droop  
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