

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1909.

THE SAVING CLAUSE.

In refusing the application of Mr. R. S. Morris for a scrutiny of the ballots cast at the Hydro-Electric vote, Judge Monck did not pronounce on the question raised in the motion to quash the by-law under which the vote was taken on the ground that the voters' list used was improperly made up, it not being an alphabetical list of only voters entitled to vote on the by-law, but a list of all the voters. The Herald editorially argues that sec. 24 of the Municipal Act covers any such error, if error there was, and it alleges that the by-law is at fault because of the use of an improper list of voters, then several money-by-laws voted by the ratepayers might have to be declared invalid for the same reason. But if the law was not obeyed in the case of these by-laws the fact that the voting of money depended upon them could not save them. There is, however, provision made for putting beyond question by-laws under which debentures are issued, and we presume that this provision has been acted upon. It is reasonably sure that the men who bought the debentures would take care to see to that.

But we are not sure that the "saving clause" intended to prevent an election from being invalidated because of a trifling informality, would cover such an error as the furnishing to the officials of the election an improper voters' list, or one containing names other than those entitled to vote on the by-law. We approach the subject with due humility, knowing how uncertain are such appeals, and how different the meanings of an English sentence viewed from the points of law and simple common sense. We prefer to leave it to the judges, who, right or wrong, have the say. But it is worth noting that the "saving clause" in question provides that "no election shall be declared invalid by reason of non-compliance with the provisions of this act as to the taking of the poll or the counting of the votes by reason of any mistakes in the use of the forms contained in the schedules of this act." Now that is intended to cover mistakes (by the election officers) in the use of the "forms." Does that include also the furnishing not only of wrong "forms" by the officials to the deputy returning officers, but the furnishing of other and additional lists of voters to those who are entitled to vote? And if "mistakes in the use of the forms" be read to excuse improper voters' lists, why would it not cover the error of using a voters' list two or ten years old, or one from which half the voters' names were omitted? Obviously the "saving clause" on its face does not seem to have been intended to effect such a purpose. At any rate, the case is not so clear as our contemporary affects to regard it. We shall not attempt to dispose of it, but will leave it to the judges and the learned counsel who are to present the case.

BERRIES FOR THE WEST.

The experiment of shipping two cars of strawberries from the Niagara district to Winnipeg is reported to have been measurably successful, so much so as to conclude those interested in the belief that with experience and care even such delicate fruit can be delivered in good condition under commercial conditions at a profit to the growers of this locality. It would appear from the result of the experiment just made that as much depends upon the condition of the fruit and its packing as upon the icing or ventilation of the cars. The fruit in the lead car was not in uniform condition on arrival; neither was that in the ventilator car. To ship well, the fruit must not be overripe, but rather a trifle on the green side. It should be uniform and free from blemishes and softness. The berries must be so packed as to permit of free air circulation through the crates and baskets. Important, too, is the time selected for the shipment. The fruit should go directly from the field into the cars, and there should be no delay in transit. Its arrival should be timed to take place near the middle of the week, not later, and arrangements for immediate sale should be perfect. In this way the important margin between the picking and the consumption of the fruit is made as narrow as possible; and the consumer gets the berries when his household is prepared to deal with them comfortably. Not even a Winnipeg housewife cares to wrestle with a few crates of strawberries on Saturday, along with her other end-of-the-week duties. If the growers and shippers can co-operate in this matter, paying attention to the apparently minor, but by no means insignificant details, there would seem to be a chance for building up a profitable trade with the West in berries.

WHERE WE LACK.

A. W. Donly, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Mexico, complains that Canadian manufacturers fail to appreciate what a fertile field for business is to be found in that country. He says the Canadian manufacturer is "anaemic." Here is the little lecture he reads to him in his report of July 16: Many are the desultory inquiries received from Canadian manufacturers and dealers as to the opportunities afforded by this market for the disposal of their wares. When able to tell of the good possibilities, and suggest the desirability of a personal visit to the country by a competent member or representative of the firm, the expense or the effort, or both, seem too great, and the matter is allowed to drop or is filed away for future reference at a more convenient season. The American competitor of our

Canadian dealer has either a resident agent in the field or he sends his traveling agent on periodical visits. He advertises his wares in the newspapers and through other channels, and recognizes that to get the business he must make the same systematic effort to do so as he would have to do at home. In many instances, because the Canadian dealer does not find business come to him without scientific effort on his part, he puts the dealer here in the class of ignoramus who do not know enough to take advantage of a golden opportunity when it presents itself. He asks for a bank letter of credit or cash before an order is shipped, notwithstanding that the credit of his prospective customer may be many times greater than his own. He fails to recognize that no country receives preferential treatment, so far as the tariff is concerned, and that, therefore, if he wishes to sell in this market he must be prepared to compete, in prices, quality and terms, with all countries in the world. It would be well, too, if he would get rid of the idea that he is conferring any special favor, or compliment upon the merchant when he offers to let him buy his goods.

H. R. Poussette, Trade Commissioner at Durban, South Africa, has some complaints to make too. Speaking of the demand for box shooks as a growing one, he says: Many of the firms using boxes for packing here have stated that they would much prefer to deal with Canada than with foreign countries, but at the same time some of them seem to feel dubious as to the desire of Canadians to compete in the trade. Reading between the lines of their courteous words, one gets with the impression that they do not believe that Canadian shippers will take the trouble to send exactly the class of article required. It is regrettable that at times Canadian firms have not even troubled to reply to business communications from South Africa, or to explain delay or their inability to fill orders. This week a letter was received from a large importing establishment, in which the correspondent stated that not only had an order, which he had sent to Canada not been shipped, but no explanation had been forthcoming in the letter itself read: "Replying to yours of the 5th inst. We have repeatedly tried to get hold of Canadian food products, but have not been successful; the fact we bought our Christmas poultry for several years from Canada, but in 1906, although contract ordered for delivery at Durban end of November, it did not arrive until the February following; in 1907 we tried again, and placed a large order with the same firm for November delivery, but it has not yet arrived, nor did we get any explanation; last year we did not trouble to order, as under the circumstances it was the best thing to do. We would, however, like to get in touch with reputable suppliers, and given addresses, would at once take up the subject with them."

Surely such incidents indicate a want of business foresight, and one might add that in order to produce results unhappily not confined to the delinquent himself, but are reflected upon those of his fellow exporters, who are striving to create a high reputation for Canadian products and shippers. Courtesy is such a simple thing, and yet so wonderful an asset, that one wonders how men of even limited business acumen could fail to avail themselves of its assistance. And there you are! These are very plain words, but "faithful are the wounds of a friend." The Canadian manufacturer want the Mexican and South African trade, and it is well that they should know the shortcomings which deprive them of it. Up to and at them! To know our faults is the first step toward getting rid of them.

Get this Sunday ice cream question settled before the hot season is over. Interest in it will wane when the snow shovels are turished up again. From all parts of the Province come reports that the rain of yesterday has been of great benefit to the crops, which in some neighborhoods were suffering from the drought. The total consumption of sugar in the United States in the first six months of 1909 was 1,692,907 tons. The increase over the first six months of 1908 was 16,918 tons, or about 1 per cent. A number of the Detroit Churches are being closed during the hot spell and Gospel services are being conducted in the open. Five congregations are co-operating to comfort and should succeed. New York Coffee Exchange sales for the year ending June 30 totalled 6,719,250 bags, a decrease of 1,337,250 bags from last year's figures, and nearly 9,000,000 bags less than in the year 1907.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dear, dear! Whitney heaving verbal stones at Tory organs because they dare to print the news about applications for disallowance of his villainous acts! What a humble lot of slaves he must take them to be! An effort is to be made for international regulation of air navigation and wireless telegraphy. Now look out for difficulties. Think of litigating air quarrels in which boundary lines and charges of trespass figure.

The London Times joins in complimenting Hon. Mr. Fielding on the outcome of the recent Canadian loan. The result is the more gratifying because it was attained in the face of competition with other issues offering much higher yields.

Canada's imports of tobacco from the U. S. in the year ending March 31 amounted to 13,482,182 pounds. In 1907 the amount was 16,510,458. The total value of the tobacco imports from the U. S. of the year ending March 31, 1909 was \$1,941,010.

Mr. Robert Reford, of Montreal, is a strong advocate of the Georgian Bay canal construction. He would do well, however, in advocating its cause to refrain from showing hostility to the improvement of the Welland canal. He characterizes improvement of the Welland canal as "a suicidal act"; and such language is so absurd as to render his argument of comparatively little value.

It is quite within the range of probabilities that the effort now being made to obtain Thaw's release from the asylum for criminal insanity will be successful. There is no scarcity of money influence at work to secure the brutal murderer his freedom.

A United States constitutional amendment authorizing the levying of an income tax for purposes of federal revenue will probably be submitted to the several States. It will have to get the support of thirty States to carry, and many do not think it will pass.

"Torontoian."—The Garden City is not authorized to carry as many passengers as any of the Hamilton-Toronto boats. The numbers fixed by the Government regulations are: Garden City, 514; Macassa, 712; Modjeska, 960; Turbina, 1,580. The Chicora's limit is 872.

Mr. McNeill, of the C. P. R., says that the company has had no dealings with Potts, who claims from it \$20,000 for settling the recent strike. According to the story told, the dealings with Potts were conducted through Rogers. However, the trial of the suit should disclose the facts.

The Council, in moving last night to secure an early operation of the mountain waterworks, took the proper course. If an arrangement to obtain power without prejudicing the city's position can be made there is no excuse for causing the mountain residents unnecessary annoyance and delay.

Good weather, good order, and good feeling generally, marked yesterday's celebration of the Glorious Twelfth all over the country. Most of the speeches were moderate, and it was a tired but happy lot of brethren who wended their way homeward from the various celebrating points.

There will be no scrutiny of the ballots cast in the Hydro voting, Judge Monck having refused the motion therefore. We fancy that it could have made little difference to the issue. It may be true that very many voted improperly, but it is hardly probable that 600 names would have been struck off.

Reports from some of the States in which prohibition prevails say that express companies have been organized with the object of circumventing the law. These companies are said to be composed of liquor dealers who operate under the protection of the interstate commerce regulations. A season of litigation is ahead.

The new press laws of China can hardly be said to be liberal. True, they are an advance on recent laws under which an editor, offending the powers that be, might be subjected to 100 lashes. Now, matter offensive to the officials, may subject him to a fine which may be ruinous, or to imprisonment for two years. His paper to be suspended or confiscated.

We are not astonished that the patience of the Barton street residents near the city asphalt plant has become exhausted. If any corporation or private owner had maintained such a nuisance action would have been taken long ago. It is a shame and an imposition on the people of the locality that the Council has not sought to abate it before the injured ones have been driven to resort to law.

Lord Roberts introduced in the Lords yesterday a bill making military service compulsory to all Britons between the ages of 18 and 30. The measure is purely one of party politics, and is entirely out of harmony with British ideas. In introducing it Lord Roberts took occasion to denounce the policy of the present government and claimed that his compulsory military service bill would furnish 1,000,000 trained soldiers in a few years. Lord Roberts is doing his share to cultivate the war scare.

The Earl of Clan William, who is visiting in Toronto, told an interviewer that there was no "war cloud" in Britain. He is not a victim of the scare. He takes no stock in the cry that Canada should contribute Dreadnoughts to the navy. He thinks Canada would be doing better to build up a reserve of seamen available if war broke out. Canada, he said, needed to put back all its funds into the soil and the mines. A sensible view.

It is not probably without significance that no sooner had the Nova Scotia coal strike begun than United States coal operators waited upon the large coal consumers of Montreal soliciting orders. The fact that Canadian industry and Canadian capital suffer from the coal strike, while United States coal operators gain by it, should lead the Canadian workmen to do some hard thinking, and to inquire carefully into the causes leading to the situation.

The Montreal Star resents Whitney's attempt to muzzle the Tory press with reference to his statement that the Toronto papers would not publish the news. As to the demand for disallowance of his infamous Hydro-Electric legislation, the Star says: The Toronto papers will hardly thank him for this statement. It is an accusation that they will not publish the news. And if the Toronto papers maintain their silence, they will have to omit Ottawa news and probably several days of parliamentary discussion next session. Montreal papers will, however, print news when they hear it—not when they are compelled to do it. Whitney's head is getting too big for

his hat. Even the Tory organs will rebel when it comes to his dictating just what they shall publish. This is not Russia.

Speaking of the discovery that but a small number of the Collegiate Institute pupils had declared their intention of attending the Hamilton Technical School, the Kingston Whig says:

The revelation is not remarkable. It does not mean that technical education is not desired by the people, but that they do not know what it is, and they must be enlightened. The Whig remembers what happened, and only last year, when the board of education here opened the domestic science classes. They were not filled at once. Not because the training they afforded was unappreciated, but because the parents had not the information regarding them which they wanted. A mothers' case was one stimulant towards a larger interest, and it had its effects. The domestic science classes are now established and they are bound to grow in interest.

SCRAP BOOK POETRY

THE THINK BOX. I've got a thing inside my head That's made of ticks and spots of thread. And little sticks, and wheels, and springs, And cogs, and all sorts of things. Besides, it's like a little trap. When thoughts come in, I hear it snap! And there it's got 'em, in a trice. Like flies that get in a trap. It's like David's typewriter machine, With clogs, and such things, in between. It's something like his camera, too; And like my paints—red, green and blue. It ticks out thoughts and ticks 'em in, As fast as all the wheels can spin. It makes me think of things for lunch, And wends my mind and fun and punch. And granddama, and soldier suits. It makes me think of motor cars, Of silver rabbits and ten stars. It makes me want a piece of rope, A hammer and Dad's shaving soap. And get my suit all dicked up. Guess what all the boxes are. I hid I must go quietly. And find that great big heavy jar— The one where all the boxes are. —Julian Street in the July Everbody's.

A GREAT DAY.

Hamilton Orangemen Had a Fine Outing at Galt. Hamilton Orangemen and their friends had a great time at Galt yesterday. The day was glorious, and everything was managed well. The party went by Grand Trunk to Galt, and it is estimated that there were fully three thousand visitors in Galt, and the procession was more than a mile long. The speeches were delivered in Dickson Park, and among the speakers were: H. Lovelock, D. G. M., O. W.; Rev. L. R. Clarke, L. V. Thompson, M. C.; M. Brant, A. W. Leibs, Hespeler; Rev. Mr. Andrews, Berlin; Rev. R. E. Knowles, Rev. A. J. Johnson and Mayor Patterson, Galt.

Ex-Ad. Wm. Nicholson, of this city, P. G. M. of Ontario, made a short but most appropriate address in moving a vote of thanks. An excellent programme of sports took up the greater part of the afternoon. The winners in the various events were: 100 yards dash, first heat—Dent, Woodstock; S. Reuter, Preston, Time, 10.25. Second heat—Maloney, Preston; Benedict, Burford, Time, 10.35. Third heat—Elliott, Toronto; Keating, Toronto, Time, 11 seconds. Final—Dent, Woodstock; Maloney, Preston; Elliott, Toronto, Time, 10.3. 220 yards dash, first heat—Dent, Woodstock; Maloney, Preston; Dill, Blair. Second heat—Elliott, A. A. Smith, Guelph; Benedict, Time, 23.55. Final—Dent, Elliott, Maloney, Time, 23.5. Half mile—Whitehead, Woodstock, Lester, Toronto; Smith, Guelph, Time, 2.02.

Three mile men's walk—Goodard, Hamilton; Benedict, Maffin, Galt. Ladies' race—McGriffin, Hamilton; Mrs. Griffith, Hamilton; Mrs. Meates, Hamilton. Mile—Lester, Toronto; Woodley, Hamilton; Whitehead, Woodstock. Orangemen's race—Elliott, Hamilton; Haylock, Hamilton; Turford, Hamilton. The ten-mile race was won by the Indian, Peter Leibs, of Brantford; J. Rowe, of Toronto, was second, and J. Love, Ayr, third, Time, 53.42.1.5. Wood, the Brantford Marathoner, gave a two-mile exhibition, doing it in 9.56.

The proceedings wound up with a grand band concert in the evening, at which the attendance was not large, owing to threatening weather. GOOD PICNIC. Westinghouse Employees Had Fine Time at Falls. The employees of the Canadian Westinghouse Co. held their tenth annual picnic at Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, on Saturday, July 10th, when a very enjoyable time was spent. The attendance was large, the weather fine and the programme excellent. The sports resulted as follows: 100 yards dash, Mr. Myler's special—W. Bleakley, A. McInnes, B. Little. 75 yards single ladies—Misses M. Broome, B. Lilley, R. Bousfield, F. Pendlington. 100 yards, machinists' apprentices—A. McInnes, Geo. Shields, P. Harrison. 100 yards, shoeworkers—H. Glassford, G. Stewart, R. Allen. 100 yards, foundry—J. Wands, R. Given, A. Moffatt. 75 yards, married ladies—Mrs. Grocott, Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Brandon, Mrs. Saucer. 75 yards, three-legged race—Sherwood and Hammond, Brown and McLeod, Abraham and Kane. 75 yards, girls 12 to 16—O. Potter, L. Donnelly, L. Carmichael, E. Muehlman. 100 yards, boys 12 to 16—J. McKeivry, H. Wright, G. Stoneham, J. Harley. 100 yards, men 20 to 30—A. Moffatt, A. Hammond, R. Given. 100 yards, men 30 to 40—H. Gill, J. Colquhoun, R. Hammond. 75 yards, girls 12 to 14—Hayworth, E. Barr, A. Arundel. 75 yards, boys 8 to 12—C. Farmer, A. Hughes, E. Watson, G. Fickin. 75 yards, men 40 to 55—H. Phinn, H. Fitzsimmons, H. Gordon. 100 yards, firemen—B. Little, G. Shields, L. Springfield, P. Vollick. 25 yards, girls 5 to 8—M. Muehlman, H. Ford, I. Colquhoun, F. Fickin. 25 yards, boys 5 to 8—H. Patterson,

Smoke "darkens the light of the city's eyes and pollutes the breath of her citizens." It is a nuisance, a destroyer of property. Toronto manufacturers are not devoid of civic spirit. They have no grievance against the anti-smoke by-law. The grievance is caused by a city which wants the smoke by-law enforced and is not getting it. SMOKE. There are some political leaders and Premiers in Canada who are talking just like the King on this subject [technical education]. The trouble with them and their Governments is that so far as their sense of "State" or "Nation" is concerned, they are not touched by technical education has not touched the post-string stage, and until it does the cause will not advance very rapidly.

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present Government has been in office—extensive of the amount spent on the National Transcontinental Railway, is \$12,889,295, of an annual average of \$18,188,929. As we have repeatedly pointed out, in a country like Canada there must be constant additions to the public debt. The development of such a huge country could not be otherwise accomplished, Mr. Fielding, in alluding to this inevitable growth in public expenditure, showed that, having regard to the number of burden-bearers, the net debt of Canada is not an increasing but a diminishing burden. It is worthy of note that the exceptionally low ratios of debt to population in the years 1907 and 1908, for which, however, the Government is quite entitled to claim credit, are due to circumstances that were equally exceptional. Tested by the growth of population, and excluding heavy expenditure necessitated by very special circumstances, Canada has every reason to feel proud of the moderate liabilities imposed upon each citizen in the building up of what is destined to be the most important of the daughter nations.

looked forward to having a family of their own. The others were not clear as to why they wanted to get married, two based their objections on ill-health, three hated men, and one preferred a "career." Of the French girls, all save one replied: "Not even one mentioned love, and the French supplied the majority of those who desired marriage in order to escape girlhood, chaperonage, and almost all of those who wanted a good time. The English were more like the French than any others. They saw in marriage a chance to travel, to have greater freedom and more pleasure. "The results of the investigations are surprising," says Professor De Nerville, "and the truth is repellent. It is proved conclusively that girls of the marriageable age, girls just entering upon womanhood and of the age for men to love, are entirely selfish. Almost without exception they ignored the idea of love altogether."

WHY WOMEN MARRY.

A Scientist's Investigations—Love Has Nothing to Do With It. An eminent French scientist recently completed a careful investigation into causes of marriage by women, and he now announces that love has virtually nothing to do with the matter so far as present-day women are concerned. The scientist, Professor Leon De Nerville, of Paris, secured from 282 women, or rather girls, a statement as to the reasons they desired marriage—and on the replies of the women he bases his statement that girls of this age want to get married and that they play no part in their desire. Professor De Nerville sent out from Paris 300 letters, addressed to girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty, to discover whether the women who are to be the mothers of the next generation desire marriage, and if they do desire it, why? The replies furnish the evidence for the startling charge he brings against the women of this civilized world. Through colleagues in different cities he secured the names and addresses of seventy-five German girls of the required age, and of practically all classes of society, the names of seventy-five English, American and French girls of corresponding conditions, and to these he sent a personal letter, enclosing a form which he asked them to fill in in the interests of science. To secure the better results he stated in his letter that the girls should fill in the form, but not sign it, so as to give them assurance that not even he would know the feelings of any individual. The form was quite simple, the questions being as follows: Do you desire to be married? If so, why do you desire marriage? If not, what objections have you to marriage? State briefly your views on marriage as an institution.

From the 300 forms sent out he received 282 replies, and only two out of the 282 even mentioned love as a reason for desiring marriage. The other 280 girls advanced many reasons for desiring to enter the marriage state—or rather 274 of them did, the other six declaring they did not want to get married in order that they might have greater freedom and go unchaperoned, eight desired to marry because then they would be able to amuse themselves, seventeen because their husbands would give them an opportunity to travel, one hundred and six because they would have their own homes, eleven wanted to escape their homes, three

avoid matches whose heads readily snap off. Scores of deaths and destroyed homes are traceable to this cause. Liquid stove polishes, of the kind sold by fakery, are nearly always dangerous. Furniture polish should be used with great care, too. All cloths used in rubbing polished floors should be burned away from the house, neither should they be thrown carelessly around at any time, as there is danger of spontaneous combustion. Cleaning compounds are always dangerous. Never use benzene, gasoline or like fluids in any room where there is artificial light. These oils are extremely volatile and their fumes catch fire at a great distance, the flame travelling back to the source. Explosions and scattered fire are the result.

Never drape a mantle near a gas jet or a stove. Be careful that no portieres or curtains are so hung that they can blow against the flame. Many fires are due to such carelessness. When you retire for the night see that all the doors in the houses are closed. Open doors create a draft. Danger from a dumb waiter may be minimized by seeing that it is tightly closed at night. Where open fireplaces are in use the bricks of the hearth should be imbedded in cement and should not rest on wood. Each hearth should have a fine wire screen shield to prevent sparks flying on rugs or carpets.

How to Avoid Fires.

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FALSE ALARM.

"Mamma, young Prof. McGeorge proposed last night!" "Mercy, child! What on earth has he got to live on?" "I wish you wouldn't interrupt me, mamma. He proposed that we start in and read President Eliot's five feet of books."

Many an actress has a press agent who feels that she couldn't afford a husband. Some people are only enjoyment out of being miserable.

Through Sleeping Cars BETWEEN Hamilton---Pittsburgh---Cleveland Daily Ex. Service Leave Hamilton 8.15 p. m. Arrive Pittsburgh 7.00 a. m. Arrive Cleveland (a) 2.45 a. m. (b) Sleeper may be occupied until 7.00 a. m. Other Fast Pittsburgh and Cleveland Trains. Leave Hamilton Daily 10.30 a. m. 2.20 p. m. 6.22 p. m. Arrive Pittsburgh Daily 7.45 p. m. 10.35 p. m. 7.00 a. m. Arrive Cleveland Daily 4.35 p. m. 10.40 p. m. 11.55 p. m. T., H. & B. LINE—in connection with Lake Shore Railway

R. Springstead, S. Patterson, G. Douglas, 75 yards, men 35 and up—J. Rouse, F. Goldie, T. Adley. Tug-of-war, five men teams—Foundry, Electric and Brake; winning team, brake, Easterby, Gore, Saunders, Douglas, Fessenden. Consolation race—J. Morris, R. Wands, R. Thompson, R. Andrews, R. Springstead, G. Houser. Committee—S. McCready, chairman; J. W. Browne, treasurer; H. C. Waldeck, secretary; J. Colquhoun, W. Spauls, J. Cook, R. Farrell, Geo. Moss, W. E. Edwards, H. Livingston, H. Schoon, P. Glover, Geo. Peters, W. Tegler, K. R. Allen.

WHY WOMEN MARRY.

A Scientist's Investigations—Love Has Nothing to Do With It. An eminent French scientist recently completed a careful investigation into causes of marriage by women, and he now announces that love has virtually nothing to do with the matter so far as present-day women are concerned. The scientist, Professor Leon De Nerville, of Paris, secured from 282 women, or rather girls, a statement as to the reasons they desired marriage—and on the replies of the women he bases his statement that girls of this age want to get married and that they play no part in their desire. Professor De Nerville sent out from Paris 300 letters, addressed to girls between the ages of sixteen and twenty, to discover whether the women who are to be the mothers of the next generation desire marriage, and if they do desire it, why? The replies furnish the evidence for the startling charge he brings against the women of this civilized world. Through colleagues in different cities he secured the names and addresses of seventy-five German girls of the required age, and of practically all classes of society, the names of seventy-five English, American and French girls of corresponding conditions, and to these he sent a personal letter, enclosing a form which he asked them to fill in in the interests of science. To secure the better results he stated in his letter that the girls should fill in the form, but not sign it, so as to give them assurance that not even he would know the feelings of any individual. The form was quite simple, the questions being as follows: Do you desire to be married? If so, why do you desire marriage? If not, what objections have you to marriage? State briefly your views on marriage as an institution.

From the 300 forms sent out he received 282 replies, and only two out of the 282 even mentioned love as a reason for desiring marriage. The other 280 girls advanced many reasons for desiring to enter the marriage state—or rather 274 of them did, the other six declaring they did not want to get married in order that they might have greater freedom and go unchaperoned, eight desired to marry because then they would be able to amuse themselves, seventeen because their husbands would give them an opportunity to travel, one hundred and six because they would have their own homes, eleven wanted to escape their homes, three

avoid matches whose heads readily snap off. Scores of deaths and destroyed homes are traceable to this cause. Liquid stove polishes, of the kind sold by fakery, are nearly always dangerous. Furniture polish should be used with great care, too. All cloths used in rubbing polished floors should be burned away from the house, neither should they be thrown carelessly around at any time, as there is danger of spontaneous combustion. Cleaning compounds are always dangerous. Never use benzene, gasoline or like fluids in any room where there is artificial light. These oils are extremely volatile and their fumes catch fire at a great distance, the flame travelling back to the source. Explosions and scattered fire are the result.

Never drape a mantle near a gas jet or a stove. Be careful that no portieres or curtains are so hung that they can blow against the flame. Many fires are due to such carelessness. When you retire for the night see that all the doors in the houses are closed. Open doors create a draft. Danger from a dumb waiter may be minimized by seeing that it is tightly closed at night. Where open fireplaces are in use the bricks of the hearth should be imbedded in cement and should not rest on wood. Each hearth should have a fine wire screen shield to prevent sparks flying on rugs or carpets.

FALSE ALARM.

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Wednesday, July 14, '09 SHEA'S May Manton Patterns 10c OUR SUMMER CLEARING SALE The biggest and best Summer Sale we have ever organized; a rousing bargain event in every sense of the word, carrying out the Shea business policy of clearing out Summer Goods in summer time. Every department has its special offerings, some of them not large enough to advertise, but they are here and worth your while. Get the habit of going through the Shea store every time you are down town. Women's Wash Suits \$5.89 Regular Price \$12.00 Made of plain and striped wash materials, all pure linen, pinks, blue, tan, white, grey, etc., well tailored, strapped, button trimmed, patch pockets. Skirts plain gored and strapped, full \$10 and \$12 value, sale price to-morrow \$5.89 Wash Skirts at a Sacrifice Made of linen, lawns, ducks, reps, etc., all the newest styles, both plain and trimmed. Skirts that any other store would be proud to show you at regular prices, on sale at these clearing prices. They mean good savings and big savings. \$2.50 Skirts for \$1.25 \$3.00 Skirts for \$1.50 \$4.00 Skirts for \$1.95 \$5.00 Skirts for \$2.50 Light Weight Cloth Skirts to be Cleared Made of lustres, poplins, Sicilians, voiles, Panamas and other fine all wool cloths, black, brown, navy, tans, greys, etc., all splendidly tailored and newest plain gored and pleated styles. \$6.00 Skirts for \$3.75 \$7.50 Skirts for \$4.75 \$9.00 Skirts for \$6.95 \$15.00 Skirts for \$10.00 Staple Department Bargains Towelling, both roller and tea, extra heavy, 10c, for 65c Towelling, pure flax, worth 15c, on sale for 12 1/2c Cotton Towels, oddments, worth 8 1/2 to 10c, to clear at each... 5c Table Damask, all pure flax, full bleached, 72 inches, worth \$1.50, for \$1.10 Table Damask, pure flax, 72 inches, worth 90c, on sale for 69c Plain and Twilled White Sheetting, 72 inches, 30c, on sale for 22 1/2c Oxford Shirts, dark and light colored, imported, worth 16 1/2c, on sale for 13 1/2c Union Tweeds, good large size, worth 15c, on sale for