

London Advertiser.

(ESTABLISHED BY JOHN CAMERON IN 1863.)

Managing Director John Cameron

London, Wednesday, Oct. 4.

South Africa's Sore Spot.

In all South Africa there is liberty and political equality among the white races save in one spot—the Transvaal. The Dutch and the British have dwelt together in unity everywhere but in this so-called republic. Under the British flag in Cape Colony the Dutch have not only enjoyed the same civil rights as the subjects of Great Britain, but they hold the reins of power. In the Orange Free State, which is independent of Great Britain, the British settlers, who are a small minority, have been tolerantly treated by their Dutch neighbors, and have made no complaint. This racial amity has now been disturbed in every portion of South Africa, and the disturbing influence emanates from the Transvaal. It has been the sole breeding ground of discontent. As Mr. Chamberlain put it, the Transvaal has been a festering sore, poisoning the whole atmosphere of South Africa. The future of the southern half of the continent demands that the cause of irritation be removed. The Boers have it in their power to do this peaceably by granting to British subjects the constitutional rights which the Boers themselves enjoy under British rule. If the Dutch majority in Cape Colony were to be treated as the Uitlander majority are treated in the Transvaal—made to pay nine-tenths of the taxes, with no voice in spending them, having no political representation, denied public office and fleeced by monopolies—the Dutch, under such conditions, would be justified in rebellion. No other nation in the world would tolerate what Great Britain is tolerating now—a Dutch premier and a Dutch cabinet, presiding over a British colony, yet known to be in moral sympathy with their fellow-Dutchmen who are taking up arms against the British power. Yet this example of British liberality seems to have been entirely lost on the Boers of the Transvaal and the Free State both.

The most eminent of the peace advocates in Great Britain, like John Morley, admit that the Uitlanders have been oppressed, but they are suspicious of Mr. Chamberlain's buccaneering methods, and accuse him of seeking the forcible annexation of the Transvaal rather than the peaceable redress of the Uitlanders' wrongs. What is in Mr. Chamberlain's mind perhaps only Mr. Chamberlain knows, but it is a reasonable supposition that the Transvaal would be a poor acquisition to the empire if it carried with it a legacy of race hatred which would embitter South Africa for generations. It is Great Britain's interest to remedy the Uitlanders' grievances, if possible, without coercive measures, because the Transvaal is bound to become British by a peaceful process if the Uitlanders secure their due share of political power. For that reason it is hard to believe that the imperial authorities are deliberately forcing war. It is easier to believe that they desire a pacific settlement, even at this late stage.

A Pleasant Occasion.

The citizens of London join heartily in congratulating Sir John and Lady Carling upon their golden wedding, which they celebrated yesterday. Sir John has been a conspicuous figure in the public life of Canada for nearly half a century. He began his parliamentary career in the same year as Sir Oliver Mowat—the year 1857. He has run that gamut of public service which Sir John Macdonald once described as invaluable, namely, a preliminary training in municipal affairs leading up to parliamentary work. Sir John, as far back as 1850, was elected a member of the London school board, and four years later he became an alderman. He sat in the old parliament of Canada from 1857 to 1867, being appointed Receiver-General in 1862. At Confederation he became the member for London, both in the House of Commons and the Ontario Legislature. He filled this dual role until 1871, and in the Legislature held the position of Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works. When dual representation was abolished, Sir John continued as a member of the Commons. In 1892 he became Postmaster-General, and in 1895, Minister of Agriculture, a post which he held until 1897.

As a private citizen, and in his public capacity as well, Sir John has always identified himself with the welfare of London. He has seen it grow from a village to a city of 4,000. In the evening of his long career, which has been marked by many strenuous conflicts, political enemies have passed away, and Sir John retains only the kindest sentiments of his fellow-citizens, who appreciate, without distinction of party, his public spirit and many useful services to his native city and country. They trust that he and his estimable wife may live long to enjoy the Indian Summer of their life.

The arbitration method between Great Britain and Venezuela has turned out on the whole satisfactorily, and whatever either side may consider it has lost is a flea-bite compared with what would have been lost by war. There is no reason why full and complete arbitration might not have turned out as well in the dispute between the striking street railway employees and the public on the one hand and the Street Railway Company on the other.

A British Triumph.

According to the Paris dispatches, Great Britain has emerged triumphant from the Venezuelan arbitration. To be sure the verdict has a flavor of compromise, Venezuela being awarded some 10,000 square miles of the 60,000 which she claimed, but the slice which Venezuela gets is marsh land, while Great Britain retains the forest country. No doubt the concession to Venezuela was prompted, not by any legal justification, but by a generous desire to save the face of the peppy little republic.

The result, so far as we are able to infer by the scanty details of the judgment, is a complete moral vindication of Great Britain's original attitude toward Venezuela, before the United States thrust the so-called Monroe doctrine into the dispute. It seems now almost incredible that the United States four years ago threatened to go to war with Great Britain over a matter which has since almost faded from public interest. While American interference on that occasion has been freely rebuked by the finding of the present tribunal in Great Britain's favor, it is more comforting to know that British claims have been established by arbitration than asserted by force. It is now known to the world that the British position was valid from the first, whereas, had Great Britain insisted on her rights without regard to Venezuela's protest, she would, even if the United States had not intervened, have been taunted with acting as a bully and a robber toward a weaker nation. By resorting to arbitration Great Britain asserted to a noble principle, and, as the issue shows, she has increased her moral prestige by clearing her skirts of unwarranted suspicions.

The best American sentiment which condemned President Cleveland's message, will be heartily glad of the verdict. The bitterness aroused by the political folly of four years ago has long since been allayed, and in the full enjoyment of victory Great Britain can afford to quietly smile at the recollection, and forbear reproaching the United States.

Patriotism of the Prison Brand.

The thrill which Dewey diffused through New York penetrated even the prison walls. The inmates of the jails and prisons got out a special illustrated Dewey edition, with this touching dedication:

"It may seem presumptuous on our part, dwelling as we do in penal institutions, to attempt anything of this character, but in deference to our fellows we would say that, although confined for a time for a violation of the law, we are none the less Americans, with a love of our country and an undying admiration for its heroes, and that we feel amply justified in dedicating this copy to our ideal hero, Admiral George Dewey."

The Dewey celebration has produced no more impressive object lesson in patriotism than this. In many of these citizens of New York, unhappily "confined for a time," for their own and their country's good, patriotism is so strongly rooted that it has survived every other virtue. They declare in effect: "We may have stolen, beaten our wives and children, committed murder, and been guilty of every crime under the calendar, but, thank God! we are still patriots. Sin and wickedness cannot drive the love of our country out of our hearts. We have broken the laws of the United States, but we are none the less good Americans." This splendid outburst of jailbird loyalty should put to shame those Americans out of jail whose souls are so dead that they stoop to criticize their country's conduct in the present war, and they refuse to vibrate with emotion at the thought of their national heroes. The attitude of this class of Americans may have led some to fear for the stability of American institutions, but they will be reassured when they see the patriotic instinct of another class rising superior to every misfortune, even prison fare.

What Others Say.

She Knows a Good Thing.

(Ottawa Free Press.)

Our Lady of the Snows seems to have a greater liking for London than Ottawa. All the better.

Exit the Soup Kitchen.

(Toronto Globe.)

For the first time in many years the city engineer of Toronto has found it necessary to advertise for workmen. The city has traveled a long way from the black flag and the soup kitchen.

The Rascally Stokers.

(Hamilton Herald.)

Those rascally stokers on the steamer Scotsman, who got drunk and looted the ship after she ran on the rocks, were not British seamen. They were not even stokers by trade, but a lot of ragamuffins who were taken on because the English stokers have gone on strike.

The Fleeting Fashions.

(Ohio State Journal.)

Charles Dickens was not only the cleverest novelist who ever lived, but he was a man of singular wisdom. For instance, he never tried to describe the costumes of his heroines. There he showed his foresight and knowledge of human nature. He knew perfectly well that before very long the passing fashions of the day would seem absurd and might positively ruin the entire effect of a pathetic love scene.

A Wide Application.

(Vancouver World.)

The London (Ont.) Advertiser had an editorial the other day on municipal reform. It says that results could not be worse than at present, which conclusion it comes to from London's experience, which it says is by no means exceptional. It continues: "We have had efficient municipal government only when a brainy man chanced to get into the mayor's chair and ran the city

council to suit himself." Somehow or other the impression forces itself to the front that this idea applies to other cities than London.

Domestic Science.

(Kingston Whig.)

Toronto is to have a new college of domestic science. It is projected by Mrs. Coleman-Stockert, and is to have an endowment of \$100,000. Its curriculum is to be quite complete, and will include instruction in every feature of domestic science. Like any other college it is to take up and carry on the education of the girls after they have finished their schooling. It is, therefore, conducted, in the opinion of the Whig, in the proper plan. Through cooking, or some branches of it, may be taught in the public schools, the work must necessarily be partial, simply because sufficient time cannot be given to teach a school of domestic science studies. Domestic science can best be mastered in an institution where it is the only feature, and where all the staff and the service are such as to guarantee success. The experiment of last year in Kingston, of giving some of the senior girls in the public school classes lessons in cooking has been variously regarded. Some think much of it; others do not think so much; the majority of the trustees do not approve of a renewal of it. But most people, including the trustees, would like to see a school of domestic science, standing upon its merits and taking up an education which is subsidiary to that of the other schools. The Toronto plan, we repeat, is the proper one, and it may be worth waiting for. It will come in time.

Light and Shade.

"I am wondering," said the poet, "in what shape I ought to bring out my poems."

"Don't you think it would improve them to publish them in prose form?" asked the frank friend—Philadelphia North American.

Stubbs—Why in the world did they call that bucking horse Delay? He throws everyone that attempts to ride him.

Penn—They call him that, because "Delay is dangerous."—New York World.

"Master Jim," said the veteran voter, "they tell me dat de campaign done open?"

"Yes, it's well on the way now."

"Thank de Lord for dat, sah! De time is now come w'en a po' down-trodden voter kin rise up early in de mawnin' en make a home's divin'!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Harry—Jack can you lend me five dollars?

Jack (a little deaf from force of habit)—Please say it again.

Harry—Can you please lend me ten dollars?

Jack—Oh! why—er—I heard you the first time.—Yale Record.

Messenger—Here's a package for you, sir.

Wederly—What is it?

Messenger—I'm not sure, sir, but I think it's a birthday present from your wife.

Wederly—Oh, very well, just leave the bill, and I'll send a check for the amount around in the morning.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

THE EFFECT OF THE FEES

On the Attendance at the Collegiate Institute.

A Communication From Hon. George W. Ross to the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Merchant's Last Report—Salary of Principal Radcliffe increased.

The board of education met in the council chamber last night, and a number of important matters were dealt with. Among the number was a communication from the Hon. George W. Ross, minister of education, asking for the use of certain city schools for Normal School purposes. It was stated by Principal Radcliffe that the attendance at the Collegiate Institute last month was about 100 less than in September, 1898, the decrease being chiefly in the forms where fees are not imposed.

FOR NORMAL SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Following is the communication received from the minister of education:

"My Dear Sirs,—I inclose herewith a draft agreement which I submit for the approval of the board of education, with respect to the use of certain schools in the city of London for Normal School purposes. The agreement is in practically the same terms as the agreement made by the city of Hamilton for the use of the Collegiate Institute for the purposes of the Normal College. The principal of the Normal School, with whom I have discussed the matter, can furnish you with further details, if necessary. I have also discussed the matter with the inspector of the city schools, Mr. Carson, whose views can be obtained by the board."

"The amount of money is in blank, although it is intended that a sum not exceeding \$1,000 should be paid for the privileges conferred upon the Normal School by the proposed agreement."

"In order to prevent misunderstanding, I may say that the department pays the Collegiate Institute at Hamilton the sum of \$2,500 for the use of the Collegiate Institute by 120 students. In that agreement, however, it was arranged, when the building was erected, that we should have two large classrooms capable of seating 120 students, with separate waiting-rooms, lavatories and a private room for the principal. Our students have also the use of the laboratories of the Collegiate Institute and the gymnasium, and the service for lecturing purposes, as well as for ordinary purposes of criticism, of the full staff of the Collegiate Institute. Practically the Collegiate at Hamilton was erected to suit the purpose of the Normal College, as well as of a Collegiate Institute. In the case of the city of London we simply require the privileges mentioned in the agreement."

"GEORGE W. ROSS."

MR. F. W. MERCHANT'S LAST REPORT.

Mr. F. W. Merchant, late principal of the Collegiate Institute, presented his last report for the month of September, in which he asked:

"1. That No. 1 committee take into

Phone 1046 THE RUNIANS, GRAY, CARRIE CO. Phone 1046

October Selling in the Staple Department.

Exceptional Opportunities, Large Stocks, New Goods and Close Prices.

The staple is one of the biggest departments in the Big Store, and really the most important at this season. Here's where you get the soft, warm Wool Blankets. The fine English and Canadian Wool Flannels and Sheetings. The warm Woolly Eiders for the little ones. English and American Wrapperettes, etc. The thrifty buyers can find no better place to make their fall purchases than here. Everything's in their favor. Large and well-selected stocks, bright new goods and modest prices. No matter what the weather is like outside there's always plenty of cheer and brightness in here, while bargains are in evidence at every turn. The following representative values will give an idea of prices in this department.

200 Pieces

Flannelette

At 5c a yard.

33-inch, very heavy Flannelette, in good colors and designs, per yard, 10c.

36-inch heavy, soft English Flannelettes, in cream, pink and blue, beautiful goods, 20c.

Canadian grey wool Flannels, in plain and twill, dark and light colors, per yard, 12c and 15c.

English Flannels, in scarlet, cream and gray. These goods are shrunken, per yard, 25c, 30c and 35c.

French and Saxony Flannels, in cream, plain and twilled, per yard, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c and 60c.

French printed Flannels for Blouses in spots and stripes, handsome goods, per yard, 45c.

Wool Eiders, plain and fancy, in check, stripes and plain colors. These goods are having a big run, selling per yard, 50c, 40c and 35c.

Feather Tickings, best makes, 25c, 20c, 15c and 10c.

Cottonades, checks and stripes, 25c, 22c, 20c and 15c.

Cotton Shirtings and Denims, 20c, 15c and 12c.

Fancy Metallic Stripped Shirtings, in all the new shades at, per yard, 35c and 25c.

Cotton Moire Shirtings, in new styles at, per yard, 15c.

English and American Wrapperettes, beautiful new designs and colorings in stripes, spots, scrolls and conventional designs, per yard, 20c, 18c, 15c, 12c and 10c.

Crash Toweling, 20-inch, worth 12c, for 10c.

62-inch Unbleached Table Damask, pure linen, worth 45c a yard, for 35c.

66-inch Bleached Table Damask, pure linen, good patterns, worth 55c a yard, for 45c.

70-inch Bleached Table Damask, worth 95c a yard, for 75c.

Very Special Linen Values

consideration, at an early date, the advisability of adding typewriting to the course of study in the commercial department.

"2. That diplomas be given by the board to all those who have successfully completed the course in the commercial department."

"3. That the book containing the names of honor graduates of the school be completed to date and placed on the walls of the upper assembly hall."

"4. That the line which supplies to the institute electricity for experimental purposes be rebuilt. The wire which was put up by the board some years ago is too light, and is placed too low among the trees. During the last few months it has frequently broken down and is now a constant source of expense for repairs."

In concluding Mr. Merchant thanked the board for the uniform courtesy shown him during his term of office, and bespoke the same confidence for his successor that the board had placed in him. The success of the Collegiate had been in a great measure due to the liberal policy pursued by the different boards, and to the untiring efforts of all the members of the staff.

MR. S. J. RADCLIFFE'S REPORT.

Mr. S. J. Radcliffe, the new principal, presented his first monthly report for September.

In upper school, on roll..... 253

In lower school, on roll..... 220

In commercial school, on roll..... 105

Total..... 678

In concluding the report reads: "I have arranged to do without another teacher. Mr. McCool and Mr. Edwards are taking advanced work in English, while Mr. Gowanlock takes Mr. Merchant's classes in physics."

In answer to a question by Chairman O'Neill, Principal Radcliffe said he thought the attendance at the Collegiate Institute this year was about 100 less than last year. He could not say as to what was the true cause as yet. In the five rooms exempt from fees (entrance forms), the attendance was not as large as that of last year. Whether it was caused by the anticipation of the fees to be charged on leaving the entrance forms, or the good times, causing so many young people to get situated, he could not say.

It was moved by Dr. Ziegler, that Principal Radcliffe's salary be raised to \$1,800. Carried unanimously. Mr. Radcliffe's salary was formerly \$1,150.

RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INSPECTOR CARSON.

Inspector Carson recommended that Miss Jessie McDonald, who holds a Normal College certificate, be appointed transition teacher in Park street school. That Miss A. M. Lea, who holds a Normal College certificate, be appointed transition teacher in Queen street school, and that four other transition teachers be appointed to assume duties as schools may require them, according to the order of their appointment.

The report was not adopted, and the present transition teachers at the schools will be retained.

HALF-HOLIDAY TOMORROW.

On motion of Trustee Macpherson, tomorrow (Thursday) afternoon was declared a half-holiday, in order to allow the children to attend the Princess rink.

Trustee Jones asked what action had been taken about the robbery at Park street school some weeks ago. He was informed that the police had been notified.

Dr. English said that he understood that the school had again been broken into a few nights ago. The intruders had lit a fire, burned up all the wood

Very Special

This Week

In Wool Blankets

Cotton Blankets, American make, pink or blue borders, and warranted fast colors, gray or cream, per pair, \$1 25, 95c, 85c and 75c.

72-inch Flannel Sheetings, in white and gray, selling at per yard, 60c and 55c. 72-inch Flannelette Sheetings, per yard, 35c and 25c.

We are showing a magnificent selection of Rugs, suitable for carriages or lounges, in bright new shades, also dark colors, each, \$2, \$1 75, \$1 50, \$1 25 and \$1.

Cottons and Sheetings, Bleached and Unbleached

Heavy, 36-inch Gray Cotton, per yard 5c.

Good Bleached Cottons, 36-inch, per yard 5c.

Double-Width Gray Sheetings, good quality, 12c.

72-inch Unbleached Sheetings, plain or twilled, 15c.

72-inch Bleached Sheetings, plain or twill, 20c.

72-inch Bleached Sheetings, best make, 25c.

9 and 10-4 Sheetings, bleached, plain or twill, 30c.

Linen Damask Tablecloths, full bleach, with border all round, sizes 8-4 and 8-10, a special lot, each \$2, \$1 60, \$1 25 and \$1.

Linen Drapes, Linen Trays and Five O'Clocks, a new lot just opened, very special value.

New Swiss Goods, in Shams, Drapes and Oblongs. Shams from 35c up, Drapes 35c up, and Squares and Oblongs, 5c, 7c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 35c, 50c and 75c.

A CURIOUS FOUNTAIN

instead of Water It Is Intended to Spout Forth Quicksilver.

Queensland is to be represented at the London exhibition by a fountain of quicksilver, one of the colony's chief productions. There will be two basins, one above the other. These will be of iron, enamelled black, to give a greater effect to the falling quicksilver, the top one three feet larger. The mercury will run into the upper bowl from a height, and then by little channels around the edge into the lower basin. The supply will be so arranged that there is an almost continual flow. As it drops into the lower bowl the mercury will be conducted by a glass-lined iron pipe to a reservoir tank, and then lifted by a motor so that it will return by the delivery pipe to the upper bowl again.

The weight of the mercury used will be about two tons, and the piping for the delivery will be 100 feet long, and that for the return on the tank 80 feet. Each tank will hold two cubic feet of quicksilver, and the elevator apparatus will be required to raise about one ton per hour. Probably the thing that will attract the most attention will be a few ordinary household fixtures, which are to be floated in the bottom basin, for the density of mercury supports iron as water does wood.

AN AFFAIR OF THE HEART.

The beautiful young girl hesitated to marry the ugly old man.

"They say you have a bad heart!" she faltered.

"Yes, I'm liable to fall dead any minute," he answered, with apparent candor.

Now at last she gave her consent, for in her innocence she believed him. More marriages are affairs of the heart than you think perhaps.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Blame the Kidneys

for that distressing backache and help them to get well by using

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Backache is usually the most pronounced symptom of kidney disease. Other indications are irregularities in urinating and deposits in the urine.

Success in curing kidney disease and preventing Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, etc., depends largely on the stage of the disease at which it is taken. If treatment is begun before the tissues are too far wasted away, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills will positively cure you and promptly at that.

Mr. John Lewis, Surrey Center, B. C., states: "I have been troubled with kidney disease and terrible pains in the back for over a year. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have taken the pains away and the curing me. They are good pills for the kidneys."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills act directly on the kidneys, strengthen and invigorate them and permanently cure kidney disease and backache. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box. At all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto.