

London Advertiser

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LONDON, THURSDAY, DEC. 30.

GLADSTONE.

The hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Ewart Gladstone was enthusiastically commemorated yesterday by his fellow-countrymen. The "little people" of Eastern Europe, the Bulgarians, Roumanians, Servians, Armenians and Montenegrins honored in their own way the man who was their good angel in the days of their oppression. Greece, too, paid homage to the memory of the great Phil-Hellenist. Lovers of liberty the world over bowed before his shrine. The present year has been notable for the centenary celebration of Darwin, Lincoln, Tennyson and Gladstone—a constellation of great names. There is a deep analogy between Gladstone and Lincoln, in their ideals and their achievements. Both were emancipators. Lincoln freed the slaves of the republic; more than any British statesman of the nineteenth century Gladstone freed his countrymen from the shackles of ancient abuses. One was reared in the aristocratic atmosphere of Oxford, and the other in the backwoods of Kentucky, but they became alike in their hatred of oppression, their passion for humanity, and their trust in the instincts of the common people. Both did their noblest work in the face of the bitter enmity of large classes of their own countrymen. The last phase of Gladstone's career, like that of Lincoln's, was the most heroic. When he took up the cause of justice which burned in him like a flame, he severed life-long ties and broke with the remnant of his patriotic support. No man in England was more reviled or detested by the section which Gladstone himself described as the "upper ten thousand." In Morley's biography will be found his arraignment of this class at a time when it was befriending Turkey, while Gladstone was shaking England with his denunciations of the Bulgarian massacres:

"From this body there has never on any occasion within my memory proceeded the impulse that has prompted, and finally achieved, any of the great measures which in the last half-century have contributed so much to the fame and happiness of England. They did not emancipate the Dissenters, the Roman Catholics, and Jews. They did not reform the parliament. They did not liberate the negro slave. They did not abolish the corn law. They did not take the taxes off the press. They did not abolish the Irish established church. They did not cheer on the work of Italian freedom and reconstitution. Yet all these things have been done, and done by other agencies than theirs, and despite their opposition."

The successors of Gladstone must fight the same enemy. In this they are obeying his last political testament. Fifteen years ago he warned them that the cause of progress would be stalemated unless the hereditary chamber were deprived of its absolute veto power. Timorous counsels prevailed at the time, but the Liberal party has been forced into Gladstone's position by the logic of circumstances. It has seen nearly the whole work of a Liberal House of Commons for four years contemptuously destroyed by the representatives of the upper ten thousand. It has also been entirely converted to his view that England owes Ireland self-government as a reparation for centuries of wrong and oppression.

Time has vindicated every one of Gladstone's great policies. The voice of detraction is being silenced by the verdict of history. His figure is growing greater with the years, and dwarfs even the most conspicuous of his rivals and contemporaries in the public life of the mother country.

SIR GILBERT PARKER ON THE LAND QUESTION.

Sir Gilbert Parker, in the current Fortnightly Review, discusses the land question from the standpoint of a progressive unionist. The land, he says, has been too much the victim of a certain narrowness of thought; without reason it has come to be regarded as a luxury, as something apart from the stern activity of a nation working for its living.

While trade and commerce have been growing, agriculture has been declining, and Great Britain has every year become more dependent on foreign countries for food. While the general population has been increasing, the fields have been drained of men, and the result is the nation is deprived of the source from which it has drawn its real strength, its homely virtues, its social stability, and its permanent vitality. All schools of political thought see the direction in which the solution must be sought—by placing the people back upon the land, by increasing the number of holdings, by the development of intensive cultivation. But here they part company, irreconcilably divided on the question of tenure.

As a true Unionist, Sir Gilbert does not believe the remedy lies in "communal purchase" and occupation and state landlordism, but sees real reform in small ownership, land banks and co-operation. Against the former he argues at some length. Small ownership alone, he admits, will not aid in repopulating the countryside; it must be accompanied by co-operation and credit. He refers to what has been accomplished in other countries through co-operation in agriculture, which provides associations, without any subscribed capital, from which the farmer, if he be honest, can obtain credit on personal security at the lowest rates.

Sir Gilbert believes that small ownership would kindle the ambition and stimulate the energy of the people of the soil, give them an honorable and profitable career in familiar surroundings, save them from the bitter necessity of emigration, or the more wretched life of the overcrowded dwellers in the towns. Organized co-operation, he believes, would enable them to meet and overcome the many difficulties of the hard struggle which modern conditions demand as the price of success.

Sir Gilbert Parker's views agree with those of another progressive Unionist, Mr. Ellis Barker, a German who has become a naturalized Englishman, even to the extent of Anglicizing his name, which was originally, Elzbacher. But with Lord Lansdowne declaring that the Unionist peers will never consent to a policy of using the public money to put landless men on the land, it looks as though Sir Gilbert Parker and Mr. Ellis Barker will have to convert their own party before it can be said that there is such a thing as a Unionist land policy.

A vote for the garbage removal by-law is a vote for a clean city.

The ratepayers should put the latest Niagara power by-law underground.

How the high protectionists of Canada and the United States must laugh in their sleeves at the Chamberlain fairy tale that a tariff of 10 per cent will cure all Great Britain's troubles!

Gladstone won immortality by carrying his conscience into public life. Other British statesmen have done this, but none of his contemporaries had the same combination of great qualities.

Police Magistrate Love doesn't agree with the Toronto judge who decreed that cigars were a drug. Whether it is judicial or not, the magistrate's decision is a judicious one in this great cigar centre. Perhaps the Toronto judge was referring only to Toronto cigars.

The great Liberal Moderate, Sir Edward Grey, says that the hereditary element must be eliminated from the House of Lords. This "Socialistic hysteria" will bring down upon him the wrath of the Toronto Mail, the Hamilton Spectator, and the London Free Press. What would England be to them without the hereditary peers?

Explained.

[M. A. P.]
Vicar (severely)—I was surprised and sorry, Mrs. Smith, to observe that your husband walked out of church in the middle of my sermon last Sunday.
Mrs. Smith—Oh, you really must excuse him, sir; he's a somnambulist, and walks in "I sleep, you see."

HOW THE GERMAN BLINDED HIM.

[Philadelphia Times.]
J. Campbell White, secretary of the laymen's mission movement, during his work for missions, had had some queer experiences, but one he had in a mining camp in Montana some years ago given him much amusement when he reverts to the story. There was a German immigrant from home. He was illiterate, and no one in the camp understood enough German to read the letter to him. He was, of course, overjoyed to learn that Mr. White

could read German. As the missionary began the man from the banks of the Rhine clapped his hands over Mr. White's ears.
"What are you trying to do?" exclaimed Mr. White, after he had been able to free his ears from the fellow's palms.
"Dot letter was from mine girl. I hold your ears so you don't hear vat in it vas," was the reply.

NEW YORK'S LITERARY GIRLS.

[New York Sun.]
The young man who said he'd never eaten any, to somebody who asked him if he liked Trollope, was outside the other day in a Fifth Avenue book store. A girl of 17 came in and asked the clerk for "Prometheus," by a man named Kelley or Sheets, or something like that. "Oh," said the clerk, "Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound'."
"Yes," replied the girl "that's it. But if you please, I'd rather have it bound. It's so easy to lose the pages, you know, if it isn't."

NEXT TO NONE.

[Illustrated Bits.]
Hardup—There was a time when people used to say that I had more money than brains, but they can't say that now.
Wife—Why not?
Hardup—Because I've come down to my last shilling.
Wife—Well, you've still got a shilling.

PROTEST.

[Washington Evening Star.]
"What do you think of that English notion of abolishing the House of Lords?"
"It's an outrage," by a man named Roxton. "It's worse than bankruptcy. It's repudiation. We American millionaires who have made big matrimonial investments will never stand for it."

CHANCE FOR ANANIAS II.

[Lippincott's.]
If some bright genius only would invent a brand new story
For married men who stay out late,
He'd paved his way to glory.

A MEAN INSINUATION.

[Boston Transcript.]
Witness—At the time of the accident my maid was in my boudoir arranging my hair.
Lawyer—Yes, and where were you?
Witness—Sir!

WAITING TO FIND OUT.

[Chicago News.]
Cincinnati Tourist (who, for the first time has just entered a restaurant in Paris)—Have you ordered?
St. Louis Tourist (who has reached the table some minutes before, and who looks up from a French bill of fare)—Yes.
Cincinnati Tourist—What did you order?
St. Louis Tourist (impatiently)—How do I know?

WHAT THE DOCTOR DID.

[Denver Post.]
Gustave Elvatt has a little daughter who hasn't been well recently. The other day a physician was called to the Elvatt home to see her. He examined the child with the aid of a stethoscope. When her father came home that evening he asked what the doctor had said.
"Nothing," replied the little girl.
"What did he do?" asked Mr. Elvatt.
"He just telephoned me all over," was the child's reply.

DUE TO HIS BUSINESS.

[Baltimore American.]
"So you discovered a cab driver who writes poetry? Well, what sort of a writer is he?"
"Naturally, he's a hack writer."

THE THREE WAYS.

[Judge.]
There are three ways to reach a man—through his stomach, his heart or his head. The first lasts only until the next meal. The second while you are near him; the third forever.

IN THE WRONG SHOP.

[Moggerhanger Blatter.]
Lady—I would like you to paint my portrait with my hat on.
Painter—Good gracious, madam, you will have to go to a landscape painter for that.

SLIGHT REPAIRS NEEDED.

[Kansas City Star.]
Discussing French locomotives, an old railroader, in Frankfort, Kan., said: "If they would lack the wheels up and put new engines under them, they would have some good engines."

THE MEANEST JANITOR.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]
A South Side man claims that the janitor of the flat building in which he lives is the meanest janitor on earth. "He never gives us enough steam during the day," said the complainant, "and at night the conditions are simply deplorable. I frequently wake up and hear my wife's teeth chattering on the bureau."

KNOWLEDGE HIS GUIDE.

[St. Louis Star.]
"Do you believe that spirits talk and reveal secrets?"
"Unquestionably. That's why I never indulge."

HANDED HIM ONE.

[Life.]
Conceited Bridge Player—Come here and sit by me, Kitty. You can learn a good deal by watching my game.
Kitty Quicktongue—No, thanks. I never could profit by other people's mistakes.

THE LATEST IN HOME RULE.

[Washington Herald.]
"Own up, now. Who's the head of your family?"
"My wife used to be," admitted Mr. Empeck. "But since our daughters are grown we have a commission form of government."

WANTED TO KNOW.

[Beverly Journal.]
Lawson—He is going to give her an umbrella for a Christmas present.
Dawson—Are they engaged or married?
Lawson—Married. Why?
Dawson—Oh, I just wanted to know whether he will pay \$7 for it or \$1.50.

POOR WOMAN.

[Judge.]
My dear wife's memory is bad—I tell this with regret.
For she remembers everything
She really should forget.

DULL TIMES IN JAPAN

Tokio, Monday, Dec. 26.—The economic situation in Japan at present is not favorable, and its outlook for revival has not arrived. As a result the depression in manufacturing is great, and great agricultural sections throughout the island are gloomy. This is primarily due to the low price of rice following a bounteous harvest. The weaving industry is particularly hard hit by this depression, a limit is being put upon production by agreement among the weavers. Immediate release from this embarrassment is not looked for in economic circles, but on account of the fact of a magnificent harvest, and a good silk year, together with the recovery of the balance of trade, which is rapidly being accomplished, it is hoped that a great degree of content will be brought about at least by spring.

\$25,000 Waiting for Owner

Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 30.—Twenty-five thousand dollars is lying in the safe of the German Hospital, awaiting the finding of heirs to the estate of Mrs. Tindel, who died at that institution of apoplexy.

The money was in large bills, concealed in Mrs. Tindel's clothing, and was brought to light together with her will, after her death.

Apoplexy claims hundreds of victims every year. Yet apoplexy is but an advanced stage of blood poisoning which manifests itself in headaches and backaches. Very frequently the cause is constipation.

Such a case as the above shows the importance of keeping the bowels active, the kidneys regular, the skin healthy, so that the blood will be always pure and rich.

"Fruit-a-lives," the famous fruit pills, are safe and efficient regulators for stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys and skin.

"Fruit-a-lives" are sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, or trial size, 25 cents.

FRENCH TREATY IN EFFECT FEB. 1

Ottawa, Dec. 29.—Ratifications for the Franco-Canadian treaty are being exchanged, and it was announced today that the treaty would come into effect on Feb. 1, a month later than originally intended.

CORRESPONDENCE

The Money Bylaws.

To the Editor of The Advertiser:
In a few days the property owners of our city will be called on to say whether they will add another mortgage on our city of \$100,000. In wonder will this never end unless we are to go bankrupt? What would happen to any firm or individual if they would keep heaping on debt as our city has been doing? Ruin and disaster would be inevitable. Is it not a fact that over one-quarter of the city's income is needed to pay interest on debentures at present?

Now let us see what this \$100,000 is wanted for. First, for placing some of the hydro-electric wires underground, still leaving a whole host of them on poles above the streets, and if those poles are needed for the wires through the city, as it seems they are, by the number of them recently set up, why should \$100,000 more be spent to put part of them underground?

Would it not be better to wait a few years to see how the enterprise is going to pay? In my opinion the Niagara power scheme is costing the city too much already, without putting on its such a large sum before it is known whether it will pay or not. After some time, if it is found to be a paying business, then let the profits from it put the wires underground, but same as the other companies have to do at their own expense.

As for the \$50,000 asked for storm sewers, I would say that whoever was responsible for making holes in the streets for running the water into the sewers in the time of rainstorms, had, to say the least, not much common sense. I am sure we have all seen thunderstorms that washed sand and dirt off the streets into those holes until they were closed with rubbish; then the water had to make its way to the river as it did before we had any sewers. Indeed, the natural drainage of our city is so good that in a few minutes after the rain is over it is all gone. But what sand and rubbish goes into those manholes before they are partly closed is enough to put the sewers into a stinking condition. Then there will be a job cleaning them out. What then? Should we spend \$50,000 for storm sewers? Certainly not; for if there should be a shallow hole in the street at some of the street crossings, all the water would run off to the river and creeks, as it did before there were any sewers, and as it has to do in West London and other streets where no sewers are yet laid.

As for the garbage plant which we are asked to vote \$30,000 for, I do not quite understand what the scheme is. Is it all kinds of refuse that we see on a public dump, such as old tinware, ashes, wire, etc., or only such things as will burn, e. g., paper, wood and all refuse from the kitchen, etc.?

After the \$25,000 is spent in preparing a place for the disposing of the garbage, will we have to pay for the taking of it from our premises? If so, I am sure all kinds of refuse that we see on a public dump, such as old tinware, ashes, wire, etc., or only such things as will burn, e. g., paper, wood and all refuse from the kitchen, etc.?

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CHAPMAN'S Special in Boys' Overcoats



Nobby Black Melton Overcoats, in Chesterfield style, full length and nice roomy Coats that will last your boy several seasons, perfectly tailored and dressy in appearance, sizes for boys 10 to 15 years. Regular \$10.00 and \$12.00. Priced now at \$7.50

BOYS' HEAVY TWEED OVERCOATS, with military collar, buttoning close up to the neck. Splendid warm winter Coats, in the latest style. Choice of different patterns. Sizes 10 to 15 years. Priced at \$5.00

LITTLE BOYS' RUSSIAN OVERCOATS, nice warm tweeds and dark blue Hudson Bay Coats, with red hood and red piping. In these Coats are all sizes for little boys from 2½ to 7 years. Worth up to \$6.50. Priced now at \$3.50

BOYS' WINTER WEIGHT TWEED SUITS, made of fancy tweeds and worsted, in double-breasted styles, and some Norfolks with fancy cuffs and pockets. All sizes in several different patterns. Perfect fitting and well lined. Regular \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.50 Two-piece Suits. Priced now at \$3.95

Boys' Cold Weather Stockings

Heavy Worsted Stockings, made of pure wool yarns that will keep out "Jack Frost," and will stand lots of hard wear. Sizes 6 to 10. Extra value, per pair 25¢

Children's Over-Stockings

All Wool Worsted Overstockings, with double soles. Made of fine soft yarns, in regular overstocking shape, without heels. Priced according to size 35¢ to 50¢

Ladies' Handsome Long Coats

Regular Values Up to \$15 and \$16

\$8.75

This Is Your Chance to Buy a Coat

Full 50 and 52 inches long, correct models, with military and rolling shawl collars. Semi-fitting back and double-breasted fronts, some have pleated skirts. This is a group of very handsome and up-to-date Ladies' Coats that still bear their regular price tickets. Some worth as high as \$16.00, choice now at \$8.75

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