

London Advertiser.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12.

ARMSTRONG, OF EAST LAMBTON.

Mr. Armstrong, the member for East
Lambton, told the House of Commons
yesterday that he "didn't think much of
the British preference." Mr. Arm-
strong's address furnishes internal evi-
dence that he hasn't done much think-
ing of any kind on fiscal questions. He
denounces the British preference and
the German surtax in one breath. The
preference is, of course, offensive to
high tariff advocates, like Mr. Arm-
strong, because it reduces the margin
of protection for home industry. The
German surtax, on the other hand, is
an extreme application of the protec-
tive system. Its object is not to raise
revenue, but to kill the business. It
ought to rejoice Mr. Armstrong's pro-
tective soul.

The tariff war with Germany was not
of Canada's making. Germany was the
only country that penalized Canada for
granting a preference to Great Britain.
Germany was the only country that
undertook to say that the component
parts of the British Empire had no
right to make tariff arrangements
among themselves, without regard to
foreign nations. Canada refused to
submit to this dictation. She asserted
her national dignity and fiscal inde-
pendence by giving Germany a Roland
for an Oliver. Every Canadian with
national pride and spirit felt that the
Dominion Government had taken the
proper course. Canada is ready to drop
the surtax if Germany will cease dis-
criminating against Canadian products,
but the abolition of the British prefer-
ence is the price which Germany de-
mands. The Dominion Government re-
fuses to pay it. Canadians who are
not politicians will back up the Gov-
ernment in this.

Occasionally, members of the Con-
servative party, such as Mr. Armstrong,
take a fling at the British preference,
but the party will not or dare not come
out openly for its repeal. The course
of the Federal Opposition on this ques-
tion is neither courageous or candid.
If Mr. Armstrong means what he says,
why does he not bring in a resolution
to that effect? The Government has
more than once challenged the Opposi-
tion to place itself on record.

A FINANCIAL CONTRAST.

For the nine months, from June 30,
1906, to March 31, 1907, the Minister
of Finance estimates that the surplus
of Dominion revenue over ordinary ex-
penditure will be \$13,000,000, compared
with a surplus of \$12,898,718 for the
twelve months ending June 30, 1906.
The fiscal year will henceforth end on
March 31, instead of June 30, so that
the present fiscal year is really a nine-
months year. The record surplus was
\$15,056,984 for the twelve months
ending June 30, 1894, so that if the
present fiscal year were carried on to
June 30 next, the surplus at the latter
date would be the greatest in Canadian
history.

The Winnipeg Free Press notes that
with the single exception of his first
budget speech, Mr. Fielding has
never made a budget speech without
having a surplus to announce. His
first budget speech, covering the fiscal
year 1896-7, was the speech in
which he announced the new Liberal
tariff, known by his name, which,
with its British preference feature,
set an epoch-making precedent in the
history of the empire, while in-
augurating an era of unexampled
progress and prosperity for Canada.

The fiscal year 1896-7, which, except
for its first month and a half, was the
Liberal Government's first year in of-
fice, was the closing year of the opera-
tion of the Conservative tariff, the so-
called National Policy tariff. Naturally,
therefore, like the years preceding it,
it was a year of deficit, and it fell to
Mr. Fielding, as part of his duty in
making his budget speech, to announce
that deficit, as his predecessor in the
office of Minister of Finance, Mr. Geo.
E. Foster, had been announcing deficits
in his budget speeches, year after year.

The following is the record of Mr.
Fielding to date, as Minister of Fi-
nance:

Fiscal Year.	Surplus.	Deficit.
1896-7	\$519,981 44
1897-8	\$1,722,712 33
1898-9	4,837,749 00
1899-1900	8,054,714 51
1900-1	5,648,323 29
1901-2	7,231,398 06
1902-3	14,345,166 17
1903-4	15,955,984 12
1904-5	7,863,093 81
1905-6	12,898,718 00

Taking the total surpluses for all
these years—a longer term already by

two years than that of any preceding
Minister of Finance—with the one ex-
ception, we find that for the decade there
has been a net surplus of \$77,196,884.
This will be increased by \$13,000,000 at
the end of March. During these ten
years the Liberal Government has spent
upon public works for the development
of the country double the amount spent
in the previous ten years; yet the pub-
lic debt increased \$31,000,000 from 1887
to 1895, and only \$5,000,000 from 1896
to 1905.

Don't put off till tomorrow Christmas
shopping that can be done today.

The great lakes have taken toll of
137 lives during the season of 1906. Some
of these lives, perhaps the majority,
were sacrificed to the greed of vessel
owners. Legislators must bear some
of the responsibility.

The praiseworthy decision of the Do-
minion Government to establish an of-
ficial inspection of the canning fac-
tories of Canada is met by the cry of
"more jobs!" Is a matter of vital im-
portance to the trade and reputation
of Canada to be treated in this childish
way?

"Hamilton has more politics to the
square inch than any place in Cana-
da."—Stratford Beacon.
London has been generally pointed to
as the prize political hotbed, but will
not begrudge Hamilton the very ques-
tionable distinction.

It is to be hoped the new public
librarian, whoever he may be, will stay
with his position a reasonable length
of time. It is one of the most important
offices in the city, and its duties
are not mastered in a few months. The
library should be made a vital influence
in the community, and the library trust-
ees should recognize the fact when
choosing a librarian.

For years the Province of Ontario got
along with one drainage referee. The
Whitney Government decided to create
another job, and appointed a referee
for Eastern Ontario, though there
had been only two drainage disputes in
two years in that part of the Provin-
ce. The new referee has been in of-
fice six months without having a single
thing to do but draw his half-yearly
salary of \$1,250.

A CANADIAN FOR AMBASSADOR.

[Washington Star.]

The London Mail suggests a Canadian
for ambassador here. No, no. The Cana-
dians are all right, and are an alert lot
very welcome when they cross the border
for business. But for ambassador we want
a genuine Johnny Bull—a man who eats
beef and loves it, and shows it in his
keeping; who is rosy and bluff; who plays
games indoors and outdoors, and wins a
little now and then a little philosophi-
cally; who is proud of his country and
stands up for his rights. What's all the
racket about, anyway? Lord Pauncefote
was very successful, and his successor, had
he lived, would have repeated the history.
Sir Mortimer Durand startled the country
with the announcement of his retirement.
Everybody thought he was a fixture.
Those who had not hoped so. Looked
at from this side of the water the problem
does not appear difficult. England, in
drawing upon her experienced men, can
not very well err.

**HOW YOUR WEIGHT FLUCTU-
ATES.**

[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

"A dinner like this increases one's weight
two and a half pounds," said a physiolo-
gist, as he finished his turkey on Thurs-
day evening and helped himself to a piece
of mince pie. "An average dinner increases
the weight two pounds to two ounces. Did
you ever consider how the weight fluctu-
ates night and day? We lose in bed at
night two pounds six ounces. Between
breakfast and lunch we lose fourteen
ounces. Between lunch and dinner we
lose ten ounces more. Total loss, four
pounds fourteen ounces. That goes on
every day of our lives. At breakfast we
gain one pound twelve ounces. At lunch,
one pound, at dinner, as I said before, two
pounds two ounces. Total gain, four
pounds fourteen ounces. Thus, day by
day, gaining nearly five pounds, our
weight remains nearly uniform. If we ate
about a third of what we do it is logical
to suppose that our organs, digestive and
so on, would have but half as much work
to do, and that our brains in consequence
would be able to do twice as much. This
is the logical supposition, and no doubt it
is the correct one; but man is still too
nearly animal to eat only what he needs.
He insists upon eating until he can hold
no more." He then asked the waiter to
bring him another out of mince pie.

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

[Ottawa Free Press, Nov. 30, 1871.]

A statement is going the rounds of the
Canadian press, the authorship of which
is not given, placing the following as the
cost of schooling in various Ontario
cities:

Ottawa, 21,515 population, pays \$37,165.

Brantford, 8,107 population, pays \$11,599.

Kingston, 12,407 population, pays \$18,391.

London, 15,826 population, pays \$16,801.

Hamilton, 25,846 population, pays \$26,246.

Toronto, 56,191 population, pays \$72,104.

ENCOURAGING.

[Chicago Record.]

"Do you think glasses would make me
look more intellectual?" he asked.
"Well," the optician replied, "if I were to
try them. They certainly couldn't hurt
any."

SERVE 'EM RIGHT.

[Hamilton Herald.]

It would be just delightful to learn that
the New York financial firm which caused
a panic among holders of Nipissing min-
ing shares in order to depress the prices
of Cobalt mining stocks generally had
burned its own fingers. That may be the
result.

HIS HANDS ARE CLEAN.

[Toronto News.]

All reports agree that Mr. Fielding's
budget statement was able, lucid and
comprehensive. He always seems to com-
mand the good-will of Parliament, and to
hold the confidence of his friends without
losing the sympathy of his opponents. He
is not an orator, but he is a clear and
persuasive debater, and he is always frank
and courteous. There is no doubt that he

could have done more than he has done
to check extravagant expenditures and un-
necessary waste of public money upon po-
litical projects, but his own hands have
never gone into the treasury, he has per-
mitted no one to profit by foreknowledge
of tariff changes, and has steadily refused
to lend his name or his office to company
prospectives and speculative projects
which he might have turned to personal
advantage.

EXCLUDING COMPETITION.

[Toronto Star.]

Now that the duty on windmills has been
increased, Billy Bennett, Colonel Sam
Hughes and a few others must feel a
great deal safer.

**SAY WATCHMAN
WAS NEGLIGENT**

**Jury Consider He Did Not Give
Accident Victim Sufficient
Warning of Danger.**

"That Eva Simpson came to her
death by being struck by a Grand
Trunk yard engine, No. 31, running
east, at the Colborne street cross-
ing, on the morning of Nov. 23,
and that from the evidence we be-
lieve that the crossing watchman
was guilty of negligence in his duty
in not warning the girl in time of
the approach of the engine, as the
cars to the north obstructed the
view."

The above verdict was brought in
last night by the coroner's jury em-
paneled to inquire into the death of
little Eva Simpson, of Westminster,
the Collegiate Institute girl, who was
killed by a Grand Trunk yard engine
at Colborne street crossing while on
her way to school.

The verdict was brought in at the
third meeting of the jury, there hav-
ing been two adjournments.

Last night Coroner MacLaren, who
went into the investigation in a most
thorough manner, heard the evidence
of two more witnesses—Yard Foreman
William Hodgins and Assistant Yard
Master John McKinney.
Mr. Hodgins swore he had placed the
cars on the second track to the north
about fifteen minutes before the ac-
cident occurred. The company had no
special rules in regard to placing cars
except that they must not be placed so
as to block either street or roadway.
The cars could be placed as close to
the sidewalk as the company liked, and
were often placed quite close. They
were allowed to put cars on as many
tracks as they chose. On Wednesday
morning the cars were placed about
20 feet from the sidewalk on the west
side of the street. Hodgins was riding
on the rear foot board of the engine
and saw Eva Simpson struck. The air
brake was applied immediately.

Mr. Larkin corroborated the above.
The jury of the opinion that the
evidence showed clearly that the
freight cars obstructed the view of the
street, and that the crossing watchman,
who was on duty at the time, was
negligent in not warning the girl in
time of the approach of the engine, as
the cars to the north obstructed the
view.

GOT \$200 DAMAGES

**Miss Reid Won Suit Brought Against
Her Former Employer.**

Miss Elizabeth Reid was awarded dam-
ages to the amount of \$200 in her suit
against J. R. Shuttleworth, manufacturer
of this city, in the December sessions,
which opened before Judge Macbeth yester-
day afternoon.
According to the evidence presented, Miss
Reid had been employed in Toronto as a
millinery forelady at a good salary, but
had left her position upon being approach-
ed by the defendant and offered a better
position in his factory. According to the
terms of her contract, which she had
signed, she was to be given employment
for the entire season at a given salary.
A foreman in the factory, by the name
of Kyder, objected to her employment, and
threatened to dismiss her. Miss Reid
had been dismissed after working about
three weeks in London, her employer giv-
ing as his reason that she had refused to
work at a certain machine which he de-
sired to place near. Since that time,
several months ago, Miss Reid had not
been able to procure suitable employ-
ment.

The jury gave damages in the full
amount asked.
A true bill was returned by the grand
jury against Joseph Harris, the Adelaide
farmer who is accused of having injured
a horse belonging to Peter McKinney.

**ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.**

Genuine

**Carter's
Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Facsimile Wrapper Below.

Very small and so easy
to take as sugar.

**CARTER'S
LIVER
PILLS.**
FOR HEADACHE,
FOR BILIOUSNESS,
FOR TORPID LIVER,
FOR CONSTIPATION,
FOR GALLBLADDER
FOR THE COMPLEXION.
See Facsimile Wrapper Below.

Wm. Wood

**THIS TALK ABOUT
"DEARER LIVING"**

**Old-Timer Says It Is Due to
Extravagance or Laziness,
Possibly Both.**

To the Editor of The Advertiser:

I desire to divert your attention for
a little away from your waterworks
scheme, election bribery, and other
matters. I am reminded to do so by a
motion passed at the last session of the
presbytery, recommending an increase
in ministers' salaries, on account of
the increased cost of living, now caused
by the general advance in prices, etc.
The report states that the ministers
present declined voting on the motion.
Well, perhaps they did; but I will ven-
ture to say that they resented the motion
with general approval and satisfac-
tion, for I read of no protest being
made by them.

Mr. Stuart, as the mover of the mo-
tion, may, as a lawyer, know that law
costs and lawyers' fees are away up,
but the minister, and every other man
of common sense has no use for either
one or the other. For my part, I re-
gard them both as civilized robbery,
as I have gone through the mill and
have been ground out.

I beg to submit that the statements
so frequently made, that it is more
costly to live now than it was 40 or 50
years ago, is not correct, from the fact
that the necessities of life, and even
the luxuries—with few exceptions—can
be purchased as cheap, and some of
them cheaper, now, than 50 years ago.
I quote from the Hamilton Spectator
of Nov. 17, 1859-49 years ago: Flour,
\$2 75 per hundred; oats, 40 cents per
bushel; potatoes, 75 cents per bag;
beef and mutton, \$5 per hundred
pounds; apples, \$1 per bushel; onions,
\$1 per bushel; turkeys, \$1 each; chick-
ens, 25 cents each; geese, 50 cents each;
ducks, 35 cents each; butter, 25 cents
per pound; eggs, 20 cents per dozen;
hay, \$12 to \$15 per ton; firewood, \$4 75
per cord.

All articles of clothing can be bought
as cheap today as 50 years ago—many
of them much cheaper. Wool was then
40 cents a pound in the fleece; now it
is not more than 10 cents, which, of
course, affects the prices of woolen
goods. Cotton goods were double the
price 50 years ago that they are now.
Made-up suits and dress goods were
never lower in price than at present.
Education in all the lower branches is
free, and in some cases even books are
free.

I submit that for those who have a
regular salary, such as Government of-
ficials, ministers, etc., to live now is a
snap. Their taxes are higher; but, like
the English sparrows, those fellows
live on the fat of the green-gee in
this world. They are the last to die of star-
vation, for as long as there is any-
thing good going, they will get
(like the green-gee) from the work-
ers' hands. They are the last to die of
starvation, for as long as there is any-
thing good going, they will get
(like the green-gee) from the work-
ers' hands. They are the last to die of
starvation, for as long as there is any-
thing good going, they will get
(like the green-gee) from the work-
ers' hands.

I submit, without fear of successful
contradiction, that the difficulty of
making money now, is caused by
either lawyers, extravagance or want
of economy, and, in many cases, an
unfortunate combination of all these
together.

Fifty years ago our wives and daugh-
ters made their dresses right from the
sheep's back to their own back, and
very naturally there were no more
yards put in than necessary; and in
order to find out just the amount ne-
cessary for the skirt, the girl stood up
and took a long step with her arms
then someone with a string measured
the skirt to see just how much it
took to go around her. And, after all,
what more was wanted? If there was
enough room, so she did not over-reach
or interfere, that was enough. Then
the skirt was left all in one piece, so
that, after doing duty for several
years as a skirt, it could be used for
something else. But now dress goods
are all cut up in gorges and strips, like
a crazy-quilt. It is sometimes so thin
that it takes several other additions
to keep from showing the lining. They
put yards as possible in the skirt, and
in case a yard or two is left over,
they tack it on behind to trail along
on the street. The girls 50 years ago
cut their skirts walking-distance short,
as then they had ankles they were not
ashamed of showing.

Wives and daughters 50 years ago—
even ministers' wives—made all their
own and their children's clothes; made
and patched our pants, and mitts.
Now, if a towel or napkin has to be
hemmed, a sewing-girl is sent to do it.
Washing is done at home. 50 years ago;
now in some cases "Johnnie Washes"
is paid to do it. And what shall I say of the baker's
cart going around the country, among
farmers' wives? A wife of 50 years ago
would kick the baker out with her
foot, and I would like to help her
do it.

If the women of today would carry
out President Roosevelt's ideas, they
might do some good that way, but they
are too far gone to do it. I have
become too much of a text that it is not
the advance in prices that makes peo-
ple think it costs more to live now
than 50 years ago, thus calling for
higher salaries; but it is extravagance
and want of economy, or both put to-
gether.

If women in the next 25 years degene-
rate as much as they have in the last
25 years, many of them will sit in their
nests, like young robins, with their
mouths open, and ask their husbands
to come and feed them all day. But I
am thankful to know that I shall be out
of business before then. Yours truly,
HARDHAMMER.

Vancouver, Dec. 10, 1906.

HOLLOWAY'S CURE is a specific
for the removal of all skin diseases.
We have never heard of its failing to remove
THEY WERE THE TORPID ENERGIES.
"Machinery" not properly supervised and
left to run itself very soon shows fault in
its working. It is the same with the
digestive organs. Unregulated from time
to time they are likely to become torpid
and throw the whole system out of gear.
Holloway's Vegetable Pills were made to
meet such cases. They restore to the full
the sagging faculties, and bring into order

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO**Choose Early: Choose This Week****Christmas Books**

Everybody! Choose Early! Every year more and more Books wanted. Every year we try

to do our part a little better. This year as the many who have already bought will bear
testimony, we offer you a wonderful variety of well chosen books. Regular bindings. Gift books, poetical books, toy books—thousands
of books of the kind that people accept with satisfaction. POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.

China Room--3rd Floor

This beautiful China displayed on broad tables solves the problem
—"what to give." Every woman appreciates a gift of dainty china
from Chapman's. Everybody tells us we've assembled here just the
kinds that will give most pleasure. There is variety enough to suit
any taste—and the prices are low enough. A little money goes a
long way in our China Room.

Rugs for Christmas

Every year we sell a great many Rugs for gifts. Our present
variety was chosen for that purpose.

Splendid Variety of Hearth
Rugs.....\$2.75 to \$7.50
Axminster, velvet and all cut
pile goods selling now at a
discount of 25 per cent.
Mat Rugs; a very nice gift.
Prices.....35c, 50c to \$1.00
Tapestry Room Rugs \$7.50 to \$24

Men's Overcoats

Our assortment of Men's Black Overcoats is most complete; the
finest in the city. Beavers, Cheviots, Meltons. Prices.....\$10, \$12, \$15 and \$18

Men's House Coats.....\$3.95 Up
Ladies' Lounging Robes \$3.95 Up

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128¹/₂ Dundas St.

**ARTISTIC EVENT
AT FIRST CHURCH**

Handel's "Messiah" Rendered by
Well-Trained Chorus, Aided
by Outside Talent.

In some mysterious way or other,
Handel discovered the long-sought-for
elixir of life, and injected it into "The
Messiah." The ever-increasing popular-
ity of this work, taken with the com-
parative indifference with which, in
most churches, music of the severe
classical style is received, is a source
of never-ending wonder to musicians.
Year after year has this work been
performed, even in cities like London,
with every variety of conductor, or-
chestra, soloist and choir, and yet the
old-fashioned harmonies lose nothing of
their freshness, the climaxes none of
their impressiveness, and the brilliant
recitatives and arias none of their
vigor, but seem, on the contrary, to
grow in the popular mind with every suc-
cessive rendering.

All circumstances combined, last
evening, to make the performance in
the First Methodist Church an impres-
sive one. Among these must not be
forgotten the spirit of the choir, who
ready in the air, for this grand old
work has been inseparably connected
with this season.
The first thing of which mention must
be made is the work of the chorus.
Every conductor has his own method,
and the nature of Mr. Jordan's work
attached to every church. As late as
1857 there is a record of one of these
officials at Dunwich, who, armed
with a wand that had a fork at the end
of it, used to go round the church dur-
ing sermon time and wake the sleepers
by croaking it around their necks.
Sometimes the wand had a fox's brush
at the other end, with which to arouse
lady sleepers more courteously. In
some places the whip for driving dogs
out of church is still preserved; and
it is quite recently the schoolboys had a
custom of whipping the dogs out of the
street on St. Luke's Day in a similar
way. A curious entry in the Wake-
field Church account runs thus: "1708:
For hatts, shoes and hoses, for sexton
and dog whipper, 18s 6d."

St. Luke's Day is also called Whip
Dog Day in the almanacs, which re-
fers us to the quaint offices of dog
whipper and sluggard waker, that used
to be held generally by one person at-
tached to every church. As late as
1857 there is a record of one of these
officials at Dunwich, who, armed
with a wand that had a fork at the end
of it, used to go round the church dur-
ing sermon time and wake the sleepers
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street on St. Luke's Day in a similar
way. A curious entry in the Wake-
field Church account runs thus: "1708:
For hatts, shoes and hoses, for sexton
and dog whipper, 18s 6d."

In the matter of tone, the chorus was
a decided improvement over those that
have been heretofore under Mr. Jordan's
direction. This is due to the fact that
a picked chorus, such as that of
last night, gives a conductor relatively
much greater opportunities than a
larger one, and also to the fact that
the most of those taking part have
been under Mr. Jordan's baton before,
and gave him that sympathy which
only comes with long musical acquaint-
ance between chorus and leader.

Such results as these of last night
argue as nothing but "results" can, for
a permanent chorus for London—but
that seems to be as far away as ever.
However, our congratulations are due
to those who did give their time and
enthusiasm to such good effect, without
throwing stones at those who might do
so, but don't.

Of the soloists, Mr. Howland, the
bass, made a very favorable impres-
sion. The bass role has been exceed-
ingly well interpreted in London be-
fore, and to say that Mr. Howland's
was a pleasure to surprise is to
rank him above some singers of the
first class. The outstanding feature of
his singing is the robust quality of
voice; at the same time, in arias, such
as "But Who May Abide," his tones
were smooth, mellow—almost liquid in
quality.

Mr. Lavin, the tenor, has been heard
here before, and therefore needs no ex-
tended notice to introduce him to the
music-reading public. His voice is just
what the choir needs for interpretation as
is this regular work that stamps the
singer. Miss Elliot's voice is exceed-
ingly deep and rich in tone—much
deeper, one would fancy, than the old
masters were accustomed to write for.

Don't suffer the agonizing tortures of
Kidney Trouble. Don't let it run into
dreaded Bright's Disease. Cure yourself
now with Gin Pills—the pills that
cure. Sold at all druggists on a positive
guarantee that they cure or you get
your money back. 50c box—6 for \$2.50.
If you will, write asking for it and tell
us the paper in which you saw this we will
send you a trial box of Gin Pills abso-
lutely free. The Bole Drug Co., Winnipeg.

**Watch Your Thirty Feet
of Bowels!**

YOU have thirty feet of Intestine!

What makes food