

## London Advertiser.

FOUNDED IN 1853.

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don, Ont.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1906.

## Work for the Legislature.

The Ontario Government, in the speech from the throne, has outlined a programme of legislation which fore-shadows a busy session.

The long-heralded changes in the educational department are promised. The minister verified the newspaper forecast of the bill. It provides for the gradual abolition of model schools and an increase in the number of normal schools, with the object of raising the standard of teachers' qualifications. Provision will be made also for improving the scale of remuneration of teachers. A superintendent is to be appointed to direct the educational policy, and a council chosen from members of the teaching profession with have consultative and advisory functions.

The nature of the amendments to the liquor license act arouses keen speculation. If a newspaper forecast is to be relied upon in this case, some scheme of compensation will be introduced, in connection with the local option law. Such a measure would open a large question, and would call for an exhaustive discussion outside the walls of Parliament, as well as inside.

Mining legislation has been rendered imperative by the development in the Cobalt district since the last session. Some vexed questions have arisen in connection with the rights of prospectors, and the activity of mining companies in the new camp. The Legislature will be required to frame regulations aiming to maintain an equality of opportunity in the mining regions, and to secure to the public the maximum of revenue, without retarding private enterprise.

The act to amend the volunteers' land grants act, will probably provide for the commutation of land grants to cash payments or an equivalent. It is now admitted that these grants, which proved to be much more extensive than originally contemplated by the late Government, will militate against the settlement and development of the Temiskaming region if the legislation now on the statute book is allowed to stand.

The proposal to abolish the existing county councils and revert to a modified form of the old county councils system will be strongly opposed by many municipalities.

Amendments to the railway act, the street railway act, and the electric railway act, are promised. The growth of electric traction for inter-urban traffic is very rapid, and the electric railway act is in constant need of adjustment and repair.

The Government also intends to introduce a bill dealing with the taxation of railways. It is conjectured that the measure will conform to the report of the railway taxation commission, appointed by the Ross Government, recommending that gross revenue, or earning power, be the basis of railway taxation. It will be one of the most important questions before the House.

It is announced that the report of the hydro-electric commission will be laid before the Legislature before the close of the session, but there is no intimation that the Government will frame a definite policy, or even that the matter will be dealt with during the present session.

## The United States Ship Subsidy Bill.

A gigantic raid on the treasury of the United States has been planned in the form of the ship subsidy bill, which passed the senate on Wednesday by a vote of 38 to 27. The shipbuilding ring has been attempting for years to secure this legislation, which is expected to put millions into its pocket. The fact that the vote was fairly close in a chamber overwhelmingly Republican, shows that there is a lingering regard for the public interest even in that stronghold of privilege. The late Senator Hanna was the original promoter of the measure, but his great influence was unequal to the task of carrying it through. The senate has at last surrendered to organized selfishness, masquerading as patriotism—its usual device.

The bill is an attempt to revive the ocean carrying trade of the United States, slain by a vicious fiscal system. The American merchant marine fifty years ago was challenging the maritime supremacy of Great Britain, but the American flag has since been almost driven from the ocean. The navigation laws of the United States forbid Americans to buy ships from foreign countries and fly the American flag over them. This policy is framed with the idea of compelling American ships to be built in American shipyards; but American ship-

builders cannot compete with their foreign rivals. They have to pay monopoly prices to the steel trust, and the tariff enhances the cost of every material that enters into a vessel. Great Britain is the shipbuilder of the world, because this great industry is untaxed. Even Germany, protectionist as she is, allows her subjects to purchase ships in the cheapest market and give them German register.

Obviously the true policy of the United States would be to put ships on the free list, or remove the tariff on steel and other component parts of ships. The American shipbuilders will not permit the former; the steel trust and other industries producing ship material oppose the latter course. The American carrying trade has been sacrificed to these protected interests.

Failing enlightened methods, congress has resorted to the device of robbing Peter to pay Paul. The money will be taken out of the pocket of the people, and handed over to the shipping interest. This is the basic principle of the fiscal system of the United States. The ship subsidy bill provides for a subvention at the rate of \$5 per gross ton per year to American cargo vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States. This is described as an offset to the higher cost of building ships in the United States. The measure is aimed primarily at the British merchant marine, which carries half the exports and imports of the United States. It is similar to the costly policy of France, which country pays \$5.33 per ton for each ton of French shipping; but despite this stimulus the merchant marine of France is declining. If the subsidy system increases the American merchant marine, it will be at a tremendous expense to the American people, and the sum paid out in ship subsidies will be a direct burden upon the trade and commerce of the country.

## Farm Products and the Tariff.

The authors of the high tariff memorial of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association laid emphasis upon the value of the home market to the farmers of Canada, and furnished quotations of the prices of a number of farm products—eggs, butter, hogs, hindquarters of beef, potatoes and chickens—in 1878, and 1905, in the attempt to prove that these had risen under the influence of a protective policy during this period. The Toronto Globe showed that in three of the lines quoted, prices were lower in 1905 than in 1878, after eighteen years of protection, and that the prices of all the products mentioned were higher in 1905 than in 1878, despite the reduction of the tariff after the former year. The fair inference was that causes other than the tariff had been responsible for this increase in the past ten years. The Farmers' Sun points out that in the case of hogs the price is governed mainly by the condition of the British bacon market, but largely by the volume of supplies of hogs available in this country for the purpose of being made into bacon. With 50 per cent of all the bacon made in Canada going to Great Britain, it is obvious that the demand for pork products in this country has practically no effect whatever on the price the Canadian farmer receives for his hogs. Again, the British market absorbs over half the Canadian output of cheese and butter, our exports of both products being \$20,000,000 per year. Throw all that product back on the Canadian market, and it would not be worth the price of axle-grease. The prosperity of our dairymen today is wholly due to the improvement in the quality of our output, the improved conditions under which that output is carried to England, and the consumptive capacity of the British market.

The Sun also says that other conditions than the tariff have also affected the prices of eggs and poultry. Twenty-five years ago one never thought of touching an egg purchased on the open market at this time of the year; the chances were too great that a chicken should be found in a somewhat advanced state of development. At the same season of the year chickens, and demand for same, were almost absent from the market. Today chickens and eggs are both in large supply and in excellent quality the year round. Why? Because cold storage has rendered it possible to carry these articles, in perfect condition, from the period of plenty to that of scarcity. It is to these conditions the development of the home demand is mainly due, and the home market again has been greatly strengthened by the export to Great Britain of any surplus we have to spare.

Another evidence of the keener public interest in educational matters aroused since the Whitney Government took charge is the scramble by municipalities for those new normal schools.

A study in evolution would be Mr. Balfour's gradual transformation from a little piglet to a whole hogger.

The new British battleship, the Dreadnought, can sink any armored ship at a range of two miles. The next advance will be a ship that the Dreadnought cannot sink, and then a

ship that can sink the ship that the Dreadnought cannot sink.

Alice Roosevelt will be married at the White House tomorrow, but for once the newspapers will not describe it as "a pretty house wedding."

Beckles Willson avows he will denounce Canada's immigration policy from the tree-tops, and judging by some of his language, tree-tops should be his regular abode.

Goldwin Smith still insists that there is no Canadian literature, regardless of the fact that no other country has produced poetry like that of James McIntyre, of Ingersoll.

## Shock For a Lady.

[Ladies' Home Journal.] Several years ago, while the writer was stopping at the Hygeia Hotel (then in existence) at Old Point Comfort, Va., the following incident occurred: One evening after retiring to my room I was seized with an attack of rheumatism, and remembering an old-time remedy, I rang for the porter and ordered a hot stone laid upon my back, and distinctly stating that it be well wrapped in paper. A blank expression crossed his stony countenance, and he respectfully answered in the affirmative, and straightway disappeared. In an incredibly short time he returned, with the following information: "Miss, de barkeeper says he don't know nuthin' 'bout nix stone, but he can send up a 'hot stone fence,' if dat'll do?"

## Australia Uses Powdered Milk.

[London Express.] Australia has adopted the system of drying milk. The milk is evaporated between steam rollers and sold as powder. As nothing but water has been abstracted, the addition of water makes wholesome, clean and sterile milk. A leading medical officer is reported to have said that the adoption of dried milk at some of the asylums for consumptive patients and in general hospitals has proved a success.

## The Seat of the Trouble.

[London Punch.] Parson—Good morning, Mrs. Stubbs. Is your husband at home? Mrs. Stubbs—He's 'ome, sir; but 'e's a-bed. Parson—How is it? He didn't come to church on Sunday? You know we must have our hearts in the right place. Mrs. Stubbs—Lor, sir, 'is 'eart's all right. It's 'is trowiz needed mendin'!

## Richest Water Retires.

[N. Y. Correspondent Pittsburgh Dispatch.] "Old Charlie" Miller, the richest waterer in the country, who has served patrons at the Astor House for 30 years, retired today to live on his own land. He derives from \$100,000 most of it. He has sold his house and the land on which he held close to his money. There are dozens of waterers in the Waldorf, Hotel, etc., who make \$300 a month, but only a few of them have the knack of saving their money. Miller worked for \$20 a month. He has been putting in ten hours a day ever since 1838. With his tips he has bought the Brooklyn flats, and is sending his nephew to college. There are two other rich waterers in the Astor House—Henry Briggs at the roast beef counter, and Mowat at the roast oyster counter. Briggs is said to be worth \$200,000.

## The Poet's Thought.

[Sunset Magazine.] A poet brooded a thought in rhyme And gave it to the world in print. Hope came and whispered in his ear Of coming fame a pleasing hint. He watched and listened from the world To hear a faintly answering sound; But sped the years on speedy wing, No echo from his cry he found.

Like leaf left drift from parent tree, Which lodges in some quiet spot Aloof from haunts of men and beasts And in its folds is hidden not. The poem uttered many years ago, Then, like the dried leaf, zephyr stirred, It leaped from out its hiding-place, And by the multitude was heard.

From page to page it fitted on; In many languages found tongue. 'Twas stored in many hungry hearts; By happy voices it was sung. Ten thousand lives were made more bright.

Some souls were by it led to God. The author murmured "Faint heart!" Was laid to rest beneath the sod.

## More Information.

[Chicago Tribune.] Mrs. Chungwater (looking up from her newspaper)—Josh, what is the "rear elevation" of a church?

Mr. Chungwater—It's the place where the choir sits. Haven't you been inside a church a few times in your life?

## Mitigating Circumstances.

[Chicago Tribune.] "They say he gambles," said the "rear elevation" of a church?

Mr. Chungwater—It's the place where the choir sits. Haven't you been inside a church a few times in your life?

## One Comfort Left.

[Chicago Tribune.] The retired merchant was looking over his old ledgers.

"What satisfaction does that afford you?" asked the caller.

"A heap," he answered. "When somebody calls me an old miser and a miser it does me good to look at the unpaid account of my forty years in business, and reflect that I've given them, in my time, without counting interest, \$7,450.32."

## Tea-Drinking Habit Wins.

[New York Dispatch.] A tour of the fashionable hotels at the tea hour, as well as the fascinating establishments run under the generic name of tea rooms, leaves no doubt that the British habit of tea-drinking has fastened a firm grip upon New York and the many attempts to establish itself. This result has taken a long time to achieve, and many failures have intervened before the initial experiments and the vogue of today. Five years ago women could not arrange their afternoons so that they could end their calls and bargain hunting in time for tea-drinking, while the men simply ran away from such a feminine beverage. Today it seems as if a large part of New York's population had succumbed to the habit.

## Six Words that Puzzle.

[Boston Globe.] What is most amazing about the history of astronomy is the accuracy with which the scientific observer is able to compute facts and conditions concerning planetary bodies that exist far beyond our contemplation of the heavens. The magnitude of space staggers the imagination, and as he contemplates the extraordinary facts that have been accomplished in determining distances and movements among the stars that roll in this stupendous area, he is reverent with admiration.

Yet this same space that confounds the beginner is not less puzzling to the mind of the mature astronomer. From the remotest times the sciences of the stars have been desperately accepted the fact that our minds are unable to think of the meaning of the following six words: Space, infinity, eternity, creation, beginning and end. These words represent the unknown, and the greatest of the world's mathematicians quietly pass them by, knowing that to think of them is a waste of time.

## 1905'S CROP OF GOLD.

[From the New York World.]

A world product of \$378,745,000 in gold in 1905, with the likelihood that the annual yield will for the present steadily rise in value, is an economic fact of the first importance.

As a yearly product the gold of all the world is much less valuable than the hay or the eggs or the wheat or the cotton of this country alone. But these perishable products pass away, while gold is almost indestructible.

No means exists for ascertaining the amount of gold in the world. Of coined gold there may be six thousand million dollars in existence. The gold money of the world is \$4.61 for each inhabitant, and in this country \$16.33. The total money of the world of all kinds is less than \$10 for each inhabitant, but in this country it is \$31.41.

The world's annual gold coinage is always more than the year's total production, because old coins are constantly reminted. Only one-fifth of the gold that is dug now goes into jewelry and the arts, and the proportion tends to decrease. In old unsettled times people put much of their wealth into hoarded gold and silver ornaments, a custom now common only in the east.

It is probable, however, that the world's stock of gold in plate and ornaments is at least half as great as its coined gold. In that case the world's stock of gold in all forms is equal to the total product since 1776.

Probably all the gold dug from the dawn of time to the birth of the republic was less in quantity than that which has been mined since the declaration. The "wealth of Ormus or of Ind" is a sounding phrase, but the old tales of fabulous wealth come down from times when the purchasing power of money was anywhere from five to thirty times what it is now. Even after the discovery of gold in California the world's product was only one-third what it is now.

When the English sea-rovers were robbing Spanish treasure-ships for "good Queen Bess," those fabulous riches of the new world amounted to but one-third as much as a year as the improved processes of today compel from poorer ore.

If gold production continues to increase as it has done for a dozen years past the world's present stock of gold will be doubled by 1920, a fact which cannot fail to exercise a marked effect upon the course of prices.

One after another the sound of the hammering; the fall of rivers, winds and seas. Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and pure sky.

I thought of all by turns, and yet I lie. Sleepless and soon the small birds' melodies. Must hear, first uttered from my orchard trees.

And the first cuckoo's melancholy cry. Even this last night, and two nights. And could not win thee, sleep, by any stealth.

So do let me wear tonight away. Without these what is all the morning's wealth? Come, blessed barrier between day and day.

Dear mother of fresh thoughts and joyous health!

To Sleep. [William Wordsworth.] A flock of sheep that leisurely pass by. One after another the sound of the hammering; the fall of rivers, winds and seas. Smooth fields, white sheets of water, and pure sky.

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## J. H. CHAPMAN &amp; CO

## Stock-Taking Clearing Bargains--

THE BEST YOU'VE EVER HAD.

We must clear our stocks of all small lots and all not-to-be-reordered styles before taking stock, and these prices are bound to sell the goods quickly. Besides the bargains mentioned there are plenty others. So be on hand early if you want to get the full benefit of the opportunity.

## WOMEN'S COATS AND CAPES

All are marked at about the half-price mark. We can safely say that tomorrow's list of values is a record-breaker. Be on hand early.

## LADIES' COATS

Limited number of Ladies' Winter Coats, fawn, black, and gray, lined through; some are trimmed; fairly large sleeves.

Made of Esquimaux and Golf Cloth, worth \$5 and higher; stocktaking clearing price for Saturday, only ..... \$1.00

## WRAPPERS

5 dozen Ladies' Flannelette Wrappers, waists lined; made, with deep hound; desirable colors and black and white, neat patterns; sizes 22 to 38; worth \$1.50; special sale tomorrow at ..... 98c

## LADIES' KID GLOVES

All sizes, in brown, tan, red and black at ..... 47c

## CAPES

GOLF CAPES—Heavy blue and gray golf cloth, 33 inches long, cape and high storm collar, trimmed with broadcloth applique; regular price \$8.50; tomorrow half price ..... \$4.25

BLACK CAPES, made of silk and wool Matalassie, lined through, high thibet collar; regular price \$6.50; tomorrow ..... \$3.25

BLACK CAPES, made of fancy Matalassie high fur collar, lined through; regular price \$3.50; Saturday ..... \$1.75

BLACK CAPES of fine vicuna cloth, plain and twilled satin lining; some have capes; in 40 and 42 inches long; handsome capes for elderly ladies; were \$22.50 to \$30; choice ..... \$16.50

## BLACK COATS

LADIES' HANDSOME BLACK COATS, in this season's, tight-fitting styles, full sleeves, lined through with high-grade linings; just fourteen coats in this lot, ranging in price from \$18.50 to \$25; on sale tomorrow at ..... \$12.50

FUR-LINED CAPES, fine navy, cardinal and black beaver coverings, lined through with squirrel, high fur collars; regular price \$25; on sale at ..... \$16.50

GIRLS' COATS—Another batch of girls' reefer, ulsters and three-quarter coats; regular prices \$2.50 to \$4; for ..... \$1.50

## Carpet Ends.

One hundred and fourteen sample ends of Carpet—yard and a-half lengths. These just came to hand. On sale for the first time tomorrow morning. Be early.

\$1.00 Tapestry ends at, each ..... 50c  
\$1.25 Brussels ends at, each ..... 75c

Children's Vests and Drawers, were 25c each, now ..... 19c

## Three Towel Specials.

Bleached Cotton Birdseye Towel, size 19x38, regularly sold at 12½c each, at ..... 10c

Hemstitched Linen Huck Towels, 18x36. Regular 18c each. Chapman price ..... 15c

No more when present lot is sold, is what we say about the splendid Towel, worth 38c each, at ..... 30c

Men's Mocha and Kid Gloves, odds and ends of winter goods, all sizes, worth \$1.25 to \$1.75, at ..... 95c

Men's Way's Mufflers, black and colors, regular 50c, at ..... 25c  
Wool Gloves, men's sizes, were 50c, at ..... 33c

Ladies' Black Equestrian Tights, winter weight, regular price \$1.00, for ..... 89c

J. H. Chapman &amp; Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

## All Crippled up

with

## Rheumatism.

The Gentle Kidney Pill

Bu-Ju

The Gentle Kidney Pill

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