

London Advertiser.

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Managing Director
and Editor, John Cameron

London, Friday, Sept. 16, 1898.

The Normal School and the Enemies of London.

The persistency with which politicians and newspapers in cities that are rivals to London attempt to make-believe that London has no right to a Normal School, and that the Government should be condemned for establishing that educational institution in this center of population, ought to make Londoners unite in upholding the course adopted by the Administration. The true patriot, whether national or municipal, has ever been ready to counsel union in face of the enemy. Unfortunately, it has not been so in London, for we have those in the midst of us who, in order to make, if possible, a little party capital, are ready to give comfort to those who have most bitterly opposed the interests of London, and the large district of which it is the business and educational center. First, they asserted that the Government had no intention to erect the Normal School at London; then they tried to make all the trouble that they could about the site; next they refused to countenance any municipal co-operation towards getting a site that would meet with their approbation and indorsement. When it was found that the only site available, of sufficient extent to meet the present and future wants of the Normal School, was in South London, they raised the question of locality, and they asserted that the site was suggested, not because of its suitability, but solely because it was situated in a ward that always gives a Liberal majority! We have readers of all shades of political belief, but we hardly like to credit the suggestion that any of them would, all other things being equal, regard the political belief of the majority of the taxpayers in a given division of the city as a disqualification in choosing a site for a public building.

Then it has been argued that in placing the school upon the splendid site chosen, an error has been committed. How sincere this criticism is may be gathered from the assertion of the chief mouthpiece of the political opposition to the site which has asserted that the ideal site was in the neighborhood of the asylum grounds, in the East End, which is much farther from the center of the city than the MacKenzie site is.

The Ottawa Normal School site has been pointed to by the opponents of the site selected for the London Normal, as the model institution in point of situation. Look at the Ottawa Normal School, they say; the Government of the day made no mistake in selecting it. It is in the heart of the city, and it was provided with plenty of ground, too. Persons who argue in this way show that they really know nothing of what they are talking about. Years ago, before this question of a site for a Normal School in London became a live question, Dr. McCabe, principal of the Ottawa Normal School since it was opened, now nearly a quarter of a century ago, stated that when the Ottawa Normal was built it was away out in the country. There was not a residence to the south of it, where thousands of good houses have in recent years been built, and very few to the west of it. Why, it may be asked, was the out-of-the-center site chosen in Ottawa? Dr. McCabe, the Ottawa principal, had an explanation in this regard also. He said the projectors desired to get a site as far removed from the turmoil of city life as possible, consistent with the comfort of the pupils in doing their work. They had this further desire: they wanted to have a commodious site of territory for the purpose not only of the Normal School proper, but to provide ample playgrounds, and to make sure that when they came to add to the size of the school premises they could do so without further expense for ground, which would have been impossible if they had established the institution in the crowded center of the city. The site chosen in Ottawa was about the same size as that selected for the Normal School in this city. The wisdom of its selectors was speedily vindicated. In a few years it was deemed desirable to add a model school to the Normal School proper. The site, which had meanwhile been handsomely laid out, afforded ample space for the addition.

We do not know what the intention of the Minister of Education with regard to the future of the London Normal School is, or whether it is intended to follow the method pursued

with regard to the Ottawa Normal. All we can at present say is, that when the hostile critics of the site chosen for our own School cite the line of action pursued by the Government when they built the Normal School at Ottawa, as an example of how matters should have been conducted with regard to the new Normal School in London, they but show their ignorance and prejudice, for the Ottawa Normal School, when built, was just as far removed from the center of the city as the London Normal School will be when at first established. Our faith is great in London, however, and if it continues to grow during the next quarter of a century, as it has done in the past 25 years—and we believe the ratio of increase of population will be much greater during the new era—those of us who are here in 1920 will have many a good laugh over the professed fears of the political kickers of the present day.

Canada, the Empire and the Public.

The London correspondent of the Boston Transcript, in his last communication, says that the "preferential tariff that Sir Wilfrid Laurier laid upon British imports into the Dominion, is one of the cardinal points of Mr. Chamberlain's colonial policy, and though in practice it has still to be tested, it has brought much credit in English opinion to both men, and drawn the mother country and the colony closer together than they have been for years." The same correspondent, who is usually well-informed, says that from all he can learn in Great Britain, there is no expectation that the Canadian preferential tariff, now confined to British goods, will be extended to those of the United States. In this conclusion, there is probably good warrant. The pro-British tariff has come to stay, and we believe we are correct in saying that the Canadian commissioners can be relied on to retain that feature in our system of tax collection. The sensible resident of the United States will not complain in that regard. The United States does not place foreign countries on an equality with itself, or any part of its domain. Why should not any section of the British nation make special arrangements with another if it so chooses? The United States will have no just cause of complaint were the American and British sections of the Queen's empire to agree to abolish all taxes on imports from one another, while collecting a revenue from outsiders. We do not say that such a course would be the best for them, but it could not be caviled at as unfair by a people that have free trade between the forty odd countries that go to make up the United States, and a high tariff on all goods coming from outside countries.

We desire to have the freest possible trade relations with our neighbors, and we are ready to meet them halfway, but if they prefer Dingleyism to getting rid of their shackles we can do well, and, anyway, the Laurier Government has given us preferential trade with the motherland. We are prospering, and believe we shall prosper, even without a lowering of the barriers that stand between the two great English-speaking countries on this continent, though we are sure that both would add to their prosperity were they to throw down some of the barriers that now retard commercial exchange.

Our Riches in the Yukon.

We notice that Mr. McCafferty, an ex-collector of customs, and said to be a mining engineer by profession, has returned to San Francisco from Dawson City, with a story intended to discourage investment in that region. He declares that the geological indications in the Yukon are such as to warrant the conviction that there is no gold-bearing quartz—that all the gold to be found there will be in the nature of pockets, which will not last.

This is a very extraordinary declaration to make, and more especially to pretend to found such an opinion upon geological science. Gold would not be found in pockets if there had been no gold in the quartz rock, for the precious metal that is found in pockets in the beds of streams, is gold that has been brought thither by glacial action, and by the pulverizing of the rocks. Of course, it is not beyond possibility that the rocks in which gold was distributed have all been reduced to dust, and the gold deposited in pockets; but such a theory is so highly improbable as to make it perfectly safe to reject it in any calculation as to the mineral wealth of the Yukon.

Looking at the formation of the country and its character, as disclosed in the reports which have been received, there is little room to doubt that the gold still undisturbed in the quartz of the Yukon is far in excess of any that has been set

free, and deposited in the pockets of ancient or existing streams. We should be sorry to see so large an influx of population into that country as to make it possible that life should be lost for the want of supplies; but we think there is no reason for rational doubt that the gold of the Yukon country will furnish profitable employment to tens of thousands of people for very many years to come.

In our opinion the report which has been made by Mr. Ogilvie, of the Canadian Geological Survey, extending over many years, is much more reliable than the statement of a temporary sojourner from San Francisco, who has been but a few weeks in the country.

Great Britain appears to be playing a lone hand in Crete. She is still splendidly isolated from her neighbors in the relief of the wretched and oppressed.

The Ontario farmers have much to be thankful for this year. In addition to good crops, they have now the assurance that John Dryden will remain Minister of Agriculture.

British exports to Canada increased 11 per cent during August. What our Conservative friends call the "sham preference" given to Great Britain by the Liberal tariff is evidently getting in its work.

The Government has made the post-office self-supporting, and the country expects to see the Intercolonial Railway placed in the same condition soon. We believe the Government is making a conscientious effort to do this.

"We are an anaemic country," said Sagasta. This is brutally frank, but it is the truth. If the people of Spain could realize that the nation's failure lay in the character of the race, as Sagasta bluntly declared, there would be hope of their betterment.

The Ontario Government's generous grant of \$2,500 to the New Westminster fire sufferers, and the proportionate contributions of cities for the same purpose, are gratifying tokens of the solidarity of the Dominion. One touch of calamity has made all the provinces kin.

It is said the Dominion Government will hold all the coming bye-elections on the same day. The last Government usually held them one at a time, in order that the "influence" might travel from riding to riding. This may be shrewd tactics, but it is morally better to hold the bye-elections simultaneously if possible.

WHAT OTHERS SAY.

A One-Sided Alliance.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]
Author Hall Caine is sentimental. He says the best Anglo-Saxon alliance is the constant intermarriage between the young people of both countries. Hall will discover that over here we are pretty positive that Great Britain holds the balance of trade on us in this intermarriage business. A few impudent and debt-laden young Americans marry rich English heiresses we may feel more reconciled to the Caine theory.

How to Know Each Other.

[Chicago Times-Herald.]
The patrician class in England, heavily reinforced by an influential female contingent from this country; the growth of American trade and the frequent sharp competition of American with British manufacturers; the cordial reception of British literary men and their writings in this country; all contributed to arouse British interest in American affairs, but the most potent of all influences in this direction is contained in Josiah Tattall's famous sentiment that "blood is thicker than water."

From henceforth the British and American people will know and understand one another better than they have in the past, and the press of both countries will be the mediums through which the bonds of fraternity reknit in the late war will be strengthened beyond the power of any or all nations to sever.

Where Prohibition Would Have Been Useful.

[Detroit Free Press.]
Speaking of the overwhelming superiority in marksmanship and execution exhibited by the American crews over the Spanish in the great fight of July 3 some light may be thrown upon the subject by the statement of one of the men of the Gloucester concerning the condition of the Spanish sailors taken off the beach or rescued from the water, to which they had committed themselves when their ships became untenable. "They were very beastly drunk, and while they swam had sobered them somewhat, few could stand. Their condition before they had to jump overboard must have been awful. You know the Spaniard when he is drunk is a dangerous man, or, rather, a beast, and we found out on pretty good authority that the sailors were pined with rum before the vessels came out of the harbor, so as to screw their courage up to the sticking point."

No wonder that Cervera's battleships, fine fighting machines though they were, and supplied with an abundance of modern armament and ammunition, were unable to stand before the splendidly maneuvered ships of their enemy. No wonder the Spanish guns, though fixed with feverish rapidity, did so little execution. It takes a clear brain to manage a modern warship in action, and a steady nerve to

man the modern mechanism of the big guns effectively. The Spaniards have screwed up their courage to the sticking point! It is true, but it was a brave courage that goaded them on in their reckless dash for liberty, and proved to be no match for the calm and disciplined courage that opposed them. Before the Spaniards win a naval battle they will have to place more dependence on that skill in handling ships and guns which comes from practice and discipline and less upon the "courage" that comes from "um."

LIGHT AND SHADE.

Says the Czar.

"War,"
Says the Czar,
"Is a coarse and cruel game.
Folks get hot,
Then they're shot.
By the other fellow's aim
Seems to me
That if we
Laid aside our little guns,
That it would
Make us good,
And preserve our loyal sons.
Who will be,
Then says he,
"First to check the flow of war?
Who will lay
His guns away?
Speak up, can't you say the Czar."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Suburban Inducements.

"How did you persuade your cook to stay?"
"Well, we told her she could have the front porch in the evening for her friends, and we will take the back porch."

Seen Signs.

De gray owl screech on de chimney top.
(Somebody gwine ter die!)
De ole cha'r rockin'-en he des won't stop.
(Somebody gwine ter die!)

De pictah fall fum he place on de wall.
(Somebody gwine ter die!)
En footsteps soun' in de empty hall.
(Somebody gwine ter die!)

De hens is a-crowin' soon en late.
(Somebody gwine ter die!)
De lean cow low at the garden gate.
(Somebody gwine ter die!)

Oh, Lawd, look down, 'twell de time come 'round.
(Somebody gwine ter die!)
I watch and pray 'twell de trumpet soun'.
(Somebody gwine ter die!)

The Other Side.

"Here's an article which says preachers should never work at their sermons when tired."
"How about working at them when their congregations are tired?"—Chicago Record.

ESSEX ASSIZES

Charge Against a Flying Roller Dismissed—Re-Trial That Resulted Disastrously for Plaintiff.

Windsor, Sept. 16.—At Wednesday's session of the assize court at Sandwich, John Guilfoyle was tried on the charge of attempting criminal assault on Mrs. Williams, Erie street. The jury failed to agree, and the prisoner was remanded for trial at next court. Oliver Janisse, the man found guilty of having stolen two pairs of trousers near Michael's wine house in Sandwich West, was placed on trial on another charge of larceny. He pleaded guilty. Sentence deferred.

Mrs. L. Beaver, a member of the Flying Rollers in Windsor, was next tried on charge of having secured a \$100 bill from Mrs. McLeod instead of \$10. Case dismissed.
St. Dennis vs. Schultz was an action for malicious prosecution. It arose over the plaintiff renting a farm from the defendant near Comber. The plaintiff was arrested on the charge of having signed away the produce of the place to evade paying the rent. He was dismissed by the magistrate, and then brought an action for damages. The case was tried at the former court sitting in Sandwich and the jury returned a verdict for \$350 less the amount of the rent, making in all \$225, and the costs of the court. The defendant appealed from this judgment with the result that a new trial was granted. The jury yesterday gave the plaintiff \$100 damages, without costs.

The grand jury brought in its report and was charged. The report stated that the juryman had found the jail, hospital and home of the friendless in good condition. The report recommended that a telephone be placed in the courthouses for the use of the employees.

Wm. Goodchild was found guilty of having seduced Hattie Larrasey, an imbecile girl.

Mr. M. T. Wigle

Of Kingsville, Essex Co.

CURED OF ITCHING PILES OF 23 YEARS' STANDING

M. T. Wigle, better known to every one in the vicinity as "Uncle Mike," was troubled for over 23 years with itching piles. At times he was so bad he would have to quit work. The irritation became so intense with constant rubbing that they became ulcerated and would bleed. He had been treated by many physicians, but found nothing that gave him relief. Reading in the paper the cure of a friend who had suffered in a like manner, and been cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment, he procured a box. After the third application he got such relief that he had the first comfortable night's sleep he had enjoyed in years. The box cost him a complete cure, and he says he would not be without it for \$50 a box if it could not be replaced. Mr. Wigle is a wealthy farmer, well known in the community in which he resides. It is over two years since he was afflicted, and he has never been troubled since.

Physicians fail to make a cure when Dr. Chase's Ointment gave immediate relief...

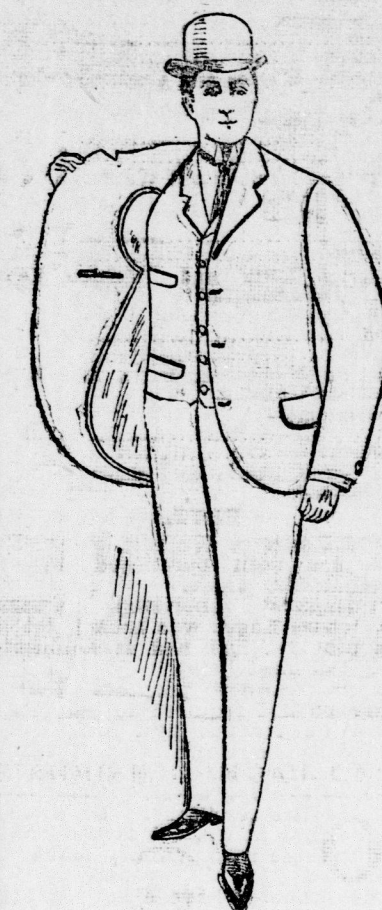
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