

London Advertiser.

[ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.]

Managing Director and Editor, John Cameron

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London's Normal School.

The Education Department has been obliged to refuse the applications of nearly 400 students who wished to attend the provincial Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa this year. Evidently the Normal School has been built in this city none too soon. The prospect is that when it opens in January there will be a rush of applicants from all parts of the province. If possible, western students should be given the preference. The young men and women of this part of the province have had to go east for their Normal training long enough.

The erection of the new school in this city has been opposed in some quarters on the ground that the supply of teachers already exceeds the demand. The teaching profession may be overcrowded, but what profession is not? On Wednesday at the annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association in Toronto, the president, Dr. Cameron, pointed out that there were 400 doctors for the 200,000 people in Toronto, whereas it used to be considered that one physician to every 1,000 people was a fair proportion. In law, too, overcrowding is the complaint. In dentistry it is the same. Those who enter the professions know what the conditions are, and they take the risks of failure or success.

The teacher's calling is an honorable one, and those who think their talents lie in that direction should not be denied the opportunity of gratifying their ambition, as many are at present, through the lack of Normal School accommodation. At the same time, there is a good deal of justice in the charge that the teaching profession is not treated as it ought to be. Its prizes are neither large nor many, and the remuneration in the public schools, especially in the rural sections, is too often below the level of a decent living wage. The public should realize that cheap teachers tend to cheap education. It may even be advisable for the department to promote this idea, by fixing a minimum salary, which would prevent a position being put up at Dutch auction to be knocked down to the lowest bidder. This is degrading to the profession and a disgrace to the community that permits it.

Discussing London's Case.

Some of our contemporaries are taking a benevolent interest in the street railway situation here and proffer some well-meant advice. The Hamilton Herald thinks the civic authorities should face the question of municipal ownership, if the street railway company are willing to listen to the suggestion. The Herald puts the case as follows:

"This should be a good time to retrieve the blunder that was made years ago when London presented the street railway franchise as a gift to private individuals. Four months of fighting with the employees, during which time it has had to face the passive hostility of the great majority of London people—four months of heavy expense and hardly any revenue—may have brought the company to a frame of mind bordering on disgust, and lessened the value of the franchise privileges in its eyes.

"It must not be expected, however, that the company will agree to sell out at a price to cover the value of its plant and stock alone. The city will have to pay something for the franchise, for it had to be purchased by the present owners. If a reasonable valuation can be agreed upon, the authorities and ratepayers of London will be very short-sighted if they fail to take advantage of this opportunity to get back the franchise.

"Owning and operating its own street railway system London would be in advance of any other Canadian town in the face of the municipal ownership of public utilities, and the long struggle with the company would turn out to have been a blessing in disguise."

It is true that the city, in the event of such a deal, would have to pay handsomely for the franchise which it threw away. The London street railway is financed like a good many other railway corporations. The proceeds of the bond issue practically built the road and the stock represents the actual value of the franchise to the promoters. We should like to see a law passed by the Ontario Legislature similar to the Ford Bill, in New York State. That bill is designed to get at such abuses as the London street railway, by taxing public franchises, held by private corporations. The worth of the franchise is estimated to be the difference between the value of the actual property of the company, and the market value of the stock.

The Stratford Beacon, discussing the London case, comments on the growth of the movement for the municipal ownership of street railways and says it is not because the people are hostile to corporations in themselves, but because many street railway companies

show utter disregard for the rights and interests of the public. The Beacon adds truly:

"The action of those corporations has so incensed many persons that they are ready to try any experiment that promises to protect the rights and interests of the community. It is a condition, not a theory, that confronts them. The cry of socialism no longer frightens them, for they know, that under municipal control street railways would be under control of the people. If the aldermen should seize the opportunity to abuse power they know that it would be no more than many street railway corporations already do; and the aldermen can be brought to stern account, while often the corporations in question cannot. Street railway corporations that sow the wind in disturbing the public peace, must expect to reap the whirlwind in the taking of their franchise by the people."

Free Water in Detroit.

Governor Pingree's long struggle for "free water" in the city of Detroit seems to have ended in a substantial victory, unless the courts interfere against him. He began the agitation almost the first year of his mayoralty, and before the close of his often extended term had his proposition endorsed by about 60 per cent of those voting when the matter was submitted at a city election. The vote was in nowise mandatory, and no important action seems to have been taken until the last Legislature passed a bill to go into effect on July 1, 1900. This bill—as outlined in the Engineering News—accepts the principle of "free water" for all household uses and also for the washrooms and closets in business houses. When, however, water is used for distinctly business purposes—as it is in large quantities in saloons and in factories—a local "board for fixing rates" may make such charges as they think will pay the operating expenses involved. The remainder of the expenses of the water department will fall on the general tax levy, except that extensions of water mains must be paid for by the owners of abutting land—just as street and sewer extensions are paid for in most cities. Heretofore, owners of vacant land have had their property improved at the expense of the water consumers. Apparently the new law aims to levy a just tax upon the owners of buildings protected against fire and of vacant land enhanced in value by the water system almost as much as it aims to increase public comfort and cleanliness.

There is no prospect of free water in this city, but who would not prefer paying for the Springbank lehor than having to drink the flabby fluid of lake or river, even though it costs nothing?

If there is such an art as temporizing eternally, the Boers seem to be masters of it.

The expected cold wave has passed over Manitoba and has done no harm. The growing time is frostproof.

The death of Senator Price leaves six vacancies in the Upper House. When these have been filled the Liberals will number 29 in a House of 81 members. In 1896 there were only 7 or 8 Liberals in the chamber.

The C. P. R. yesterday reduced their freight rates on grain from 17 to 14 cents per hundred pounds, from Winnipeg to Fort William. The farmers of Manitoba and the Northwest owe this boon to the Dominion Government. The C. P. R. had to grant it as a condition of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway subsidy.

Canada requires aliens to obtain a length of residence qualification, and that is all the Transvaal demands—Chatham Planet.

Rather, the Transvaal has conceded it, under pressure of British demands. But the length of residence qualification offered by the Transvaal is so hedged about with other conditions that it is deemed almost useless.

The official statisticians report that the United States population rate of increase shows a steady falling off. From 1870 to 1880 the rate of increase was over 30 per cent. From 1880 to 1890 it was under 25 per cent, and for the last decade it is expected to be under 20 per cent, as both the birth and the immigration rate are declining. But even at this lower rate of increase the statisticians count upon a population of over 74,000,000 when the census is taken next year.

What Others Say.

Can Defy the Drought.

[Woodstock Sentinel-Review.] Good water and a system of soiling would make the farmers independent to a large extent of drought. But the difficulty in the way of a general soiling system is the old difficulty which confronts agriculture at every point, the scarcity of labor in the rural districts. But anything will pay the farmer better than lack of water and of fodder during a dry spell. He must see the necessity of providing against both.

National Expenditure.

[Halifax Chronicle.] What does legitimate and proper national expenditure mean? So far as

the expenditure on consolidated revenue account is concerned it means: (1) The payment by the people to those interested with the administration of public affairs of legitimate remuneration for services rendered. (2) The return to the people through expenditures on public works and on the various public services, of a portion of the money they have contributed in taxes to the public treasury. Expenditure on capital account is money expended on permanent works designed to promote the development of the country. The people reap the benefit.

Canada's Growth.

[Hamilton Times.] A contemporary points out that the boasts of a greater pro rata increase of population by United States papers are not well founded. In 1790 the first census of the United States gives a showing of 3,929,214. A year later Lower Canada had a population of 130,000, and Upper Canada could boast of 50,000, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia together would bring the total to no higher than 220,000, or a proportion of approximately one to eighteen as compared to the United States. Today, with our five and a half million beside our neighbor's magnificent seventy-four, the proportion is one to thirteen and a half.

Canadians True Sportsmen.

[Buffalo Express.] A gratifying feature of the contest for the Canada's cup was the generous treatment and fair field accorded by the Canadian sailors and their friends to the American crew. It was a fairly conducted series of races. The Canadian yachtsmen were under no obligation to please the visitors that the courtesies extended have excited considerable comment. It will be with all the more interest, therefore, that the yachting fraternity of the great lakes will await the expected challenge for another race next year. This disposition to be fair and conduct the races in an honest, sportsmanlike manner will give the sport a fresh impetus. The yachtsmen on this side of the lake will not permit themselves to be outdone in the generosity of their hospitality, or the integrity of their sportsmanship questioned, when the Canadians invade American waters in search of the trophy. It is understood that a challenge will be sent to Chicago immediately by the Royal Canadian yacht club of Toronto, and it is possible that the next race will be sailed off Charlotte.

Light and Shade.

Most right-minded people would sympathize with the old gentleman who says, "I never see a fine house without wishing that everybody had one—then I should have one!"

Carl didn't like his new suit of clothes with the pretty ribbons at the knees. "Boys don't wear neckties on their legs!" he said.

"It is deplorable that walking is becoming a lost art," said a Chicago man. "Lost art? It's a mighty good way of getting home when your bicycle breaks down."—Chicago Record.

"The chair will not dispute the point with Mr. Brown," remarked the presiding officer, joyfully, "unless the chair had better not," interposed Mr. Brown, with disheartening energy, "unless he takes his coat off!"

"I shall expect you to tell the whole truth," said the justice to the colored culprit. "De whole truth, suh?" "Yes." "Jedro, des gimme six months!"—Atlanta Constitution.

THREE THOUSAND SMITHS.

Flemington, N. J., Sept. 2.—Peapack was the gathering place of 3,000 Smiths who came from far and near yesterday to attend the 24th annual reunion of the Smith family. They began arriving early in the morning, and by noon Peter Z. Smith's grove was crowded with people. Everyone brought dinner with them, and immense tables were stretched beneath the trees. After everyone had eaten they listened to the history of the Smith family, told by the Rev. T. Walker Jones, of Bedminster, and talked over their forefathers, who had organized these meetings 25 years ago.

HER LITTLE JOKE.

[Chicago Daily News.] "Your father's cane," groaned the lover, "came down on me with such rapidity that I thought a cyclone had struck me." "Well, it was a hurry-came," ventured the sweet girl.

SCRATCHED TILL RAW

Eczema on Leg from Knee to Toe. No Rest Day or Night. Doctors, Salves, etc., Could Not Cure.

CUTICURA REMEDIES CURED

About three years ago my husband's legs, from the knee down to his toes, were red and itching with Eczema. He had no rest day or night, and would scratch all the time, so his legs would be raw. He had good many doctors. They told him there was nothing wrong with his blood, and they gave him salve and other things to rub on. He had about a peak of bottles and boxes of salve, and none of them did him any good. He worried that way about one year, and gave the doctors quite a lot of money. I told him one day the trouble was all in his blood, and told him to try CUTICURA remedy. He went that instant and got CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT. That night he rested well, and kept getting better until he was cured, and it has not returned since.

Sept. 11, 1898. Box 147, Middleboro, Ky.

ECZEMA ON BABY 8 MONTHS

CURED BY CUTICURA

A friend of mine, Mrs. Staples, has a child two years old, whose almost entire face and head was covered with Eczema. The doctors pronounced it Eczema, but did not relieve her any. She would scratch until she was raw, and she did so, purchasing two boxes of CUTICURA Ointment and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and she has been cured. Mrs. H. JENKINS, Box 147, Middleboro, Ky.

RED ROUGH HANDS

Gold throughout the world. PUTTER DRESS AND CROWN. CORN, SOLE, HEEL, AND TOE. HOW TO CURE ECZEMA, from CUTICURA SOAP, CUTICURA Ointment, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

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THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO.

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A Blanket Opportunity

Blankets may seem out of place at this season of the year. We propose to display the prices so that our Blankets and Quilts may be placed in your houses. See our window, and bring this list with you.

60x80 Large White Wool Blankets, regular \$3, sale price.....\$2 45 pair
56x74 Heavy Union White Blankets, regular \$3, sale price.....\$2 50 pair
68x84 Extra Large Size White Wool Blanket, regular \$3 50, sale price.....\$2 75 pair
64x82 Fine White Wool Blankets, regular \$4 50, sale price.....\$3 50 pair
64x82 Extra Fine Wool Blanket, regular \$5, sale price.....\$3 90 pair
68x86 Very Fine Soft Wool Blankets, regular \$5, sale price.....\$4 00 pair
72x90 Extra Large Pure Saxony Blankets, regular \$6 50, sale price.....\$5 00 pair

Flannelette Blankets

10-4 Large Soft Blankets, assorted borders, at 75c, 85c and 95c pair.
11-4 Extra Large Fine Soft Blankets, special at \$1 25 pair.
12-4 Very Large Twill White Blankets, special at \$1 50 pair.

Gray Flannelette Blankets

10-4 Fine Large Soft Blankets, assorted borders, at 75c, 85c, 95c pair.
11-4 Fine Large Size Fancy Borders, special at \$1 25 pair.
Gray Wool Blankets, 9-4, 10-4 and 11-4, at \$1 50, \$2 and \$2 50 pair.

3 Special Lines of White Quilts

25 only—Slightly soiled Marseilles Quilts, regular \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, special at....85c each
50 only—10-4 White Quilts, firm, heavy make, regular \$1, special at.....79c each
25 only 11-4 White Quilts, good patterns, heavy cloth, special at.....95c each

The Runians, Gray, Carrie Co.

208, 210, 210½ and 212 DUNDAS STREET.

P. C. HOWIE'S LONE CHARGE

Rushed Single-Handed Upon a Crowd of 300 Persons,

But Many Witnesses Swear It Was a Peaceable Crowd,

And That the Clubbing of Devine Was Unwarranted—The Defense.

The trial of Police Officer Thomas Howie was resumed at 2:15 yesterday afternoon, when all the remaining witnesses for the prosecution and three for the defense were heard. As there were still ten witnesses to be examined, it was decided to adjourn until 10 o'clock this morning. All the evidence given by the witnesses for the prosecution went to show that the crowd was a very orderly one, beyond a little laughing and jeering, and that there was no provocation for the use of batons at all. The evidence for the defense was contradictory to this.

Thos. P. Smith, who resides in the vicinity where the car ran off, heard no, and thought the crowd a very peaceable one. He saw no stones thrown, and did not see Howie strike Devine.

James W. Drew, of 7 Albert street, arrived shortly after the car was derailed. He saw the police with batons in hand charging the crowd. Witness was about six or seven feet from Howie, and saw the officer strike Devine over the head. Devine was moving away at the time. The blow seemed to stun Devine, who staggered and put his hands to his head. Witness saw no disorder, with the exception of laughing and jeering. Drew also saw Howie knock another man down in the center of the road.

Charlie Johnston, son of J. W. Johnston, who lives at the corner of Central avenue and William, saw Howie strike Devine. Witness was about 20 feet away at the time. Devine was moving away with the crowd, when Howie came up behind and struck him on the head. Witness saw no disorder, nor did Devine offer any provocation to justify Howie in striking him.

To Mr. Love witness said he heard the police say to the crowd, "Get out of this," and at the same time they drew their batons. There was a crowd, he thought, of about 300 persons.

Alexander Anderson, a blacksmith, had just joined the crowd, when he saw Devine struck by Howie. Witness was only a few feet away at the time, and passed on without stopping to see what followed. Later, when he was coming back, Howie asked him for his name, which he gave him willingly.

John Rogers, a youth who was in the crowd, heard some jeering at the car crew, but saw no further disorder.

To Mr. Love witness said he saw the car off and went there and stopped just out of curiosity.

Charles C. Reid, a clerk at the post-office, who lives at 672 William street, arrived on the scene just after an at-

USE EDDY'S BRUSHES.

The Most Durable on the Market. For Sale Everywhere.

tempt had been made to put the car on the track again. The police, with the exception of Howie, walked toward the crowd, but Howie rushed on them and started to use his baton. Witness did not hear the officers give the crowd any warning to go away. There was no disturbance whatever while he was there. He saw Howie strike a man in the center of the street and knock him down.

To Mr. Love witness stated that he heard no smashing of glass and saw no missiles thrown at the car. Frederick Hickey, of 555 St. James street, heard the police tell the crowd to get back. He did not see the blow struck by Howie, but heard it strike, and turned and saw Devine with his hands up to his head. Blood was trickling down Devine's face.

Cross-examined, witness said there was some laughing and jeering at the street car men, but no violence was offered. He did not think there was any occasion for the policemen to draw their batons, as the crowd started to move when told to do so.

James Spry, of Palace street, found the crowd very orderly when he arrived. He was there about five minutes and saw no disorder. He did not see the police charge the crowd, having left for home previous to this.

Mrs. Patterson, of 558 Central avenue, saw the police draw their batons and heard them order the crowd to disperse, which they immediately started to do. The only laughing and jeering she heard came from children.

Mrs. McDonald, of 554 Central avenue, thought that the crowd would number about 200. When the crowd headed on the car broke the crowd laughed heartily. Witness saw no stones thrown at the car, and heard no glass smashing. She did not see Devine struck.

Mrs. Mary Briton, who lives on Central avenue, just east of William, saw the police disperse the crowd. There was no hesitancy on the part of the crowd to go. The only time that she heard any laughing was when the draw-head broke. She saw no disorder whatever.

Mrs. Bella Davis, of Central avenue, saw the car off. She was sitting on her own boulevard, near the scene, when a policeman grabbed her by the arm and told her to go into the house. She saw no disturbance whatever.

W. E. Hiscott, bandmaster, who lives at the corner of Central avenue and William streets, thought the crowd would number about 150 or 200. He was standing on his lawn and saw no stones thrown at the car. When the crowd were ordered to move they did so. He had heard somebody say, "Howie, you are no good."

Samuel P. Crawford, of 716 William street, was in the crowd. He saw no signs of disorder. The crowd moved with a rush when the police drew their

batons. He heard the noise of the car derailed on Central avenue. William street, passed through the crowd on his way home. He saw no disorder beyond a little laughing and jeering. Witness did not see Devine struck, but saw him later on with his head cut and bleeding.

Wm. Lyttle, who lives on Central avenue, heard no disorder. He did not see any of the trouble, so could not say as to what took place.

THE DEFENSE.

Wm. McKillop, conductor of the car derailed on Central avenue was the first witness for the defense. The car was derailed by two spikes inserted in the rails. He got off and saw a boy (whom he later learned to be young Garfat) whistling, as if to attract a crowd. He (witness) turned to the boy and told him he would break his jaw if he didn't stop it. Devine was in the crowd, and started to abuse him (McKillop), telling him that he was a disgrace to the city, and the sooner he got out the better. Witness said that a number of the car windows were broken with stones. He thought that the police had no other course than to charge the crowd, and he thought they took a long time doing it.

To Mr. Magee, witness said he did not see Devine doing anything but converse with others. He did not see him after he was injured. The worst thing Devine said to him was "You are a disgrace." He could not say that any grown-up person took part in the laughing and jeering. Witness saw Howie strike Devine.

Judge Elliott—it seems to me that a lot of unnecessary evidence is being taken. If an individual refuses to move from a crowd, an officer is perfectly justified in using force, whether he says anything or not.

Mr. Magee—But it has not been proven that the complainant refused to move.

Motorman Moore, sworn, stated that the car was derailed by spikes. Shortly after eggs and stones were thrown at the car. Two dozen missiles at least were thrown and the vestibule windows broken. The police ordered the crowd to move, but they refused, so the officers used their batons.

To Mr. Magee, Moore said he did not see anyone but boys throwing stones.

John H. Graham, an employee of the company, was stationed in the vicinity of the corner when the car was derailed, as it was considered a bad neighborhood for the cars. He heard the crowd abusing the police. When the crowd was asked to move they refused.

Adjourned.

There are 50 frog farms in America.