

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—Browning.

Even Utah produced \$32,358,500 worth of minerals last year. And Canada has mineral-yielding territory far greater in extent and in richness than Mormonland.

Roseland, at which a Londoner is now collector of customs, yielded a very substantial revenue to the Government last year. The customs receipts at that gold-mining port were \$2,929.20.

Among others who have declined knighthoods recently is Hon. G. H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales. In this matter there is no rule. The person to whom the distinction is preferred is the sole judge.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has decided that natural gas is a mineral, and that it may be piped from Canada into Buffalo and Detroit without paying duty. If natural gas, why not coal oil?

The private estates of the Czar cover 1,000,000 square miles. Far too much for any one man to possess. How popular the Czar would be were he to divide up a few hundred thousand miles of this territory into farms for the deserving poor in his empire!

Oil is now being manufactured out of corn at Peoria, Ill. The consumption is 3,000 bushels a day. If the product pays, several plants will be similarly equipped. Our Western Ontario corn raisers should watch this experiment closely. There may be a new industry in it for them.

In how few instances, says Mr. J. R. Findlay, proprietor of the Edinburgh Scotsman, have newspaper men been accorded academic honors, though obscure schoolmasters, unreadable authors, and unconceivably dull divines are made LL.D.'s by the dozen. Mr. Findlay has recently been presented with the freedom of the Scottish capital. Perhaps he will regard his burghship as somewhat of a compensation.

It is learned that this month steps will be taken at the City of Mexico to connect the Mexican Southeastern Railway with Guatemala. When this work is done and the Mexican Southern is extended southward of Oaxaca, there will be a rail communication between this city and the territory of the Guatemalan railroad system. Soon we may be able to go from London to Patagonia, almost the entire length of the continent, in a Pullman carriage.

It is not too late to congratulate our former fellow-townman, Mr. Cameron Brown, on his selection as alderman for the city of Belleville. It was Mr. Brown's first essay in public life, and he was placed high up in the list of successful candidates. Ald. Brown, who was at one time a valued member of The Advertiser staff, has for some years been managing director of the Belleville Daily Sun, and he has made that journal a power in the Bay of Quinte district.

The New County Councils.

The county councils have been elected under the new system. The membership has been vastly decreased, that of Middlesex, for example, being only one-third of the size of the body which has hitherto controlled county interests. On the merits of the change there have been differences of opinion, and in some respects these have been accentuated by the first election experience of the measure. The reduction, however, was made at the earnest demand of those who are affected by it, and if amendments to the act are found in practice to be necessary, it will not be difficult to make them.

In Middlesex good men, experienced municipal managers, have been elected, and a number of good men nominated were rejected, because too many holding their views in a division, and the splitting of the vote brought defeat. Success cannot be achieved where there is division.

The next experience will be in the legislative and administrative work of the new councils. It will be watched carefully by the taxpayers as well as by members of the Legislature.

A point that has come up during the municipal campaign just ended was as to the utility of duplicating deputy reeves in the township councils now that individual township representation in the county council is abolished. A deputy reeve to take the place of the reeve in his absence may be necessary, but, second and third deputy reeves are certainly not required under the new system.

The World Improves.

Those who are inclined to neglect the opportunities of today, and to sigh for a return of "the good old times," should read the graphic pen-picture of the progress made in the world during the present century, printed in another column of today's Advertiser, under the heading, "A Century of Social Betterment."

"The world is getting better, and the people enjoy greater blessings today than at any previous period in modern history, anyway. But they are not contented. It may be said. That must be admitted. But discontent, individual or collective, in one form or another, has been the impelling force in every endeavor to improve the existing condition of affairs. The Watts, the Stephensons, the Edisons, the Bells, the Cobdens, the Shaftesburys, the John Brights, the Gladstones, are never contented, so long as there are apparent necessities unsupplied or evils to be remedied.

Japanese Competition.

Sometimes when we learn the progress that the Japanese are making in the development of manufacturing industries, we are inclined to think that these clever Easterners are bound to be fierce competitors with the Western nations. It has been argued that the Japs work for so little that their employers can cut right under British and American manufacturers. But experience has proved that the most poorly compensated labor is the dearest in the end. Edward Atkinson, the leading authority on industrial progress in the United States, says:

"When factories shall have been constructed in China, we may exchange our cotton fiber for their silk and ramie fibers, each being benefited. The earnings of our hands in the cotton fields are five to tenfold to those of the poor Chinaman or Japanese. We cannot afford to spend time on the arduous handiwork of preparing raw silk, or what is called 'ribbon ramie,' when we can have that arduous work done for us in exchange for our cotton by those who are sometimes called 'pauper laborers.' When for our high priced labor we may secure the product of five or ten or twenty so-called 'pauper laborers,' we are the more benefited, yet they share in the mutual advantage."

But from Japan comes the information that as civilization makes progress, wages are tending upward. It may confidently be predicted that as the Japanese learn to live more like the people of North America they will demand and receive higher wages. Bicycles and watches have been made in Japan, but the report is that no one here would care to buy them at any price. Japan is progressing, but it is not yet seriously competing with the Anglo-Saxon race, and may never be able to do so. Nevertheless, its advancement from an uncivilized, isolated, exclusive country in 1854 to its present position as a Power is one of the marvels of the century.

A Charter for 3,000,000.

Under the new law incorporating Greater New York, some 16 suburban cities and towns are joined in fortune for municipal purposes with the New York city which is on Manhattan Island, and a corporation containing 3,000,000 of souls is formed. This is a remarkable amalgamation, which, it is believed, will be fraught with much good for this great mass of people.

The mayor, under the new arrangement, is given almost kingly functions. He is in many respects an autocrat.

When the council passes an ordinance for the expenditure of money or the granting of franchises, it can only be accomplished by a three-fourths majority, and even then it may be vetoed by the mayor, whose rejection shall stand unless overruled by five-sixths of the council. Then during the mayor's two years' term nearly all executive responsibility centers in his hands. The head of the finance department is alone elected by the people, and is independent of the mayor. Every one of the heads of the other twelve departments are originally appointed by the mayor, and may be removed by him at his discretion during the first six months of his term.

One very important provision in the charter of this new city is worthy of imitation by other municipalities. The clause stipulates that hereafter no franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, parkways or highways of the city shall be granted by the municipal assembly to any person or to a corporation for a longer period than 25 years. Upon the termination of the franchise or right granted by the municipal assembly, the plant or property of the grantee in the streets, avenues and public ways, with its appurtenances, will become the property of the city without further compensation to him, and the city will by ordinance provide for the operation of it by itself or by lessees.

Thus all public franchises will revert to the control of the public, who will be in a position to profit by the value which their increase in numbers and influence gives to franchises of this description.

It is safe to say that all progressive cities will in future, as opportunity offers, follow in the wake of Greater New York in this respect. Perpetual franchises will be out of the question.

GOOD ROADS LOGIC.

Canadian Wheelman.

The farmer who wants to buy a good farm and who is willing to pay a good price for it, also wants good roads leading to it.

Therefore,

The farmer who wants to sell a good farm and who wants to get a good price for it must see that the roads leading to it are good.

"Diamond Jubilee,"

The Name Approved by Royalty for the Queen's
Long-Reign Celebration.

Czar and Kaiser to Meet Under Their Grandmother's Roof.

England's Grand Old Man Still a Potent Force in the Old World.

Special Cable Letter to The Advertiser.

London, Jan. 9.—It seems to be settled that the longest reign celebration will be known as "the Diamond Jubilee," for the Prince of Wales set the seal of royal approval upon it by the use of this description in a speech. The preparations will soon begin, as the celebration is rapidly assuming a magnitude unforeseen when it was first broached. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York will have to bear the brunt of the labor of entertaining in order to save the Queen as much fatigue as possible. It is reported that the representatives of her Majesty are negotiating to secure a large new hotel for the accommodation of the many members of royal families expected.

The Chronicle says that Emperor William attaches the greatest importance to his visit to England upon this occasion, and that he hopes to meet the Czar under his grandmother's roof, and the occasion to dispense understanding between Russia and Great Britain.

THE COURT FUNCTIONS.

The court functions of the approaching season include five drawing-rooms and five levees. The state apartments in St. James' Palace are being redecorated, and the Prince of Wales will hold two levees there prior to his departure for Cannes in the middle of February. The May drawing-room will be held by the Queen in person, and the rule limiting the presents to 200 will be strictly observed this year.

HOME PRODUCTS PREFERRED.

The Government has yielded to the agitation against foreign goods being used in the crown departments, and has issued a circular to the department chiefs to confine their contracts to English manufacturers, and, in order to prevent the possible padding off of foreign goods by middlemen, only manufacturers direct are to be dealt with.

KNIGHTS AND NOBLES.

There is considerable talk in the Canadian colony here regarding Mr. Wilfrid Laurier's New Year's honors, and the consensus of opinion is that knighthood was offered to the Canadian Premier, but it was thoughtfully declined. It is said that Mr. Laurier is virtually an untitled man, and Great Britain had better wait, and see what he will do. The general impression prevails that he will be sworn as a member of the Privy Council when he comes to England.

A great deal of amusement has been caused by a letter from the Hon. Harcourt E. Giffard, dated from the Junior Carlton Club, Giffard, who is a nephew of Lord Halsbury, the former Lord Chancellor of England, violently denounces the increasing trade in the use of arms, and wants to form an armorial club, where those of gentle birth may withdraw from contact with the vulgar gentry. No one will be eligible unless certified by the Herald's College, so that, as Mr. Giffard remarks: "This is a very safe thing to do, as the aristocracy members may be safe from contact with spurious pretenders possessing only unauthorized heraldic honors, birds, and beasts." The Westminster Gazette suggests that the members should have coats of arms embroidered on the back of their coats, and that rings should be placed outside the club house, to which the noble members may attach their griffins, leopards and lions, rampant and couchant, when they go inside.

GLADSTONE'S POTENCY.

For a person "politically dead," Mr. Gladstone is still attracting the greatest attention in Europe. His Armenian memorial speech at Hawarden on Jan. 6, upon the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Mrs. Gladstone, has been cabled verbatim to the Sultan by the Turkish ambassador. Upon that occasion Mr. Gladstone said, among other things: "While up to the present the career of the Sultan, who is the greatest assassin in the world, has been triumphantly marked by triumphs of wickedness and iniquity are doomed. I have a strong idea, however, that the iniquities have not yet reached their close. Nevertheless, a better day is in prospect for the Armenians, as the weight of disgrace now upon the shoulders of the six powers is so great as to force them to action."

On the other hand, remarkable evidence of Mr. Gladstone's mental activity is shown by Gen. Booth's account of the latter's recent interview with the veteran statesman. Booth's account fills columns of the newspapers, and gives a pleasant picture of the Grand Old Man's home, and pays a tribute to his extraordinary voracity for information on every subject. Mr. Gladstone was much interested in Gen. Booth's arrangements for his successor as head of the Salvation Army, who has been nominated by Booth in secret deeds in the hands of his solicitors, Mr. Gladstone declaring that it was necessary to go back to the sixteenth century in order to find an example of personal nomination of a successor by the existing head of a religious order. In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone remarked that he thought people, instead of condemning righteousness in any form, should encourage its cultivation.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone leave Hawarden for Cannes next Wednesday, Jan. 13, where they will be the guests of Lord Rendel. They will remain but one night in London, either at the house of Herbert Gladstone, or at that of Lord Rendel. At the termination of their visit to Lord Rendel they will probably make a somewhat extended tour on the continent.

LEICESTER SQUARE.

There are many impending changes

Home Products to Have Preference for Government Use.

Gossip Regarding the Canadian Premier's New Year Honors.

of an important nature about the once aristocratic and now notorious Leicester Square. The site of many noble residences of a former day is now occupied by the Empire Music Hall, and on the west side by numerous restaurants and French hotels of unsavory reputation. One of these, the Hotel de Europe, and numerous adjoining houses, have been acquired by the company known as "Baker Bros.," and work upon the enormous hotel and cafe which they propose to build on the site will be commenced almost immediately. The large block at the opposite or east corner of Leicester Square, has also been bought by a capitalist, and another restaurant will be there erected. Another corner has also been sold for \$25,000. The house around the corner, once occupied by Sir Isaac Newton, will also be demolished.

The public park in the square was the gift to the people of Baron Grant, who thus sought to recompense them for their financial losses in the "Emma mine" swindle. Its chief ornamentation is a huge statue of Shakespeare, which is a duplicate of the one in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey. Formerly the square was ornamented by a leader equestrian statue of George III. This fell into hideous disrepair, and was much mutilated. The dwellers about the square protested in vain for the removal of the unsightly object. Finally the figure, by preconcerted action, was covered with mud and adorned with a German pipe, a hoop skirt and a broom. This had the desired effect, and the council promptly ordered its removal.

CHEIRO'S LATEST MARVEL.

Cheiro, the palmist, who was in New York, Chicago and other American cities last winter, is about to make another trip to the United States, and says from here in about a fortnight's time. Six years ago Cheiro, whose name is Lewis Warner, was an employee of the Princess Theatre, where he was a sort of general utility man. It was his duty to see that posters were put up all right, and he also occasionally took minor parts in the various blood-curdling productions at that place of amusement. Since his return to London, Cheiro has been almost as great a success as he was in America. He has rooms in Bond Street, a private secretary, who is busy booking appointments, and in his waiting room some notable people are to be found. His fee is a guinea for each minute consultation. Cheiro's new attraction is an invention of the eminent French savant, M. E. Savoy d'Odiard, which for registering the force, who five years ago constructed a machine which could indicate ten degrees of the circle. This was too small a feat for Cheiro, and he has now constructed a machine which is capable of indicating the needle as much as 720 degrees. The machine is question is inclosed in glass, and is so small that it would easily fit into a pocket. Under the glass, registers the smallest degree of emotion. The person being operated upon does not touch the machine at all, but stands a foot away from it and fixes his attention on the dial. Immediately by this is done, the indicator of wonderfully delicate workmanship, suspended by an invisible gold thread, becomes agitated, and finally proceeds to swing over the dial. Sometimes when a person is being examined the indicator will spin round at a tremendous rate, and each second register number as 200; then it will suddenly return to 5 or 6. Each time the indicator moves, the person who is speaking the test, writes down the number indicated. It is the interpretation of these numbers that measures the mind and character of the person examined. When this is done Cheiro hands the client a character chart, and the explanation is told with surprising accuracy.

TESTED THE MENTOGRAPH.

Cheiro's list of London patrons includes many distinguished names. Among those who have tested the mentograph are: Prof. Max Muller, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir John Lubbock, Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, Lord Russell of Killowen, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Edwin Arnold, Mrs. John Biddulph Martin (nee Victoria Woodhull), Lieut.-Col. Bensonby, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Henry Irving, Lady Henry Somerset.

Continued on page 2.

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