The Times

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corporation were prepared to give ample guarantee in this direction.

Mr. George Merton, of Guelph, seconded the proposition.

Mayor Sullivan, of Kingston, rose to move that the City of Kingston be the next place for holding the Exhibition. He thought as the city was deprived of her turn last year by Ottawa, she should at least get it this year. He was prepared, on behalf of the Corporation, to guarantee necessary accommodation.

Sheriff Ferguson of Kingston, seconded the proposition. They had erected permanent buildings in Kingston, and he trusted the delegates would do justice to the City of Kingston

The written guarantee was then handed in by the Mayor.

His Worship the Mayor of Guelph, also handed in the necessary guarantee on behalf of the town of Guelph. He thought the town was the largest contributor to the Exhibitions, and that on this account it had strong claims to the Exhibition. He was of opinion that it would benefit all those interested in the welfare of the Association. It was said Guelph could not accommodate the people who would visit the Exhibition, but 17,000 had attended the Central Fair, and no inconvenience arose from this great number being in that town. He expressed much satisfaction at the grounds and accommodation in Ottawa, but thought the grounds in Guelph would even excel those of Ottawa. He would not advocate the claims of Guelph in opposition to that of any other place, but leave it on its own merits.

The vote was taken on the three places, with the following result: Hamilton 61, Guelph 33, and Kingston 23.

Kingston being the lowest, dropped out, and the vote was next taken between Hamilton and Guelph.

The second vote resulted in Hamilton 64, and Guelph 31

The President then declared that Hamilton was the next place at which the Provincial Exhibition would be held.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Mr. Isa Morgan moved that this meeting fully endorses the action taken by the Dominion Government in having the products of the field represented at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, and recommend to the Ontario Government the favorable consideration of the desirability of making a liberal appropriation for such purposes, and we hereby individually and collectively pledge ourselves to further to the best of our ability the carrying out of the objects contemplated by the commission.

Mr McDougall, the commissioner of Ontario explained that the Province should be represented by counties in the matter of grain, at Philadelphia. No definite action was taken in regard to live stock; but they would depend on the advice of the Agricultural and Arts Association The same might be said of roots and vegetables. He regretted that a great apathy existed in regard to the exhibition of manufactures. He trusted that all true lovers of their country would make an endeavour to have the Exhibition a success.

Mr Fraser, Secretary of the Advisory Board, said it afforded him a great deal of pleasure in addressing such an important meeting on the subject of the World's Fair at Philadelphia next year. He explained that a good Exhibition there would develop commerce. The United States sold their produce to the West Indies and other countries, why should we subject ourselves to this system. He thought a good show at Philadelphia would result in opening up a direct trade with foreign markets. He hoped a more vigorous action would be taken by the people in regard to this matter, and that every effort would be put forth to have a successful exhibition on the part of the Dominion of Canada.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

VOTE OF THANKS.

On motion of Speaker Christie, seconded by Mr. J. C. Rykert, a vote of thanks was accorded the Corporation and citizens of Ottawa for the handsome manner in which they had furnished accommodation for the Provincial Exhibition.

His Worship the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of Ottawa, returned thanks for the cordial vote of the Association.

Hon. James Skead returned thanks on behalf of the local committee.

A vote of thanks was also passed to the different railway and steamboat companies for the liberal reduction of rates.

The meeting then adjourned.

New Advertisements.

Canadian Commission.

International Exhibition of 1876.

Notice is hereby given, that the exemption of duty on articles imported for the Centennial Exhibition, as provided by the 33 Victoria, cap. 3, sec. 6, will be enforced only on such articles as may be imported before the 1st day of March, next, for exhibition at Philadelphia in September and October, 1876. Immediate application is necessary to secure space, such applications to be forwarded to Mr. W. H. FRASER, Secretary of Advisory Board, 38 Sparks street, Toronto or to McDOUGALL, Berlin, Commissioner, Ontario.

J. PERRAULT, Secretary.

Ottawa, Sept 23, 1875. 961dw2

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

That the Corporation of the City of Ottawa intend commencing the Council thereof, to be held at the usual hour in the City Hall in the City of Ottawa, on the first Monday in the month of November next, for holding a meeting on that day, then and there to hear and consider a By-law to open a street in the said City of Ottawa which shall be one thousand feet Murray street, and which shall be bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west angle of lot number eleven on the east side Cambridge street, thence east to Chapel street along the southern boundary of said lot number eleven and of lot number ten on the west side of Nicholas street, thence south to Murray street along the western boundary of said lot number ten on the east side of Nicholas street, and of lot number ten on the west side of Chapel street; thence west along the said end of said lot number ten on the south boundary thereof; thence west to King street by a straight line from the south-east corner of the said lot number ten on the west side of Chapel street to the south-east corner of lot number twelve on the west side of King street; thence north along the eastern boundary of said lot number twelve, thence south along the east side of King street to the place of beginning. And for the purpose aforesaid the Council of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa in their said place of meeting, mentioned hereon for the purpose of taking the said By-law into consideration.

Dated this twenty second day of September, A.D. 1875.

W. H. TRUSLETT, City Clerk.

Hats! Hats!! Hats!!!

FOR THE MILLION.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

GREAT CHEAP SALE

OF

Felt, Silk and Straw Hats and Caps, Waterproof Coats, Umbrellas, &c.,

AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES!

AT

O. COTÉ'S,

Rideau Street,

UNION BANK BLOCK.

New Normal School.

OFFICIAL OPENING.

Speeches by Eminent Statesmen, &c.

The official opening of the New Normal School took place yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. The use of Gowan's Grand Opera House was obtained for the occasion, which was attended by considerable *éclat*. There was, however, a much smaller attendance of the citizens than was expected and desired; but the counter attraction of the Exhibition, and the fact that the place and time of the ceremony were not very well understood, more than accounted for the occurrence. The body of the Opera House was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, most of whom are well known for the interest they take in educational affairs. Prominent amongst them were the several clergymen of the Anglican, the Presbyterian, the Roman Catholic, the Baptist, and Methodist Churches; and Messrs. Buell and Brouse, members of the House of Commons for Brockville and Grenville respectively. On the platform were His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, the Premier of the Dominion, the Premier of Ontario, the Chief Superintendent of Education, the Hon Adam Crooks, the Principal of the Normal School, the Rev. D. M. Gordon, the Rev. Father Dawson, the Rev. Father O'Connor, Mayor Featherston, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, M. P. P., &c., &c.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson moved that the Lieut. Governor take the chair, and in doing so said His Honour's kind consent to act had been obtained. This he was sure would be gratifying to the citizens and the various gentlemen present, especially when it was remembered that he had been second to none in his commercial and manufacturing connections in promoting the interests of education and progress. (Cheers.) Now he stood at the head of the Government of the great Province of Ontario, a position he occupied worthily. (Cheers.)

Mayor Featherston, in seconding the resolution, apologized for the smallness of the audience, remarking that the time and place of opening were not sufficiently known, and pointing also to the fact that the citizens were nearly all at the Exhibition grounds. He regretted that the formal opening should have taken place during this week at all, and assured the gentlemen on the platform that the sparse attendance was in no way the result of a lack of interest in educational matters on the part of the people. He then briefly the history of the movement in favour of the institution of a Normal School at this point, so far as the citizens were concerned, and he congratulated the city and the Provincial Government that now they had approached this important stage in the matter and were about to witness the formal opening of the Normal School. He welcomed the Lieut. Governor to the city, who during his stay amongst us had endeared himself to all by his princely generosity and kindness of heart, and had best les taken a deep interest in Ottawa and the surrounding district as a public man. (Cheers.) He also welcomed the Premier of the Provincial Government (cheers) and the other gentlemen who did them the honour of being present upon the occasion.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, on taking the chair, expressed the pleasure he had in being present to witness such an auspicious event. Both as the head of the Executive of Ontario, and as a native Canadian hailing from the eastern portion of the Province, he was much pleased at having the opportunity of being present at the opening of a Normal School located in the east. The population of the peninsula the educational interests of which would be served by this institution numbered, if he recollected roughly, from 160,000 to 175,000, and from its central position, and the facilities of communication by rail and water from every side, he really thought that no better location could have been selected for it. There was a very large population in this very vicinity to reap the benefits. There were Ottawa with its 25,000 or over, the flourishing villages of Rochesterville and New Edinburgh on each side of and almost forming part of it, and the City of Hull adjoining, with its 8,000 or 10,000; indeed, there was, according to his calculation, a population of some 40,000 within a radius of three miles, having the Normal School as a centre. These things formed a very strong inducement to the government to locate the School at this point, enhanced as its position was by two railway lines giving it communication with the interior, and the great river Ottawa connecting it with the east and west. He remarked that in addition to what he had already said as to the sources from which the Normal School might expect students, there were the counties of Ottawa and Pontiac lying immediately in front and to the west, each with a population of 30,000; and although they lay within the Province of Quebec, he felt assured the people of Ontario and of this vicinity would willingly extend to them the advantages offered by the Ottawa Normal School. (Cheers) He was pleased with the location of the school for another reason. He was aware, from a knowledge gained by a residence of two years in their midst that the people of Ottawa were remarkable for their intelligence, their industry, their frugality, their sobriety and general uprightness of conduct and propriety of behaviour, and he knew of no place in this country or elsewhere that was more noticeable for its maintenance of public order and its respect for the authority of the law. (Loud cheers). His Honour, who begged to be excused from making further remarks on account of the gentlemen who were to follow him, all of whom were well fitted to speak on anything pertaining to education, took his seat amid hearty and renewed applause. He then introduced

Hon Mr Mackenzie, who was received with cheers. He prefaced his remarks by a facetious assurance that he was always willing to submit to authority, and of course would obey the Lieut-Governor when called upon. He was happy to respond to the invitation accorded him by the Chief Superintendent to be present and witness the opening of the Normal School. Dr Ryerson had recently recited the fact, in a letter to the public press, that he had been somewhat unwillingly induced by him (Mr Mackenzie) to commit his ideas regarding the establishment of additional Normal Schools to paper. This was at the time he (Mr. Mackenzie) was acting as Premier of Ontario. The necessity of using at least three additional Normal Schools had frequently pressed itself upon his attention, and he thought then as he was strongly of opinion yet that they should be located at Ottawa, Kingston and London respectively. He found himself in accord with the views of the Chief Superintendent of Education upon this subject, and although he left the Government of Ontario a few days after the occurrence referred to by Dr. Ryerson, he had the pleasure, as one of his last executive acts, of drafting an order in Council embodying his opinions. He did not then expect to become a citizen of Ottawa, but in that capacity he now took the opportunity of congratulating the people, the Government, and the Chief Superintendent upon the fulfilment of at least one part of the programme, and to express the ernest desire that the Premier of Ontario would soon be able to carry out the remaining portion. As examination has shown him, while interesting himself in this matter as a member of the Ontario Government, that the Normal School at Toronto, while very efficiently conducted, perhaps, indeed, all that could be desired in a Normal School—was limited in its operations to a somewhat small portion of the country, and if memory served him right, the record showed that the county of York furnished as many of its students as the whole of the rest of the Province combined; thus making it very much more of a local institution than seemed to him desirable in the interests of education. Our Normal School accommodation, he also remarked, was small as compared to the States of the American Republic which lay close to us, and there was too little desire among teachers to make their calling a profession. It was too frequently a make-shift with both ladies and gentlemen, who merely used it as a means of obtaining other situations, and it was not regarded in the light of an employment which was to be permanent, and which in itself offered all the opportunity for promotion which was to be desired The remuneration for teaching was not yet generally what it ought to be, but if the profession itself were elevated more in the persons of those who followed it, better salaries would follow, and could be insisted upon. He recited some very interesting experiences of Mr. Horace Mann, in regard to the schools of Massachusetts, which went to show that the greater the ignorance of the people and the school trustees, the less respect was paid and the less encouragement offered to a really competent teacher. It was the interest of parents and instructors alike to elevate the standing of the teaching profession, and to make it an occupation that would be at once honourable and remunerative, and the best way to forward this object was to increase as far as practicable the means of imparting a higher education. He felt grateful as a citizen of Ottawa that such means had been afforded to the people of this section of Ontario, and he trusted the same privilege would soon be extended to the other portions to which references had been made. He believed that on the education of the people depended in a large measure the greatness of a country in a mercantile and commercial respect. In proportion as our educational institutions are sustained so, he contended, will our political institutions be perfected, and good and equitable Government ensured. He had taken great pride and pains to point out to the people of Great Britain, during his recent visit, what he regarded as the superiority of our system of education, and how peculiarly gratified he was that the system was harmoniously carried out as between all classes and creeds of our population. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Hon. Mr. Mowat said he had attended the meeting more with the intention of being a listener and a witness of the proceedings than of making a speech. His desire was more especially that his friend and colleague, Mr. Crooks, should say whatever it was fitting should be said on the part of the Government, inasmuch as it was extremely likely he would be our first Minister of Education for the Province of Ontario. (Loud cheers.) It was probably well known that the propriety of having a member of the Administration at the head of the Education Department instead of a Chief Superintendent outside of the Government, was a subject which had occupied public attention occasionally for some time, and the Chief Superintendent, under whose fostering care our educational institutions and system had been for the last thirty or forty years, had expressed himself very strongly in its favour. The opportunity would soon be offered him of having it tried and tested. (Cheers.) As there were in other countries Ministers of Education, it was probably but right that we should have one in Ontario. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr Mowat) rejoiced to find himself in accord with his predecessors in the Government of Ontario in regard to this matter of the Ottawa Normal School. He entirely agreed with the opinion expressed by Mr. Mackenzie that additional Normal Schools were necessary, and that Ottawa was the place where it was appropriate the first movement in that direction should be inaugurated. He (Mr. Mowat) did not agree with him in everything he said, however, and differed from him, as an example, when he stated that he was no longer connected with the Government of Ontario, thereby creating the impression that Ontario was nothing to the Dominion. He (Mr. Mowat), conceived that Ontario was a great part of the Dominion; she was the largest, richest, and most influential Province in the confederation, and indeed he did not know what Canada would be without her. (Loud cheers.) But as Ontario was the leading Province in the Dominion, it was only fitting that she should take a leading stand in regard to education. Then the subject of education there was none to which our public men could with better advantage give their attention, and none in which he personally felt a greater interest. The time was fortunately long past when it was necessary to press the advantages of education upon the people of Upper Canada, nor was it necessary to tell them that the perfection of our system was an object to which all their energies should be bent. He dwelt with great emphasis upon the happiness and concord, and all the other blessings which flow from the existence amongst the people of sound information and broad views, which could only be imparted by a system of public instruction which includes all, and he also pointed out how close the connection between a sufficient supply of institutions for the training of teachers and the success of education. A considerable number of Normal Schools were in operation in several countries of Europe, and in the United States they were very plentiful. In the latter, indeed, the number of them was very much greater in proportion to the population than in Ontario, and the schools themselves were generally, in all essential elements, found to be most flourishing and progressive. He happened to be present at the opening of the Normal School at Toronto in 1847, and he remembered the Chief Superintendent upon that occasion pointed out that we were ahead of the State of New York in that respect. Now he (Mr. Mowat) was sorry to say, we were very much behind that State, and it was because he did not intend this state of things should continue, that he had determined this Normal School should be proceeded with. He had experienced considerable difficulty, he said, in getting the Legislature to agree to the appropriation, and he recounted the already well known steps which were taken by the opponents of the government to defeat the scheme. The fact that Ottawa was the Capital of the Dominion made it of the utmost importance that the people should be well forward in the matter of education, but he would also be frank enough to state, while aware of the good school accommodation afforded in the city, and the high standing of the city schools and teachers, that the most pressing reason was the too wide existence of an opposite state of things in some of the country districts. He had been informed only this morning that in ten years this eastern district had sent but twenty successful students to the Toronto Normal School. He was afraid that in many cases the schools, school houses and teachers were not exactly what they ought to be, but he hoped this fault would soon be remedied. He remarked that in outward appearance and internal arrangement the Ottawa building was far superior to that of Toronto, and he was glad to know that as many as 38 male students had already passed the entrance examination—a number which would very probably be added to in the near future. He would look to the success of the institution with considerable interest, and he hoped every effort would be made to second the efforts of the Government in that direction. He was glad to know there was such an interest felt in our schools in this Province, and he regarded it as the most hopeful proof of the depth and sincerity of that interest that the ratepayers were willing to submit to such heavy taxation on its account. He remarked upon the vastly greater amount of money contributed towards educational purposes from local taxation than was spent by the Government in that way, and he asserted it was positively the best investment which it was possible for them to make, not only as to its direct returns, but in its prospective advantages. After a few other remarks in a similar spirit, the hon. gentlemen retired amid loud applause.

Hon. Mr. Crooks said he scarcely expected to receive upon this occasion the announcement that upon his shoulders would be placed the responsibility of a department which had been for so many years presided over by the respected Chief Superintendent. He had attended chiefly for the purpose of expressing in his own person how much the progress of the people of Ottawa was watched and made a matter of regard by the Government of Ontario. It was the fact that this city had looked more to the Federal than the Provincial Government as the source of its advancement and prosperity, but he desired to remind them that there were interests affecting them very closely which were within the jurisdiction of the Local Administration and Legislature. Of these interests education was one, and the lumber trade another, both of them of very great importance to the city of Ottawa. He reminded them of the impetus which had been afforded to the latter by the policy inaugurated by the present Government, the effects of which had been felt from the Ottawa to the Detroit River. He spoke in enthusiastic terms of the prominent position our system of education had attained, and eulogized Dr. Ryerson in that connection. Only recently, he remarked, the United States were looked to for an educational model, but latterly the Canadian system was more highly regarded, and we had placed ourselves in a position to show an example of a character even better adapted to the necessities of a country than the States. Ours had many features borrowed from the American system; indeed, it seemed to be a combination of the experience of all other countries We had at last found a system national in its characteristics, and yet depending upon the voluntary action of the taxpayers. We had also been able to overcome those difficulties as between denominations, which had caused so many heart burnings in other places. To show how popular our system of education is, he stated that the rate payers tax themselves at the rate of $3,000,000 per annum, while the Government contributed only about one tithe of that amount, or some $300,000. He insisted upon the necessity which existed for raising the standard of the profession, and the increase of salaries of teachers; as well as the establishment of other than the existing schools for their training. He remarked upon the effects of public school education on the people, and gave the success of Scotchmen in business and other circles, arising from their parochial schools, and the triumph of the Germans in their war with France, as very striking evidence of the fact. Education was one of those things in which there was no resting point, but progress must be continually going on. Teaching was like anything else, it required an apprenticeship on the part of him who would make it his profession. The Normal School was the place where that apprenticeship must be served, and it had been clearly shown that the establishment at Toronto was insufficient for the requirements of the country. There could not be a higher duty than that of the teacher, upon whose exertions and capacity the future of the youth of the country depended, and in whose hands to all intents and purposes the fate of the nation was thrown. (Cheers).

The Rev. D. M. Gordon said he willingly acceded to the request of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson, to take part in this meeting, not because he had anything of interest or importance to say, but because, in common with his fellow-citizens, he rejoiced at the opening of a Normal School in Ottawa. There were many proofs of the prosperity and progress of our city; but perhaps in no respect had that progress been more marked during the past eight years than in the matter of education. If cities were like individuals, he (that "some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them;" and, if, as the residents of older cities often reminded us, Ottawa has had greatness thrust upon it by its having been made the capital of the Dominion, it had made a vigorous and successful effort to be worthy of that distinction; and it was one of the most hopeful signs of prosperity when our educational institutions flourish and multiply. The demand for trained and capable teachers for this part of the Province had been so readily increasing, that it called for the establishment of a training school in this city. A manufacturing centre like Ottawa required not only a great deal of machinery, but establishments also for the special purpose of manufacturing machinery. So, too, having come to require a good deal of educational machinery, the time had arrived for us to have an establishment for producing that machinery; and now that we had the Normal School erected and equipped, he was sure we united in the hope that it might take as high rank and do as valuable service as any of the Normal Schools of the country. But while the erection of the Normal School marked one stage of our progress in educational work, it might not be out of place, he thought, to express the hope that before many years another stage of that progress would be marked by the equipment of a college at which a thorough literary and scientific education could be had. A university might embrace and control a number of colleges; these colleges might be situated in different parts of the country, but so connected, and so governed by the central power of the university as that the examinations for degrees might be the same for all, and a man graduating at any one of these colleges would carry with him the stamp and recognition of the university. A system like this, many young men living in the neighborhood of colleges might avail themselves of the advantages it afforded them, though they might not be able to go away from home to pursue their studies; and as the benefits of higher education would be placed within the reach of a greater number. There were some who desired to see some such university system in Ontario, not confining to Toronto the expenditure of public money for higher education, but having several colleges throughout the Province, that would both think beside University College, Toronto, doing similar work, and connected with it as integral parts of what might be the University of Ontario. If such a system were ever carried out, perhaps we might hope to have one of the colleges established in Ottawa. While we were extending our Normal School system, it would surely be wise, if not absolutely necessary, to extend also our University system. It might, he thought, be fairly questioned whether the mere training of a Normal School was sufficient to produce a first-rate teacher without any University education. The art of teaching must of course be acquired, and for imparting that our Normal Schools were indispensable, but those teachers who had themselves enjoyed a university training would probably be the first to admit that, while they are chiefly indebted to the Normal School for their proficiency in the art of teaching, they are indebted to the university for the scholarship, the breadth of view, the balance of judgment, and the habit of clear thinking which were among the chief requisites of the successful educator. For the sake, therefore, of perfecting our teachers, as well as for the sake of placing within the reach of a larger number the facilities for obtaining a higher education, he hoped that we might at some future date rejoice at the opening in Ottawa of a college where a thorough literary and scientific training could be had, as we this day rejoiced at the opening of our Normal School. (Loud cheers.)

Rev. Mr. Dawson expressed his delight at being present on this occasion, and remarked upon the illustrious company in which he found himself, the gentlemen upon the platform being among the most distinguished in the Dominion of Canada He spoke of his own interest in the cause, and the joy he felt at the expressions of deep and heartfelt solicitation on its behalf expressed by the gentlemen who had spoken, all of whom had it in their power to do so much for its advancement. We were advancing in material prosperity—and there was no man of observation who did not see that we were going forward in mighty strides, and while we were almost surpassing the older nations of the world, there were some of these unfortunately some of the greatest of them—engaged in the most miserable political quarrels, and in their damnable persecutions which ought to have passed away in this age. It was therefore a cause of true joy to find in addition that our public men were so thoroughly in earnest about the moral and intellectual improvement of the people. In many respects we were greater even than the ancient nations of illustrious history, and only a few years would elapse ere we should eclipse them in every way: this noble zeal in the cause of education would lift us beyond them all. So far as teachers were concerned, he deprecated the custom so prevalent of regarding them as mere servants—on a par with the man who dug your potatoes or held your plough—and he advocated the payment of such reasonable salaries to highly qualified teachers as would enable them to make and maintain their proper rank in society. Let Canada be the first to award to the teacher and his profession, that high and honourable place which rightfully belongs to them. (Loud cheers.) So long as people were ignorant themselves, so long would they continue to treat with indignity persons who are more enlightened than themselves—those who have to instruct and enlighten their children. (Hear, hear.) Let the people be educated, however, and this would be no longer possible. The coming generation was that to which we might reasonably look with hope, but even in the present day salaries might and ought to be increased, and much would thus be done to elevate the status of the teacher. (Cheers.)

Rev Dr. Ryerson complimented the city of Ottawa upon the establishment and completion of the Normal School, which he had regarded as of the greatest importance to this part of the country, which was in may respects isolated, and connected with eastern Canada more intimately commercially and otherwise than with the west. When called upon by Mr. Mackenzie to express an opinion upon the subject, although unwilling to add to the responsibility he was bearing, he was in favour of Ottawa as the first place where a school should be established. The prospects of success were much greater than he had anticipated, and he pointed out that while there were only 61 students entered the Toronto Normal School the first session, representing though it did, the whole Province, there were already two-thirds of that number for this district alone. He dwelt with emphasis upon the necessity for having well trained teachers, who were cheap at any price as compared to a poorly informed and untrained class. He touched upon the efforts he had made in establishing the existing system of education, asserting that he had learned some most useful lessons from the people and educational system of Holland. He remarked that New York State, which had three millions and over of a population, had now nine Normal Schools, although it was behind Ontario in establishing the first one, and Pennsylvania had twelve. We ought to have six in Ontario if we maintained the proportion. He also recounted the number in several other States of the Union. He advocated the addition of a Model School to the Normal School here at the expense of the city of Ottawa, at whose door he contended that duty properly lay. The Normal School accommodation of the Province was only for 300, which he held to be altogether too little for the population, and felt sure the Government must be impelled to build more schools in view of these facts. He advocated the erection by local authorities generally of Model Schools, and expressed himself gratified by the offer made by the Collegiate Institute Trustees and the Central School Board of their willingness to give facilities for having a model class in connection with their operations for the benefit of Normal School students. He complimented Ottawa upon the high standing of all the teachers engaged in its schools of every grade, and he was especially glad that in the matter of salaries we were ahead of Toronto, for good salaries would always bring the best of men. (Loud cheers.) He remarked that he was now in the seventy-third year of his age, and had been for nearly thirty-seven of these at the head of the educational affairs of the Province. Mistakes he no doubt had made, as who that was human did not, but this he was able to assert without fear of successful contradiction that he had sought the good of his country with all his heart, and had endeavored to do his duty honestly and fairly, without respect to denomination. The time had arrived that some other arrangement should be made, and Parliamentary responsibility established in connection with the administration of the Department. He could scarcely be expected to speak on the subject without emotion, but the course was one he had long favoured. He had made the proposal in 1868 to the late Sandfield Macdonald, who did not favour it, and again to the new government in 1872. Since then he had never ceased to urge it. Speaking as he did entirely free from party predilection, he was able to say that he was heartily glad that Mr. Crooks had been selected for the position. A scholar, a Canadian, and a philanthropist, there was no one in Upper Canada better adapted to the position than was he. All the influence of which he (Dr. Ryerson) was possessed would be exercised on his behalf. He wished him God speed in the mission confided to him, and whatever time might be allotted him (Dr. Ryerson) here below would be devoted to the honorable gentleman's service. (Cheers.) He had the most perfect faith in our educational future, and believed we should soon stand in the front rank of the civilized countries of North America (Loud cheers)

His Honour the Lieut-Governor then said:—I now declare that the Normal School of Ottawa is open, from this time forth, and from my heart I wish it all success and prosperity. (Loud cheers.)

Mayor Featherston proposed a vote of thanks to the Lieut-Governor, the Hon. Messrs. Mowat, Mackenzie and Crooks, the Rev. Dr. Ryerson and the other gentlemen who had taken part in the proceedings, and he took the opportunity to say that Ottawa had done more in the erection and improvement of its public schools in recent years than any city in the Dominion.

Rev. Dr. O'Connor seconded the motion, which was agreed to by acclamation.

The proceedings, which had been of the most harmonious and happy order, were then brought to a close, and the company separated.

Local Intelligence.

The Clarendon House.—There were over 60 arrivals registered at the Clarendon House again yesterday.

Postponed—The concert announced to take place to-night in aid of the Library of St. Andrews Church Sabbath School, has been postponed until further notice.

Cool Burgess.—The attendance at Gowan's Hall, last night to hear Cool Burgess and his interesting variety entertainment was large The performances each evening prove highly interesting. Want of space forbids our commenting at any length upon the play.

Distinguished Visitors.—The Normal School was visited yesterday afternoon by the Lieut Governor, the Chief Superintendent of Education, Hon Mr. Mowat, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. Crooks. They were received by the Principal, Mr. MacCabe, who showed them over the buildings, with which they expressed themselves very much pleased.

Surgical Operation.—A very successful operation was performed on Tuesday by Dr Hill, assisted by Drs. Lynn, St Jean, and Robilliard, in the Protestant Hospital. The patient was a man named Timmins from Gloucester and his ailment was a large tumour on the left shoulder. The operation is said to have been skilfully performed by Dr. Hill, and it is thought it will be the means of saving the man's life.

Fire in Upper Town.—An alarm of fire was rung last night from box 7, at the corner Wellington and Kent streets. It turned out that the window of Mr. J. W. Ryan's dry goods store on Wellington street was on fire, through some of the drapery in it catching from gas. It was, however, quickly extinguished by the firemen, who were early upon the scene. The loss will probably amount to $500 or $600.

Guards' Band.—The band of the Governor General's Foot Guards played a very fine programme last night on Parliament Square. The crowds of people who congregated to hear its melodious strains was immense, the square and promenade being literally jammed with people. The last Open-air Concert was a decide success, and it is to be hoped the citizens, for the favours rendered, will heartily respond by attending *en masse* the Concert on Wednesday evening next, the 29th inst., in the Rink Music Hall.

Dangerous.—A man while in a fit of intoxication last night, in a Lower Town hotel, struck a man, and afterwards drew a revolver. The operation being witnessed by a clever Toronto detective, the officer promptly did his duty, and after clapping the "nippers" on him frightened him so much that he immediately surrendered his shooting iron, caved in, and went his way, the latter proceeding conducted much to the comfort and personal safety of those members of the *genus homo* in the immediate vicinity. The most of them concluded that *plumbo* was most indigestible, so meanders.

Illumination of Parliament Buildings.—The dark and gloomy appearance of the Parliament Houses, the last two nights, has suggested the idea that they should be lit up as in Session in order that the many strangers might see them. A number of prominent citizens waited on the Premier, and he readily coincided with the idea, and promised His Worship the Mayor that they would be lit up this evening. They would have been lit up last night but the notice given was too short. It would be a good idea, and it would add to the *eclat* of this week's festivities, if a general illumination of the city would take place and the three bands would play to-night in Parliament Square.

GOWAN'S OPERA HOUSE.

Pygmalion and Galatea.

W. S. Gilbert's beautiful fairy comedy *Pygmalion* and *Galatea* was produced here last evening before a house crowded in every part. To such an extent, indeed, did the crush for seats prevail, that for some time after the commencement of the performance no little noise and confusion were caused in endeavours to provide extra seats for the constantly increasing crowd. Although many of the *elite*, including some of the Ministry, and a goodly number of our general public were present, the audience seemed to be principally recruited from the visitors now staying here. The piece, if at all decently produced, is one that is always sure to meet with a favourable reception. Like all of Mr Gilbert's productions it is remarkable for its exquisitely brilliant dialogue, as well as plot sufficiently clear to be understood without effort by minds little cultivated. It had a long and exceptionally successful run at the Haymarket Theatre in London, where it was first produced in 1871; and was subsequently played with much success in the Provinces. Miss Madge Robertson was the original *Galatea*; and although she had for some time held a foremost place in the ranks of her profession, the part created for her a reputation which has been to her a source of much gain. Mr. Kendall was the first *Pygmalion*; and so well did they play the parts together, and so successfully from a financial point of view, that before long they were enabled to enter into that kind of contract to which even actors and actresses are prone. The piece was brought forward last evening in a manner to reflect much credit on the management, the scenery, dresses and appurtenances being complete in every detail. Whether the parts were better suited to the actors, or that the former were more carefully studied, certain it is that the company collectively appeared to much greater advantage than in any piece previously performed here. Mr. McDowell was most effective in the role of *Pygmalion*; and of Miss Kellogg's assumption of the leading role *Galatea*, it would be impossible to speak in terms of too high praise. Her conception of the character was throughout most truthful, and her naive and graceful acting well deserved the loud applause with which it was so frequently greeted. Mrs. Fanny Stoddard as *Cynisca*, and Mr. Morris as *Chryses*, both sustained their parts admirably. The laughable farce of *Turn Him Out* concluded the evening's performance, and afforded a genuine half hour's laugh. Mr. F. O. Smith shewed a decide improvement on his performance of the previous evenings, his utterances being in a higher and more reassured, and consequently more distinct tone. The orchestra is, however, rather thin, and might be added to with much advantage. The piece will be repeated this evening.

CANADIAN

TORONTO

Rehearsing—Orders Issued—Native Business—A Dinner—Burglars Active—Personals—Chief Justice Hagarty to Retire—Chancellor Spragge—Mr. Blake.

Toronto, Sep. 22—A number of prominent amateurs of this city are rehearsing the opera of "Martha," which they intend shortly to perform at one of the opera houses.

Orders have been issued that in consequence of the recent accidents the Grand Trunk trains approaching the city must reduce their speed.

A man named Patrick O'Connell, belonging to Strathroy, had a narrow escape for his life yesterday afternoon, as a Grand Trunk train was coming into the city. He was noticed trying to cross the track. The driver whistled but could not make him hear, and the engine knocked him down and passed completely over him fracturing a few ribs.

McKindly L. O. L. No 275 gave a dinner to night to Mayor Medcalfe.

Mr. Tinning this afternoon succeeded in grappling and bringing to the surface one of the bodies of the four young men drowned on Sunday last. It has been identified as that of Otto Marx, a German. The body was found about twenty feet from where the boat went down.

The following judicial changes are given on reliable authority:—Chief Justice Richards and Mr. Justice Strong go to the Supreme Court; Chief Justice Hagarty takes the former's place and Mr. Thos. Moss, M.P., the latter, and Mr. R. A. Harrison takes the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas. It is also said that Chief Justice Draper is to retire, and that Chancellor Spragge is to have his place; that Mr. Samuel Blake is to be made Chancellor and Mr. MacLennan Vice Chancellor of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Christopher Robinson's name is also mentioned in connection with the new appointments.

Three burglaries have been reported as occurring last night. One was on W. Clark & Sons' boot store on King Street, where there was stolen over $200 worth of the best description of boots; second, in Beaman & Eaton's paint, glass, and oil store, where only two glass cutting diamonds were taken; and, third, in Bremner's Yonge Street clothing store, where an extensive haul of ready-made clothing and some cloth was made.

MONTREAL

An Election Case—A Judge Misses a Slit—Hon. Mr. Cartwright—Money Market.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—This morning, when the Chambly election case came up for review, Judge Mondelet, who was on the bench, and who had all along held the election court to be unconstitutional, refused to sit, whereupon Justice Johnson also refused, giving as his reason that the Judge had the right to flinch from duty, and he would not perform the duty of another Judge under the circumstances until the Government was communicated with.

In the Montreal West case Judge Mondelet of course made some objection, adding, he hoped gentlemen of the bar concerned would not think his decision was partial. He had reflected on it a great deal more, perhaps, than some persons. Justice Torrance said that though willing to sit, he fully understood the objections made by his Brother Judge, and he must certainly say he considered them of great weight and deserving of every respect. The difficulty and hardship in this case is that on account of two judges refusing to sit the Court is incomplete as the judge who was to try the case cannot sit, and there are not enough left to form a court. The Court was occupied with private cases until recess, after which, Judges Mondelet and Beaudry left the bench and their places were taken by Judges Torrance and McKay. The Chambly election case was then argued by Messrs. Rainville and Carter, for appellant; Jodoin and Lacoste for the respondent, Benoit.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright arrived to-day.

Sterling Exchange is quoted at 108½ for Bank, 60 day bills with sales of round amounts at a fraction under the latter quotation; gold drafts on money scarce and firm, at ½ at 1 p. c. premium documentary bills quiet at 107½; stocks heavy this forenoon.

Montreal Telegraph being active; 25 shares sold at 146, 50¾ closed at 145½ to 145¾; 10 shares Railroad sold at 186, which was bid at the close; for five more shares bidders were asking 186. Merchants 94, half other shares of this stock offered at same price. Other stock offered at yesterday's quotations.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P. M.

Wednesday, Sept. 22.

William Patterson was charged with being drunk on the public streets. He was fined $2 and costs.

Daniel Cook, drunk on the streets, was fined $1 and costs, or two days.

Samuel Harriot, drunk on the public streets, was fined $2 and costs or one week.

Catharine Quinn, drunk and disorderly, was fined $2 and costs or week.

John Roderick, drunk on the Richmond road. He was given one month in the jail.

Andrew McLoughlin, drunk, was fined $2 and costs or one week.

John O'Hara, drunk, was fine $3 and costs or two weeks in jail.

William Binks was further remanded until to-morrow morning.

A CHAPTER OF CRIME.

Pickpockets and Thieves at Work.

The Exhibition has come, and with it the usual number of light-fingered gentry who usually attend where large crowds are gathered together. Below are incidents that prove the fact of their plying their avocation in our midst.

Mr. Plunkett, of the Post Office department, had a splendid gold watch, repeater, taken from his pocket on the Exhibition Grounds yesterday. The watch was a very valuable one, and was highly prized by that gentleman. The chain was left hanging by the hook when he detected the loss he had sustained.

Mr. J. Cosgrait of the Department of Agriculture, had his pocket picked of the sum of $5 on the By Ward Market yesterday morning. He could obtain no clue whatever to the robbery.

A lady, whose name could not be ascertained, who had just arrived in the city, had her pocket picked in the neighborhood of the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway yesterday morning of the sum of $200.

A man named Dr. Jennings had his pocket book containing some notes and cheques, a few bill stamps, about $50 or $60, and a letter containing $200 in cash, taken from the breast pocket of his coat yesterday at the Exhibition grounds. About half an hour after he missed it a young man named McDade picked up a pocket book in an empty cow shed. He came to town and had an advertisement prepared for publication in this journal in the morning. In the meantime however, Dr Jennings heard of the advertisement going to appear and he came to the office to learn the facts. He next proceeded to where the young man lived, and found his pocket book, but the $200 was gone and the letter was torn across. The bill stamps and loose money were also taken, but singular to say the cheques, some of which were as good as cash, were left untouched. The matter was at once placed in the hands of the detectives.

One of