

THE HAMILTON TIMES

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1906.

WORK THE CONVICTS.

An eastern exchange notes the fact that the wife of a convict sentenced to hard labor has been found destitute and suffering, and inquires why the city, for whom this man is compelled to work, should not pay a small sum to the dependent wife to represent his earnings.

mit the British navy and army to lose their efficiency for defence, thus placing the Empire in peril. In Canada these super-loyal gentry attempt to make it appear that the Canadian Government falls short of its duty in the matter of defence, and they will not listen to the statement that Canada is acting in the matter in co-operation with the Imperial authorities and with their hearty approval.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

In Montreal yesterday hogs on the hoof reached \$9 a cwt. Probably we shall soon have to abandon bacon and take to turkey.

The street railway conductors must have breathed a sigh of relief as they ended their last trip yesterday. There was no easy job.

Now that the Dreadnoughts are to be outclassed by the battleships being built this year in Great Britain, must Germany proceed to build an entirely new fleet of still greater vessels?

There is a great railway strike on in Georgia, the purpose of which is to exclude negro firemen from the railway company's employ. The race question is still very far from being settled in the south.

The value of the Canadian export of field crops, animals, and animal products has increased from \$84,719,292 in 1901 to \$128,903,794 in 1905. The amount invested in agriculture has, in the same time, increased from \$1,761,486,180 to \$2,440,000,000.

A TELEPHONE JOURNAL.

The Times has received a copy of the Telephone Gazette, an eight-page monthly published by the Bell Telephone Company for circulation among its employees. The little journal is intended to serve an important purpose in the development and extension of the company's service, and will keep all branches of the service informed as to the work going on and the improvements and extensions being made.

A statement contained in the issue before us gives the percentage of gain in subscribers, the cities being classified according to the number of telephones in each exchange. We note that the increase in Montreal for January and February was 8.72 per cent.; in Toronto 12.01 per cent.; and in Hamilton 10.71 per cent.

It has occasionally been stated that the Bell Company policy has been to discourage the construction and operation of rural telephone services by farmers for their own service and benefit. We have frequently pointed out that this was very far from the fact. On the contrary, it furnishes every reasonable facility for their encouragement.

THE RETURN OF SENSE.

It is somewhat disconcerting to the many-crazed element of the English alarmists, and to their little imitators in Canada, who treat all who are not ready to demand Canadian contributions of Dreadnoughts as the only proper Canadian method of sharing in Empire defence as dishonorable "spongers," to find such men as Lord Charles Bessford deprecating the foolish panic and expressing grave doubts as to the fighting value of the Dreadnoughts which they wish Canada to spend her millions upon.

but adds: "I am confident that a reduction of our expenditure on the army and navy may be undertaken with perfect safety if the money so saved be applied to improving elementary education." It is not only a country's ships, guns and forts which make it strong, but the intelligence and character of the men composing its armed forces. A new type of education is required as a measure of social reform of general and far-reaching importance.

The following is from the Toronto Mail and Empire's report of the races on Saturday. For a city that ostentatiously boasts the title of "Toronto the Good," it seems to make much of the gambling feature of race meets:

Down in the betting ring six bookmakers, with their corps of assistants, struggled against every possible inconvenience to satisfy the gambling proclivities of their many thousands of patrons. The enclosure was probably never so congested, and the promenade between the two long lines of layers of odds books a close resemblance to a flying wedge on a football field.

OUR EXCHANGES

CLEAN UP DAY.

(Kingston Whig.) Hamilton, Peterboro', and other cities can have a cleaning-up day. Why not Kingston?

NO ELIMINATION HERE.

(London Free Press.) The gradual elimination of fireworks from Victoria Day celebrations is along proper lines.

HAMILTON.

(Toronto News.) The American cities are exercised over the allegation of Hamilton being a rake. Nonsense! Hamilton is a city.

POOR WAGES.

(Stratford Beacon.) Germany is the most highly "protected" country in Europe, yet its workmen receive a scanty portion of the alleged benefits, whilst the cost of living is abnormally high.

NOT LIKE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

(Toronto Telegram.) Victoria Day is a good name, but it will never stick. May 24 like Queen's Birthday has adhered to that glorious and immortal date.

DON'T WORRY.

(Brookville Recorder.) The police station at North Bay was burglarized recently. Hamilton ought to get a double supply of locks and guards. Take warning before it's too late.

AFTER THE POLICE AGAIN.

(Toronto News.) Hamilton will devote a week to cleaning up the city. If it could take some of the dust and cobwebs out of its police department, the effort might be worth while.

VICTORIA DAY.

(Buffalo Express.) If you see an unusual number of Canadian flags around to-day, don't think we're toasting the British. All that we're doing is making our Canadian cousins feel at home. They are with us today, for it is Victoria day!

IS IT A SIN?

(Windsor Record.) The Toronto Telegram calls on Hon. J. S. Hendrie to resign from the Hydro-Electric Commission because Hamilton has withdrawn from the Hydro-Electric scheme. Why should Mr. Hendrie be held accountable for the sins of Hamilton?

WAS TIME TO ACT.

(Belleville Intelligencer.) A serious state of affairs comes to light in Hamilton. The Council recently passed a by-law prohibiting dogs from running at large in that city, under pain of their destruction, it being alleged that some vagrant dogs had symptoms of rabies. Since the enactment was passed several dogs have been killed, and the Dominion analyst, who examined their carcasses, reports that they were infected with rabies. The Hamilton Council did not get busy too soon.

DESERVED PROMOTION.

The many friends of Mr. J. H. Heath will be pleased to hear of his promotion to the important position of supervisory for the Union Life Assurance Company, having charge of what is known as the Lake Ontario division. Mr. Heath was the company's local manager up to eight months ago, when he was assigned other important work. Mr. Heath is one of the oldest employees, in length of service, with the Union Life, and his many friends wish him every success in his new position.

IS VICE-PRESIDENT.

Miss E. Deyman, of this city, was elected vice-president of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Ontario at the annual meeting in Toronto. A request was made by the International Council of Nurses, meeting in London in July, that the Canadian nurses would endorse a resolution in favor of woman suffrage, but it was decided to have nothing whatever to do with the matter.

A CLEAN COAL TOWN.

Cardiff is a World Centre in Fuel Handling, But is Trim and Pretty—Ships of all Nations Seen.

(W. E. Curtis in Chicago Record-Herald.) Cardiff, Wales.—The pre-conceived impressions of Cardiff are very far from accurate. People generally suppose it to be a sooty and ugly coal town, with a thick atmosphere and processions of grim miners passing through the streets thatched cottages. On the contrary, it is one of the prettiest cities in the kingdom, with wide, clean streets, lined with shade trees and rows of comfortable villas, with flower gardens, shrubbery, and clinging vines, which at this time of year are ablaze with color.

Although Cardiff handles more coal than any other place in the world, and that is the chief occupation of its citizens, a stranger might live here for years without suspecting such a thing from appearances. There isn't a mine within nine miles of the place, and the coal is carried directly from the shafts in railway trains to the docks, which lie some distance below the residence portion of the city. They are reached by a long street that is inhabited by people of every clime on earth, chiefly sailor folk, who have been stranded here at the end of voyages or are keeping boarding-houses, and shops for the patronage of their fellow-countrymen who come here by the sea.

The coal of Cardiff goes to every port except those of the United States. It can be found at almost every factory in the world outside of our country and furnishes steam to move the fleets of nearly every nation. Hence the shipping that comes to Cardiff is a corresponding number of countries, and perhaps no other city except be it Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, or Panama, or Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, has so many races represented in its population. You will find a tramcar from the city to the docks, you can see signs in almost every language hanging over the doors of shops and restaurants and boarding-houses.

Six miles north of Cardiff a long range of hills, averaging 700 or 800 feet high, runs east and west for fifty miles, and they are formed of coal of various grades and values. The slopes of this ridge are covered with coal pits and the villages of miners that work in them. The best quality of coal comes from Rhondda and Aberdare, and it is probably the best used by man. The coal is brought by railways that pass the mouths of the mines to the docks of Cardiff, where the cars are sorted on different sidings and switched to the quays, where the vessels lie ready for loading. All kinds of vessels and all sizes are loaded by the men who manage the business how to handle the coal with the least labor and the least expense. The docks belong to the Marquis of Bute, or at least he is the principal stockholder, holding \$27,500,000 of the shares of the \$30,000,000 company formed by him.

Cardiff is a very ancient town. It dates back to the days of the Roman, who had a strong fortress here, the remains of which have been excavated and thoroughly explored by competent archaeologists under the direction of the late Marquis of Bute. The Normans followed the Romans, and held sway for several centuries, and other races came in turn with various stirring events and incidents, of which the old castle was the centre. Robert, Duke of Normandy, a weak and dissipated monarch, was kept in prison here nearly all his life and died at Cardiff Castle in 1124 in the eightieth year of his age.

In those days Southern Wales was an agricultural country and it was not until the discovery of the coal-gins that the energy and genius that developed the city of Cardiff to its present importance. It should be said, however, that the late Marquis of Bute, the grandfather of the present marquis, and the owner of the property, was the inspiring genius and furnished the capital with which to develop the city of Cardiff to its present importance.

There are a number of other fine rooms in the castle, a library, a banquet hall, drawing-room and a private chapel in which the second Marquis of Bute died suddenly on March 18, 1848. His bust in marble stands upon the exact spot where he died. There is a handsome statue of this marquis near the railway station, which was erected by the citizens of Cardiff in appreciation of his services to the city.

Besides the castle the only other building of antiquity is St. John's Church, with its beautiful medieval tower erected by Lady Anne, daughter of Warwick, the Duke of Warwick, the "king maker," and the Queen of Richard III, Duke of Gloster. The church was carefully restored in 1897, and is one of the finest monuments in England. Within its aisles are the tombs of the ancestors of the Bute family, several of the Earls of Pembroke and other famous men.

Cardiff, has recently provided itself with a handsome city hall and court house, which occupy slightly locations adjoining the old castle in what is known as the City Park. The town hall has a frontage of 265 feet, with a handsome dome and a tower, and the law courts have a frontage of 320 feet and in every way are admirable. A new building for the University of Wales is now under construction in the same park, and it is proposed to add a museum of corresponding architecture, thus completing one of the most stately groups of municipal buildings in Europe.

The university is flourishing, although it was founded only in 1882, as I wrote you the other day, by the Federation of the Colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff. They are entirely independent of each other, except that they are governed by the central board of control, of which the Prince of Wales is

234 tons of coal in 28 hours, an average of 330 tons per hour. Steamship Iran was loaded with 9,213 tons in twenty-six and one-half hours, an average of 347 tons per hour. Steamship Islam loaded 7,506 tons in twenty hours, an average of 477 tons per hour. Steamship Lady Lewis loaded 4,733 tons in ten hours, an average of 477 tons per hour. Steamship Askhall loaded 6,715 tons in eleven working hours, an average of 610 tons per hour.

The manager of the docks here insists that the latter record has never been beaten, but I am confident that it has been surpassed in Cleveland and Ashtabula, and other lake ports many times. Until 1887 Lord Bute personally owned and controlled the docks, the railroads and the coal fields at Cardiff. But in that year, in order to relieve himself of care and responsibility, he organized a \$30,000,000 company and sold \$2,500,000 worth of stock to several of his friends and to his principal employees. The corporation is called the Cardiff Railway Company, as it owns the railway lines to the mines as well as the docks; Lord Edmund Talbot is the chairman and Sir William Talbot Lewis has been general manager until his resignation a few days ago. His successor has not been appointed. The company owns about 500 acres of land on both banks of the harbor, so that it can increase its facilities wherever necessary. In addition to the coal docks there is a large cattle yard with slaughter-houses and cold storage warehouses, imported merchandise, two large dry docks for repairing steam and machinery shops and other appurtenances required for handling the enormous traffic which passes through this port. The steamers that come here for coal usually bring cargoes of ore and general merchandise, which is shipped by rail to various parts of the kingdom. Last year the imports amounted to about 6,000,000 tons, comprising timber, iron and provisions and general merchandise for distribution in Wales and other parts of the kingdom, and there were nearly 3,000,000 tons of exports in addition to the 17,000,000 tons of coal.

The revenues of the dock company are about \$800,000 a year, most of which goes into the pockets of the Marquis of Bute, who, next to the Duke of Westminster, is the richest man in the British Empire. The present marquis is a young man of only 26 years of age, who came into the title and estates upon the death of his father in 1900. Four years ago he married Miss Bellingham, daughter of Lord Bellingham, an Irish peer, and they have two children, a boy and a girl.

The late Marquis of Bute was a man of remarkable ability and a distinguished career. He is the hero of Disraeli's novel, "Lothar," of the striking incident in which his conversion from the Church of England to the Roman Catholic faith by Mgr. Capel, a celebrated scholar, who afterward lived in California. The late marquis distinguished himself by his piety and his benevolence. And upon his death his body was taken to the Holy Land and buried in a shrine he had erected for that purpose on the slopes of the Mount of Olives, just outside of Jerusalem.

The principal residence of the Bute family is Mount Stuart, on the Isle of Bute, at the mouth of the River Clyde, in Scotland, and it is one of the largest and most imposing private houses in the world, having more than a hundred rooms and several magnificent apartments. Cardiff Castle has been in the family for many generations, and the late marquis devoted much thought and large sums of money to the restoration of this noble and deeply interesting architectural monument. It is now in an almost perfect condition, and one of the finest specimens of Norman architecture in existence. It consists of two court yards, the first having been occupied by the retainers of the early dukes and the inner yard devoted to the personal life of their families. The inner yard was thus completely protected and could not be entered except after overcoming the guards in the outer court.

Visitors are shown through the state apartment every day except Sunday, and have an opportunity to see a curious series of rooms which the late marquis decorated and furnished with lavish extravagance in the great square tower. As the tower is 119 feet high and some thirty feet square, the rooms are one above the other, occupying five storeys, and are connected by a narrow, stone staircase. The kitchen is at the top of the tower and under are what is known as the summer smoking-room, the winter smoking-room, a library, a bedroom with a Roman bath in marble, and on the top is a garden protected by a high balustrade.

There are a number of other fine rooms in the castle, a library, a banquet hall, drawing-room and a private chapel in which the second Marquis of Bute died suddenly on March 18, 1848. His bust in marble stands upon the exact spot where he died. There is a handsome statue of this marquis near the railway station, which was erected by the citizens of Cardiff in appreciation of his services to the city.

Besides the castle the only other building of antiquity is St. John's Church, with its beautiful medieval tower erected by Lady Anne, daughter of Warwick, the Duke of Warwick, the "king maker," and the Queen of Richard III, Duke of Gloster. The church was carefully restored in 1897, and is one of the finest monuments in England. Within its aisles are the tombs of the ancestors of the Bute family, several of the Earls of Pembroke and other famous men.

Cardiff, has recently provided itself with a handsome city hall and court house, which occupy slightly locations adjoining the old castle in what is known as the City Park. The town hall has a frontage of 265 feet, with a handsome dome and a tower, and the law courts have a frontage of 320 feet and in every way are admirable. A new building for the University of Wales is now under construction in the same park, and it is proposed to add a museum of corresponding architecture, thus completing one of the most stately groups of municipal buildings in Europe.

The university is flourishing, although it was founded only in 1882, as I wrote you the other day, by the Federation of the Colleges of Aberystwyth, Bangor and Cardiff. They are entirely independent of each other, except that they are governed by the central board of control, of which the Prince of Wales is

the best fitted and best made waists in Canada, a full third less than regular. 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.50. Women's Underskirts—A Sale. Satens, Moreens, etc., in black and colors, frilled and ruffled, on sale all this week as follows, \$1.00 for 50c, \$2.00 for \$1.00, \$3.00 for \$1.95.

5c A Tin Tomatoes Per 5c. Not more than 3 tins to a customer, and only 500 dozen to sell at this price. The labels on the tins are slightly soiled, but the quality of the Tomatoes is fine. Burlington Catsup 10c bottle, guaranteed quality, 2 for 15c. Japanese Shoe Polish, the best on the market, 2 tins 15c. Canned Pumpkins, only 30 dozen to sell at 8c. Canned Beets, regular 12 1/2c tin. Jelly Powders, Bee Brand, 10c size, per package. Quaker Corn Flakes, 3 for 25c. Old Dutch Cleaner, for spring cleaning, 3 for 25c. Powdered Ammonia, the big package. Victor Flour Sifters, regular 15c to 19c.

Two Specials in Shoes. For the Men Reliable Blucher-style Lace Boot, neat patterns, full comfortable fitting, solid leather soles; lots of them will give best of wear; choice of Dongola, Boston Calf, Box Kip, sizes 6 to 11; also Dongola Oxfords, all one price 1.39. For the Women Fine Kid Boots and Oxfords, in all the newest designs, lace or Blucher style; light, medium and thick soles; plain toes and patent tip, very neat, sizes 2 1/2 to 7. Your choice until sold, 1.39 at.

Corsets. Salvage Sale 44 Cents. Corsets in white and drab, with and without garters. A complete range of sizes. All the 50c, 75c and \$1.00 corsets from the Salvage Sale put in at one price. Early comers will get some rare bargains, per pair 44c. The Canadian CO-OPERATIVE Concern Limited. 51 and 53 King Street West.

Trained Trees. They May be Made to Fit Any Space or to Take Any Form. An expert can make a vine of an apple or a pear tree, a tree of a gooseberry or currant bush, or a snake of either. He will twist, pinch and fondle the descendant of some mighty apple tree, with its gnarled branches and its forty foot spread, measuring, planning and nursing until instead of assuming the shape of its parent, it will grow to fit some space on the side of his house, hugging the wall like a vine, or possibly will form a screen to hide his kitchen porch. In the rich man's garden abroad we see all sorts of curious forms to which fruit trees have been trained. Some are beautiful, some are freakish, but all are wonderful. In vases, lyres, shields, crests, monograms, soldiers, beautiful maidens, the apple or pear tree and the currant bush lose their identity. Those that are trained like vines, says Country Life in America, certainly possess a distinctive decorative value. In the old days every estate in England worth while had a specimen box tree—a superior example of topiary work—which was pruned to resemble Queen Elizabeth. In the poor man's garden abroad a trained fruit tree finds its greatest usefulness. No garden is too small for a few trees. The fruit peasant, with a scant six inches or a foot between his walk and his neighbor's fence, still has room to plant a tree and train it against a lattice. While the necessity for maximum returns from minimum acres is not a part of our national point of view, the possibility of the training of trees as a hobby has been very much overlooked. In Germany you can buy a tree to measure to fill in any space on your garden wall or house, just as we buy a ready made suit of clothes. While the training of fruit trees has become popular only within ten years, the Pomorbauhauschulen, or schools where trees are trained, are now to be found everywhere in Germany. There are commercial nurseries where experts in espalier work are constantly making new forms and creating new marvels. Certain shapes have become standard, such as pyramids, cordons, palmets and so on. There are practically no nurseries in America that have taken up the propagation and sale of trained fruit trees in American literature on the subject; consequently one who wished to take this work up as a hobby will be forced to look to Germany, France or England for his inspiration and for his stock.

Where It is Found. Knicker—The keynote of the fashionable wedding is simplicity. Bocker—In those who read about it. Descendant of Great William. Hotel Clerk—Look here, what do you mean by alluding to that gentleman as his sister's father-in-law? Oh, that's all right. His name is William. Penn and he is from Philadelphia. Out of Hearing. Redrick—in the stock-market news I see there is money on call. Van Albert (sigh)—On call, eh? Well, if I should call with a megaphone nose of it would reach me.

SHEA'S. Wednesday, May 26th, 1909. Crompton's Corsets 50c to \$4.00. Women's Dress Skirts \$3.95. Made of Panamas, Serges, Lustres, Poplins, etc., all well hung and perfect fitting, full \$6.00 to \$6.95, on sale for \$3.95. Women's Summer Wash Suits. Made of splendid Linen Wash Goods, in white and colors, plain and striped long Coats, swell Skirts, \$5.50 to \$10.95 value, on sale in two lots at each \$3.95 and \$5.50. Women's Spring Coats \$3.95. Made of plain and striped Covert Cloths and Black Cheviots, a splendid range of sizes, worth \$7, on sale for each \$3.98. Women's Suits \$10, Worth \$20. Made of pure Wool Materials, long coats, silk lined, all the good colors, full \$20 value, on sale at each \$10. Women's Suits \$15, Worth \$30. 3/4 length silk-lined Coats, swell button trimmed skirts, all the new shades, plain and striped, \$30 values, on sale for each \$15. Men's Summer Underwear. Men's Balbriggan Underwear, natural, white and black, the finest in Canada, on sale per garment \$1.00, 75c, 50c. Odd sizes in Men's Silk Underwear, worth 75c, for 49c. Special Values in Wash Goods. Dress Linens, plain striped, fine mercerised finished, all the good colors and most beautiful quality, on sale at special prices: 35c value for 25c; 25c value for 15c; 20c value for 12c; 15c value for 10c; 10c value for 7c; 7c value for 5c; 5c value for 3c; 3c value for 2c; 2c value for 1c. Imported Indian Head Suitings, 26 inches wide, 25c for 15c; Cotton Delaines, good dark colors, thoroughly fast, 30c for 20c. Big Bargains in Cotton Hosiery. Women's fine black Cotton and Lisle Hosiery, sizes 8 1/2 to 10 inch, worth 25c and 30c, on sale to clear at per pair \$1.00. Children's Wool Hosiery 15c. Boys' Cotton Hosiery on Sale. Children's Little Darling 1-1. 2-1 ribbed fast black Cotton, with pure wool cashmere feet, 5 to 10-inch, worth 25 to 40c, on sale for per pair \$1.15, 19 and 25c. Special Offering in Blouses. Women's Fine Lawn Waists and Mull Waists, the best fitting and best made waists in Canada, a full third less than regular. 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$1.95, \$2.50. Women's Underskirts—A Sale. Satens, Moreens, etc., in black and colors, frilled and ruffled, on sale all this week as follows, \$1.00 for 50c, \$2.00 for \$1.00, \$3.00 for \$1.95.